Product Datasheet

Bak Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #48813

Package Size: #48813-1 50ul #48813-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

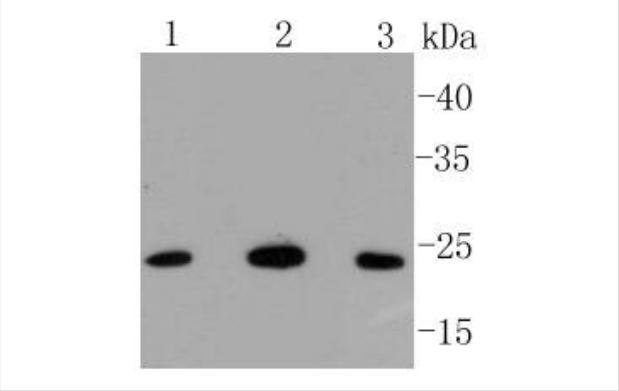
Description

Product Name	Bak Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SU32-07
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC, IP, FC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Apoptosis regulator BAK antibody BAK antibody BAK like antibody Bak NT antibody BAK_HUMAN antibody Bak1 antibody Bcl 2 homologous antagonist/killer antibody Bcl 2 like 7 protein antibody Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer antibody Bcl-2-like protein 7 antibody BCL2 antagonist/killer 1 antibody Bcl2 like 7 Protein antibody Bcl2-L-7 antibody BCL2L7 antibody CDN1 antibody Cell death inhibitor 1 antibody MGC117255 antibody MGC3887 antibody NBak antibody Pro apoptotic protein BAK antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q16611
Uniprot	Q16611
GeneID	578;
Calculated MW	23 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

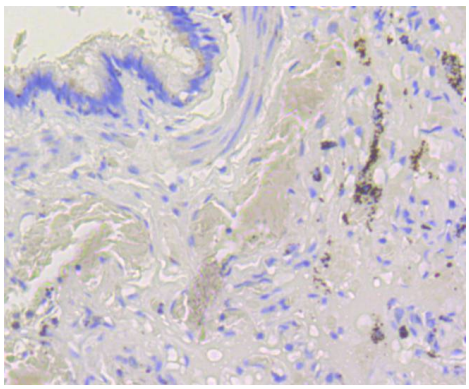
Application Details

WB: 1:1,000-1:2,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 ICC: 1:50-1:200FC: 1:50-1:100

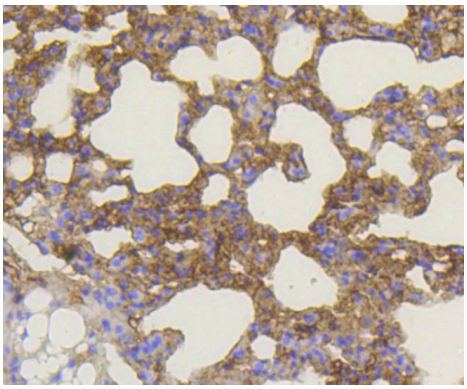
Images



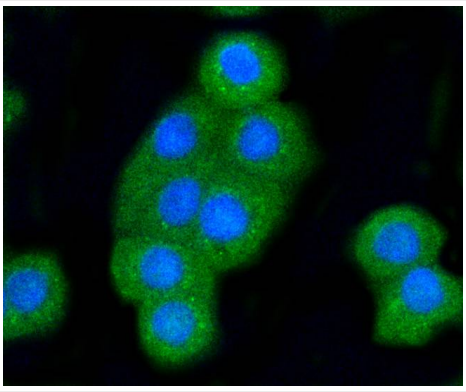
Western blot analysis of Bak on different lysates using anti-Bak antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. Positive control:
Lane 1: Hela
Lane 2: Human skeletal muscle
Lane 3: Ags



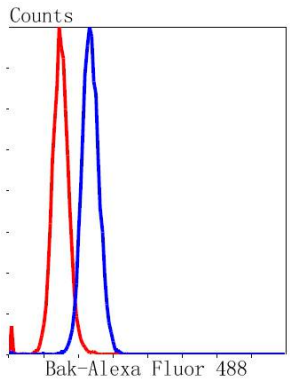
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti-Bak antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue using anti-Bak antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining Bak in CRC cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of NIH/3T3 cells with Bak antibody at 1/50 dilution (blue) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; red). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody.

Background

The Bcl-2 family of proteins is characterized by its ability to modulate cell death (apoptosis) under a broad range of physiologic conditions. Bcl-2 and several related proteins function to inhibit apoptosis, while other members of the Bcl-2 family, such as Bax, accelerate death under various conditions. One member of the Bcl-2 family, designated Bak, functions primarily to enhance apoptotic cell death following appropriate activating signals and counteracts the protection from apoptosis provided by Bcl-2. Expression of Bak is widespread in a broad range of cells, including various long-lived, terminally differentiated cell types, suggesting that its cell-death-inducing activity is broadly distributed and that the regulation of inhibitors of apoptosis may represent an important determinant of tissue-specific modulation of apoptosis.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only