

## Anti-BAX (RABBIT) Monoclonal Antibody - 200-C01-B34

**Code:** 200-C01-B34

**Size:** 100 µL

**Product Description:** Anti-BAX (RABBIT) Monoclonal Antibody - 200-C01-B34

**PhysicalState:** Liquid (sterile filtered)

<b>Label</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Gene Name</b>	BAX
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Buffer</b>	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
<b>Stabilizer</b>	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
<b>Preservative</b>	0.1% (w/v) Sodium Azide
<b>Storage Condition</b>	Store at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. The user must validate any other storage conditions. When properly stored, the reagent is stable to the date indicated on the label. Do not use the reagent beyond the expiration date. Contains 1% BSA.
<b>Synonyms</b>	BAXBcl-2-like protein 4 BCL2L4
<b>Application Note</b>	This monoclonal antibody is suitable for ELISA, immunohistochemistry and western blotting. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user. Expect a band approximately 21 kDa in size corresponding to BAX protein by western blotting in the appropriate cell lysate or extract. BAX is found in normal breast tissue as a cytoplasmic protein and also at the cell membrane. For immunohistochemistry, samples should be formalin fixed and paraffin embedded. Deparaffinize slides using xylene or xylene alternatives and graded alcohols. Staining requires boiling of sections in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
<b>Background</b>	BAX, also known as Bcl-2-like protein 4 and BCL2L4 is known to accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the apoptosis repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein. BAX induces the release of cytochrome c, activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis. BAX protein is 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 promyelocytic leukemia, histiocytic lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, breast adenocarcinoma, ovary adenocarcinoma, prostate carcinoma, lung carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma and colon adenocarcinoma cell lines. Isoform alpha is considered to be the 'canonical' sequence.
<b>Purity And Specificity</b>	This product was purified from concentrated tissue culture supernate by Protein A/G chromatography. This antibody is specific for human BAX protein. Cross-reactivity with BAX protein from other sources has not been determined.
<b>Assay Dilutions</b>	User Optimized
<b>ELISA</b>	1:20,000
<b>Western Blot</b>	1:500 – 1:2,000
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	1:50
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	1:100
<b>Other Assays</b>	User Optimized
<b>Expiration</b>	Expiration date is one (1) year from date of opening.
<b>Immunogen</b>	This monoclonal antibody was produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal region of human BAX protein. The hybridoma was produced by fusing New Zealand White rabbit splenocytes and myeloma cells using conventional technology.
<b>General Reference</b>	Oltvai Z.N., Milliman C.L., Korsmeyer S.J.(1993) Bcl-2 heterodimerizes in vivo with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. <i>Cell</i> 74:609-619. Apte S.S., Mattei M.-G., Olsen B.R. (1995) Mapping of the human BAX gene to chromosome 19q13.3-q13.4 and isolation of a novel alternatively spliced transcript, BAX delta. <i>Genomics</i> 26:592-594. Shi B., Triebe D., Kajiji S., Iwata K.K., Bruskin A., Mahajna J. (1999) Identification and characterization of baxepsilon, a novel bax variant missing the BH2 and the transmembrane domains. <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.</i> 254:779-785. Schmitt E., Paquet C., Beauchemin M., Dever-Bertrand J., Bertrand R. (2000) Characterization of Bax-sigma, a cell death-inducing isoform of Bax. <i>Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.</i> 270:868-879.

## Related Products

200-301-964	Anti-Pdcd4 pS457 (MOUSE) Monoclonal Antibody - 200-301-964
200-401-A34	Anti-Survivin (RABBIT) Antibody - 200-401-A34
600-401-268	Anti-AKT pS473 (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-268
600-401-966	Anti-DAXX (RABBIT) Antibody - 600-401-966

