

Rabbit Bax Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Bax antibody

Phospho-Bax (Ser184) Antibody

CATALOG # AAA329258	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Immunohistochemistry
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

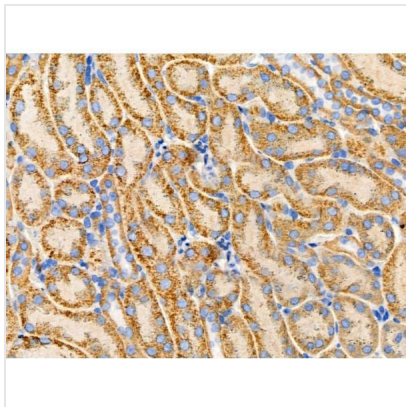
Bax; Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-Bax (Ser184) Antibody; Apoptosis regulator BAX; BAX; Bax-protein; BAX_HUMAN; BAXA; Baxdelta2G9; Baxdelta2G9omega; Baxdelta2omega; Bcl-2-like protein 4; BCL2 associated X protein; BCL2 associated X protein omega; BCL2 associated X protein transcript variant delta2; Bcl2-L-4; BCL2L4; membrane isoform alpha; anti-Bax antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

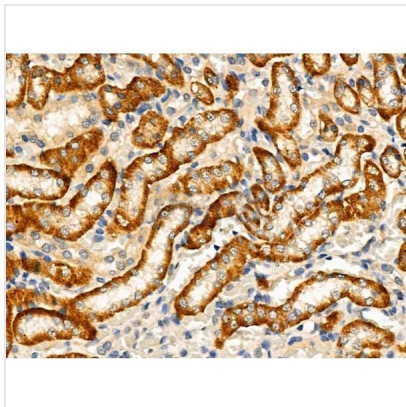
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Phospho-Bax (Ser184) Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bax only when phosphorylated at Ser184. Tissue Specificity: Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Isoform Psi is found in glial tumors. Isoform Alpha is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, colon and brain, and at low levels in skin and lung. Isoform Sigma is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, lung, colon, brain and at low levels in skin. Isoform Alpha and isoform Sigma are expressed in pro-myelocytic leukemia, histiocytic lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, breast adenocarcinoma, ovary adenocarcinoma, prostate carcinoma, prostate adenocarcinoma, lung carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma and colon adenocarcinoma cell lines.
Purity/Purification	The antibody is from purified rabbit serum by affinity purification via sequential chromatography on phospho-peptide and non-phospho-peptide affinity columns.
Form/Format	Liquid. Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-Bax antibody	ELISA (Peptide ELISA), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Bax around the phosphorylation site of Ser184.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Fragment	Fab fragment

Subunit Structure	Homodimer. Forms higher oligomers under stress conditions. Forms heterooligomers with BAK. Interacts with BCL2L11. Interaction with BCL2L11 promotes BAX oligomerization and association with mitochondrial membranes, with subsequent release of cytochrome c. Forms heterodimers with BCL2, BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X (L), BCL2L2, MCL1 and A1. Interacts with SH3GLB1 and HN. Interacts with SFN and YWHAZ; the interaction occurs in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, JNK-mediated phosphorylation of SFN and YWHAZ, releases BAX to mitochondria. Isoform Sigma interacts with BCL2A1 and BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X (L). Interacts with RNF144B, which regulates the ubiquitin-dependent stability of BAX. Interacts with CLU under stress conditions that cause a conformation change leading to BAX oligomerization and association with mitochondria. Does not interact with CLU in unstressed cells. Interacts with FAIM2/LFG2. Interacts with RTL10/BOP. Interacts (via a C-terminal 33 residues) with NOL3 (via CARD domain); inhibits BAX activation and translocation and consequently cytochrome c release from mitochondria. Interacts with GIMAP3/IAN4 and GIMAP5/IAN5; this interaction is increased, when cells initiate apoptosis upon IL2 withdrawal. (Microbial infection) Interacts with adenovirus E1B 19K protein; this interaction blocks BAX oligomerization. (Microbial infection) Interacts with human cytomegalovirus/HHV-5 protein vMIA/UL37. (Microbial infection) Interacts with enterovirus protein 2B; this interaction activates BAX-induced apoptosis.
Similarity	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.Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.
Subcellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane>Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note: Colocalizes with 14-3-3 proteins in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes release from JNK-phosphorylated 14-3-3 proteins and translocation to the mitochondrion membrane.Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm. Cytoplasm.
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

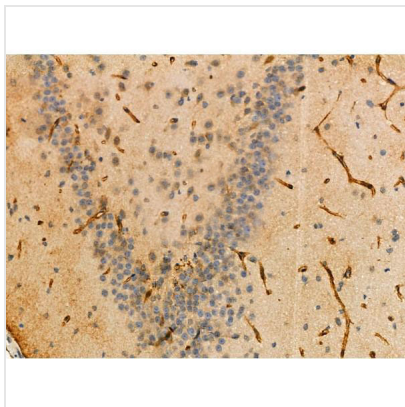
IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
At 1/100 staining Mouse kidney tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4 degree C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

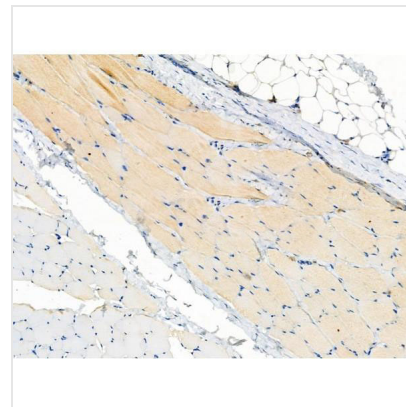


IHC (Immunohistochemisry)
At 1/100 staining Rat kidney tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4 degree C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Staining Rat brain tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4 degree C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

At 1/100 staining Rat skin tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the primary antibody at 4 degree C overnight. An HRP conjugated anti-Rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Bax antibody

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process. Under normal conditions, BAX is largely cytosolic via constant retrotranslocation from mitochondria to the cytosol mediated by BCL2L1/Bcl-xL, which avoids accumulation of toxic BAX levels at the mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM). Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes translocation to the mitochondrion membrane, leading to the release of cytochrome c that then triggers apoptosis. Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4757838
NCBI GeneID	581
NCBI Accession #	NP_004315.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004324.3
UniProt Accession #	Q07812; P55269; Q07814; Q07815; Q8WZ49; Q9NR76; Q9NYG7; Q9UCZ6; Q9UCZ7; Q9UQD6; A8K4W1
Molecular Weight	21,184 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	apoptosis regulator BAX isoform beta
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2-associated X protein
NCBI Official Symbol	BAX
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BCL2L4
NCBI Protein Information	apoptosis regulator BAX; bcl2-L-4; bcl-2-like protein 4; BCL2-associated X protein omega; BCL2-associated X protein transcript variant delta2
UniProt Protein Name	Apoptosis regulator BAX
UniProt Gene Name	BAX
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BCL2L4; Bcl2-L-4
UniProt Entry Name	BAX_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.