

## Bak (PT0551R) PT™ Rabbit mAb

CatalogNo: YM8371 **Recombinant** 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse, Rat

#### Applications

- WB, IHC, IF, IP, ELISA

#### MW

- 23kD (Calculated)
- 23kD (Observed)

#### Isotype

- IgG, Kappa

### Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)**Formulation** PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% BSA

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

**IHC 1:200-1:1000****WB 1:2000-1:10000****IF 1:200-1:1000****ELISA 1:5000-1:20000****IP 1:50-1:200**

### Basic Information

**Clonality** Monoclonal**Clone Number** PT0551R

### Immunogen Information

**Specificity** Endogenous

## Target Information

**Gene name** BAK1

**Protein Name** Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer

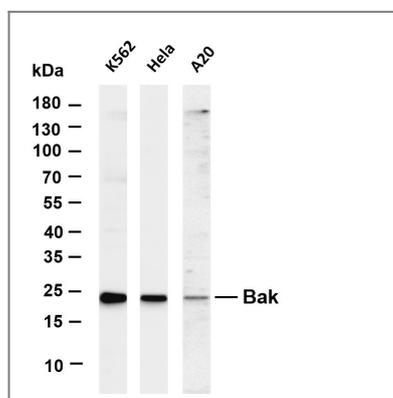
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	<a href="#">578;</a>	<a href="#">Q16611;</a>
Mouse		<a href="#">O08734;</a>

**Cellular Localization** Mitochondrion outer membrane

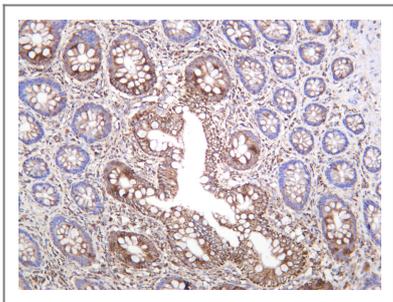
**Tissue specificity** Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, with highest levels in the heart and skeletal muscle.

**Function** Caution: Could be the product of a pseudogene., domain: Intact BH3 domain is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family., domain: Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family., Function: In the presence of an appropriate stimulus, accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the a repressor Bcl-2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein., Function: In the presence of an appropriate stimulus, accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the a. repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein. Low micromolar levels of zinc ions inhibit the promotion of apoptosis., similarity: Belongs to the Bcl-2 family., subunit: Forms heterodimers with Bcl-2, E1B 19k protein, and Bcl-X(L)., subunit: Interacts with BCL2A1 (By similarity). Homodimer. Formation of the homodimer is zinc-dependent. Forms heterodimers with BCL2, E1B 19k protein, and BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X(L)., tissue specificity: Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, with highest levels in the heart and skeletal muscle.,

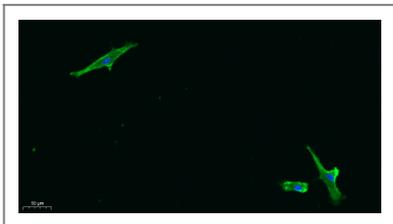
## Validation Data



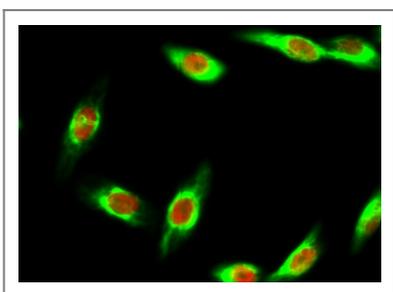
Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Bak antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG(H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: K562 Lane 2: HeLa Lane 3: A20 Predicted band size: 23kDa Observed band size: 23kDa



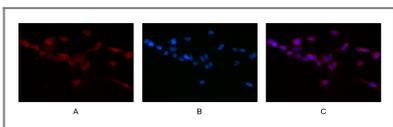
Human colon was stained with anti-Bak rabbit antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1, primary Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 488 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, DAPI(blue) 10min.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cell. 1, Bak Antibody(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). (red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3211 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3608 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).



Immunofluorescence analysis of HEK293. Picture A: Bak antibody (red). Picture B: DAPI (blue). Picture C: Merge of A+B

## Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:  
**Bak (PT0551R) PT™  
Rabbit mAb**

For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

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