## Related Links

NCBI - Q07812.1

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/Q07812.1>

UniProtKB - Q07812

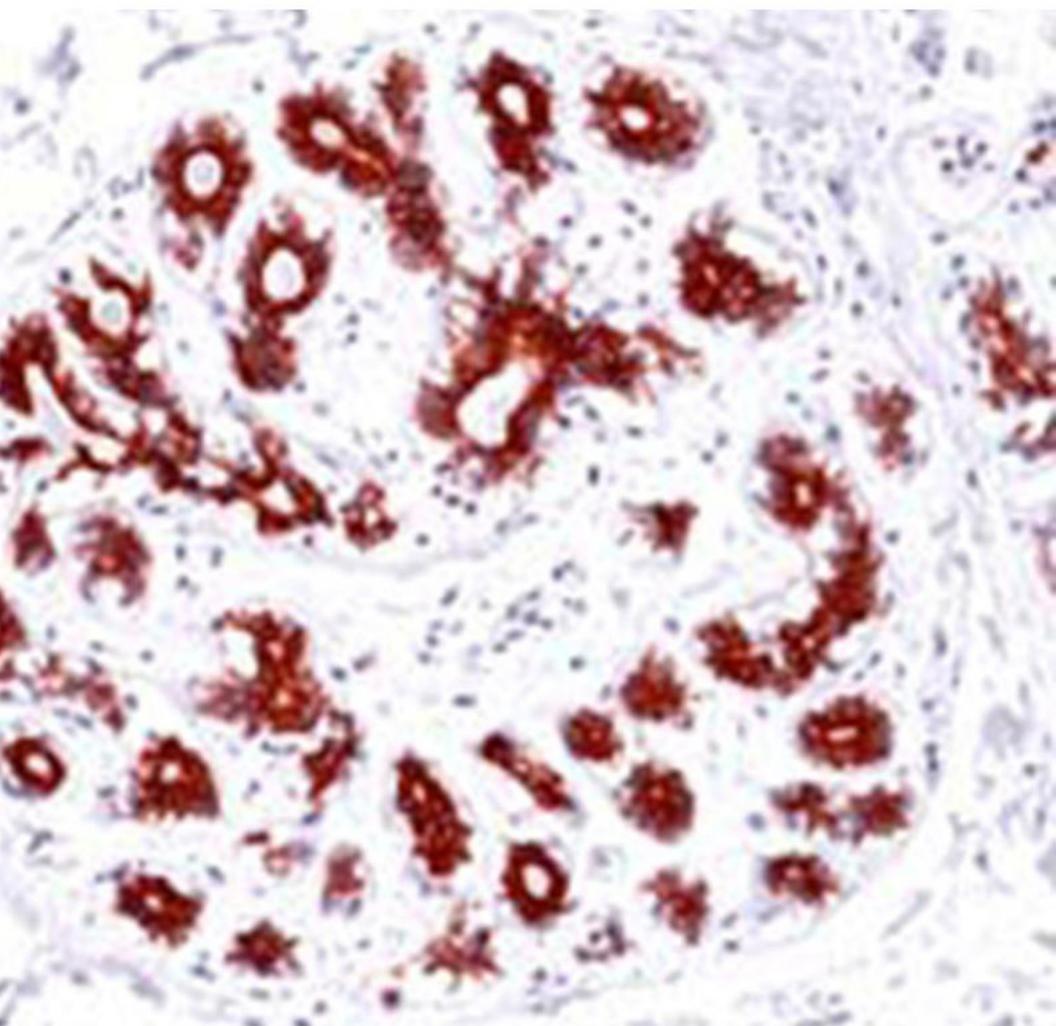
<http://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/Q07812>

GeneID - 581

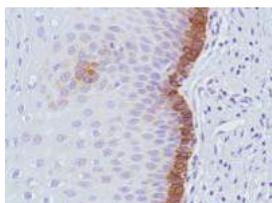
## Images

1

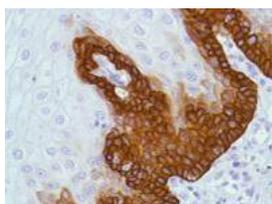
Rockland's anti-BAX monoclonal antibody (Rabbit) was used to detect BAX in normal human breast tissue. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Staining requires boiling of sections in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. The primary antibody was diluted 1:50 and reacted with tissue for 30 min at RT.



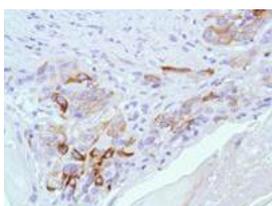
- 2 Rockland's anti-BAX monoclonal antibody (Rabbit) was used to detect BAX in Human Cervix tissue. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Staining requires boiling of sections in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. The primary antibody was diluted 1:50 and reacted with tissue for 30 min at RT.



- 3 Rockland's anti-BAX monoclonal antibody (Rabbit) was used to detect BAX in human esophagus. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Staining requires boiling of sections in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. The primary antibody was diluted 1:50 and reacted with tissue for 30 min at RT.



- 4 Rockland's anti-BAX monoclonal antibody (Rabbit) was used to detect BAX in Human Skin Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Tissue was formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded. Staining requires boiling of sections in 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 for 10 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min. The primary antibody was diluted 1:50 and reacted with tissue for 30 min at RT.



#### Disclaimer

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