

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-BAX DyLight 488 Conjugated Antibody
Gene Name	BAX
Source	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Species Reactivity	human
Tested Application	FCM
Contents	Each vial contains 50% glycerol, 0.9% NaCl, 0.2% Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.02% Na ₃ N.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human Bax, different from the related mouse and rat sequences by five amino acids.
Fluorophores	Amax=488nm; Emax=515-545nm
Conjugate	DyLight 488
Concentration	500ug/ml
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Dilution Ratios	Flow cytometry (FCM):1-3 µg/1x10 ⁶ cells

Storage

At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Protect from light.

Background Information

Apoptosis regulator BAX, also known as bcl-2-like protein 4, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the BAX gene. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein forms a heterodimer with BCL2, and functions as an apoptotic activator. Additionally, this protein is reported to interact with, and increase the opening of, the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC), which leads to the loss in membrane potential and the release of cytochrome c. The expression of this gene is regulated by the tumor suppressor P53 and has been shown to be involved in P53-mediated apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been reported for this gene.

Selected Validation Data

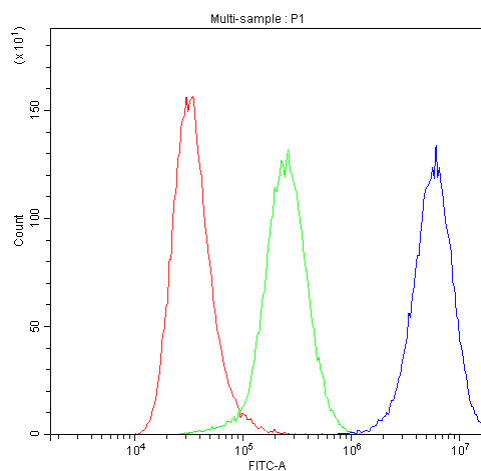


Figure 1. Flow Cytometry analysis of A549 cells using anti-Human Bax antibody (A00183-Dyl488). Overlay histogram showing A549 cells stained with A00183-Dyl488 (Blue line). Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (1 μ g/1x10⁶) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.