

Bak Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #58759

Package Size: #58759-1 50ul #58759-2 100ul

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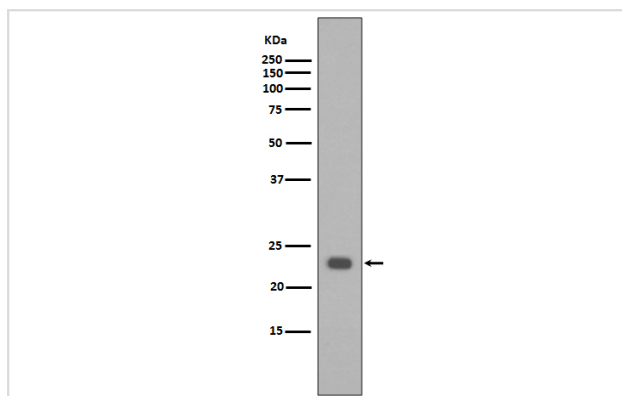
Description

Product Name	Bak Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Applications	WB IHC ICC/IF IP FC
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Bak Antibody detects endogenous levels of total Bak
Immunogen Description	A synthesized peptide derived from human Bak
Other Names	BAK1;BAK;BAK-LIKE;BCL2L7;CDN1;
Accession No.	Uniprot:Q16611
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Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

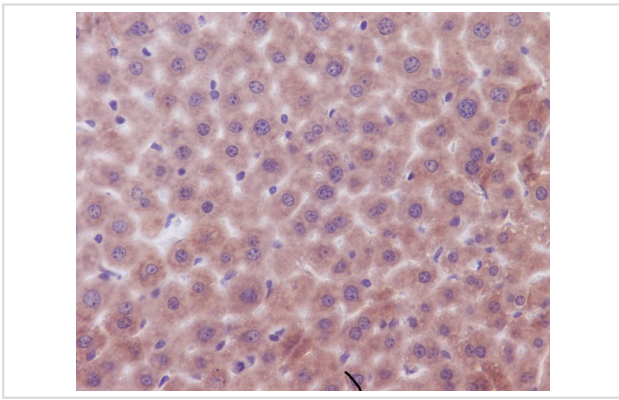
Application Details

WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200 ICC/IF 1:50~1:200 IP 1:50 FC 1:50

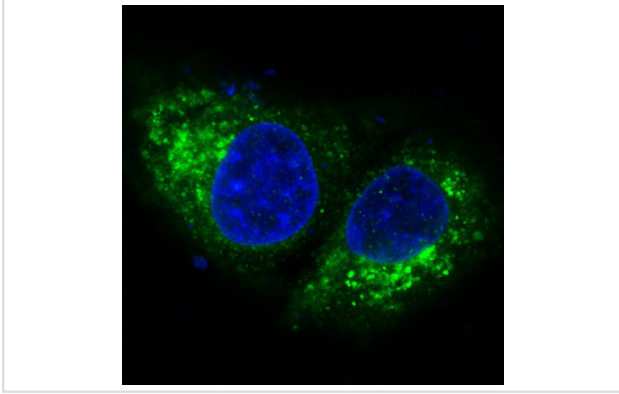
Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of HeLa cell lysate, using BAK1 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver, using Bak Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells, using Bak Antibody

Product Description

Bak is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. This protein is located on the outer membrane of mitochondria and is an essential component for transduction of apoptotic signals through the mitochondrial pathway. Upon apoptotic stimulation, an upstream stimulator like truncated BID (tBID) induces conformational changes in Bak to form oligomer channels in the mitochondrial membrane for cytochrome c release. The release of cytochrome c to the cytosol activates the caspase-9 pathway and eventually leads to cell death.

Background

Bak is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. This protein is located on the outer membrane of mitochondria and is an essential component for transduction of apoptotic signals through the mitochondrial pathway. Upon apoptotic stimulation, an upstream stimulator like truncated BID (tBID) induces conformational changes in Bak to form oligomer channels in the mitochondrial membrane for cytochrome c release. The release of cytochrome c to the cytosol activates the caspase-9 pathway and eventually leads to cell death.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only