

## 20-1024: Polyclonal antibody to m Bax

<b>Clonality :</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Application :</b>	IP,IHC,WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Dog,Rat,Mouse
<b>Gene :</b>	Bax
<b>Gene ID :</b>	12028
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q07813
<b>Format :</b>	Sera
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Apoptosis regulator BAX
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A Full length recombinant protein of mouse Bax was used as immunogen for this antibody

### Description

The Bcl-2 families of apoptosis-related genes plays central roles in regulating apoptotic pathways. Regulation of cell death through apoptosis is critical for the maintenance of homeostasis, defense against infectious agents, and normal development. Bcl-2 family proteins regulate apoptosis primarily through the regulation of mitochondrial outer membrane permeability. In mammals, the family consists of both prosurvival (antiapoptotic) and proapoptotic (prodeath) members. Cellular homeostasis is thought to be dependent on a balance between the actions of prosurvival and proapoptotic proteins. Bcl-2 family proteins can be divided into 3 main subfamilies on the basis of their function and the content of their Bcl-2 homology (BH) domains, for example: 1) Prosurvival: Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Bcl-W, A1, and Mcl-1 2) Proapoptotic (multidomain): Bax, Bak, and Bok. 3) BH3-only (proapoptotic): Bad, Bcl-XS, Bid, Bik, Bim, Blk, Bmf, Bnip, Noxa, and Puma. This antibody reacts with mouse, rat and gerbil Bax isoforms. Mouse and rat Bax alpha are 192 amino acid proteins. Many Bcl-2 family proteins are differentially expressed in various malignancies and some are useful prognostic biomarkers. Prosurvival proteins are often elevated in diverse cancers and have the potential to confer resistance to both endogenous cell death stimuli and cancer treatments. Alterations in the ratio or levels of Bcl-2 family proteins have been also associated with nonmalignant diseases including neurodegenerative diseases, autoimmune diseases, AIDs, Downs syndrome, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, glomerulonephritis, and muscular dystrophy.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	50 µl
<b>Content :</b>	50 µl sera
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

WB: 1:1000-1:2500, IHC (paraffin): 1:1000-1:5000, IHC (frozen): Users should optimize, IP: 1:50-1:200

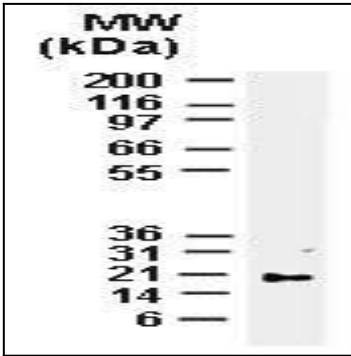


Figure-1: Western blot analysis of full-length recombinant mouse Bax using 20-1024 at 1:2000.

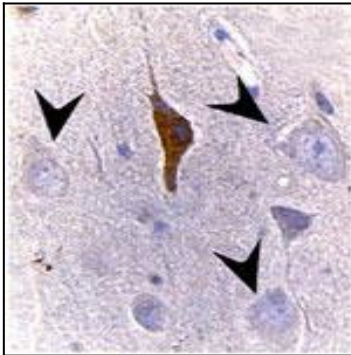


Figure-2: Formalin-fixed paraffin embedded section of dog ischemic brain cortex stained for m Bax expression using 20-1024 at 1:2000. At 2 hr post ischemia, Bax staining was seen in the dying neuron that had morphological features of apoptosis. In contrast, morphologically normal appearing neurons lacked Bax staining (arrowheads). Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.

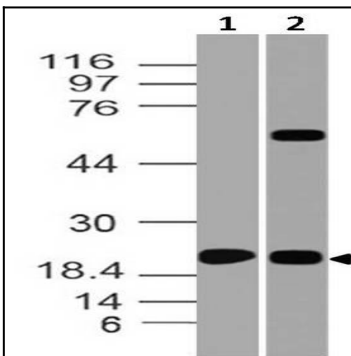


Figure-3: Western blot analysis of m Bax. Anti-m Bax antibody (20-1024) was used with 1:2500 dilution on (1) r Testis and (2) r Liver lysates.