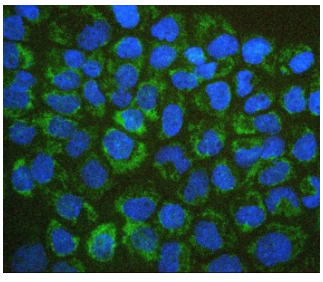
BAK1 Antibody [clone 4C2] (RQ5500)

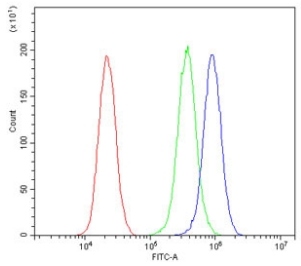
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ5500	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

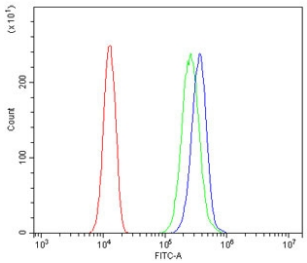
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG2b
Clone Name	4C2
Purity	Affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	Q16611
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: 2-4ug/ml Flow cytometry: 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This BAK1 antibody is available for research use only.



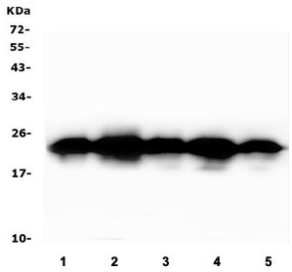
Immunofluorescent staining of FFPE human A431 cells with BAK1 antibody (green) and DAPI (blue). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



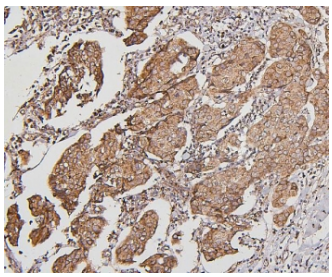
Flow cytometry testing of human PC-3 cells with BAK1 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= BAK1 antibody.



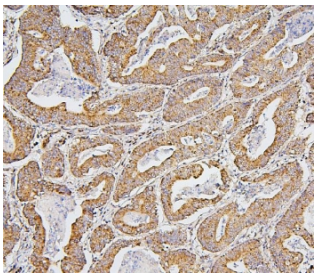
Flow cytometry testing of human SiHa cells with BAK1 antibody at 1ug/million cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= BAK1 antibody.



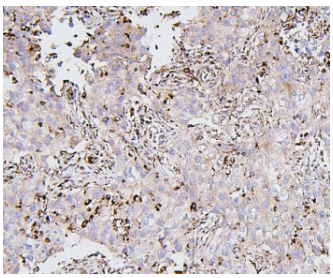
Western blot testing of human 1) HEK293, 2) A431, 3) SW620, 4) T-47D and 5) HepG2 cell lysate with BAK1 antibody. Expected molecular weight ~23 kDa.



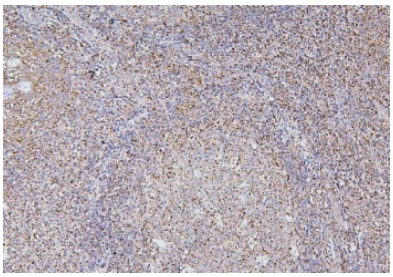
IHC staining of FFPE human breast cancer with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



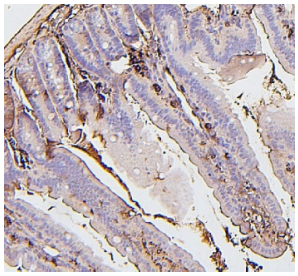
IHC staining of FFPE human intestinal cancer with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



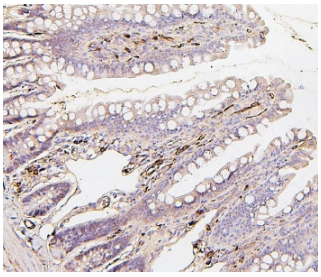
IHC staining of FFPE human lung cancer with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE mouse intestine with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



IHC staining of FFPE rat intestine with BAK1 antibody. HIER: boil tissue sections in pH6, 10mM citrate buffer, for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.

Description

BAK, officially called Bcl2 antagonist killer, is a protein that in humans, encoded by the BAK gene. The BAK protein is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 gene family which is involved in initiating apoptosis. BAK gene spans 7.6 kb and contains 6 exons. By Southern blot analysis of genomic DNA from human/rodent somatic cell hybrids, BAK gene is localized to chromosome 6. This protein localizes to mitochondria, and functions to induce apoptosis. It interacts with and accelerates the opening of the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel, which leads to a loss in membrane potential and the release of cytochrome. This protein also interacts with the tumor suppressor P53 after exposure to cell stress.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BAK1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A human recombinant protein (amino acids A22-S211) was used as the immunogen for the BAK1 antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the BAK1 antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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