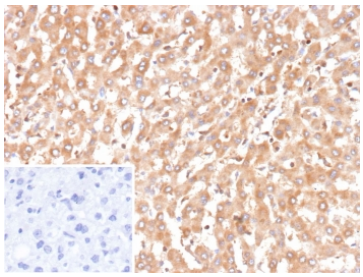
BCL2L4 Antibody / BAX [clone BAX/9925R] (V5784)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V5784-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V5784-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V5784SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

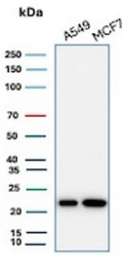
Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

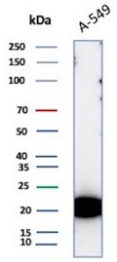
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	BAX/9925R
UniProt	Q07812
Localization	Cytoplasm
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml Western blot: 2-4ug/ml
Limitations	This BCL2L4 Antibody / BAX is available for research use only.



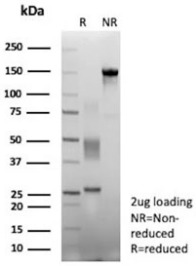
BCL2L4 Antibody Human Liver IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human liver tissue with recombinant BCL2L4 antibody, clone BAX/9925R. Heat-induced epitope retrieval (HIER) was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer for 20 minutes prior to staining. Strong cytoplasmic immunoreactivity is observed in hepatocytes, consistent with the expected localization of BAX, a pro-apoptotic BCL2 family protein that regulates mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization and activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway. Cell nuclei are counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Inset: PBS was used in place of the primary antibody as a negative control.



BCL2L4 Antibody Human A549 and MCF7 WB. Western blot testing of 1) human A549 and 2) human MCF7 cell lysates with recombinant BCL2L4 antibody, clone BAX/9925R. A distinct immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 21 kDa in both cell lines, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of BAX. The results demonstrate specific detection of this pro-apoptotic BCL2 family protein, which regulates mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization and activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway in response to cellular stress.



BCL2L4 Antibody Human A549 Cell WB. Western blot testing of human A549 cell lysate with recombinant BCL2L4 antibody, clone BAX/9925R. A distinct immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 21 kDa, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of BAX. The results demonstrate specific detection of this pro-apoptotic BCL2 family protein, which regulates mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization and activation of the intrinsic apoptotic pathway in response to cellular stress.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free recombinant BCL2L4 antibody (clone BAX/9925R) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

BCL2L4 Antibody recognizes BAX (BCL2 Associated X Protein), a pro-apoptotic member of the BCL2 protein family that functions as a key regulator of the intrinsic mitochondrial apoptotic pathway. Although the designation BCL2L4 has historically been associated with Bax in some antibody catalogs and research resources, the protein is most commonly referred to as BAX. In healthy cells, BAX resides predominantly within the cytoplasm in an inactive conformation. Following cellular stress caused by DNA damage, oxidative injury, oncogene activation, or growth factor withdrawal, BAX undergoes conformational activation and translocates to the mitochondrial outer membrane, where it oligomerizes to promote membrane permeabilization, cytochrome c release, and caspase activation. Consequently, BCL2L4 Antibody is widely used to investigate apoptosis, mitochondrial biology, cancer, and cellular stress responses.

BAX functions within a complex network of pro- and anti-apoptotic BCL2 family proteins that collectively regulate cell fate. Anti-apoptotic proteins such as BCL2, BCL-XL, and MCL1 inhibit BAX activation, whereas BH3-only proteins including BID, BIM, PUMA, and NOXA promote its activation following cellular damage. Activated BAX cooperates with BAK to irreversibly commit cells to programmed cell death through mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization. Because of its pivotal role in intrinsic apoptosis, BCL2L4 Antibody has become an important reagent for studies of chemotherapy sensitivity, radiation responses, ischemic injury, neurodegenerative disease, immune regulation, and developmental biology.

Abnormal expression or activity of BAX has been implicated in numerous human diseases, including breast cancer, colorectal cancer, lung cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, prostate cancer, leukemia, lymphoma, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, myocardial infarction, stroke, and autoimmune disorders. Reduced BAX activity can permit damaged cells to evade apoptosis and contribute to tumor progression, while excessive activation may promote pathological cell loss in degenerative disorders. Accordingly, BCL2L4 Antibody remains valuable for investigations into programmed cell death, mitochondrial dysfunction, and therapeutic response across both basic and translational research.

This recombinant rabbit monoclonal antibody, clone BAX/9925R, provides highly specific and reproducible detection of

endogenous BAX for apoptosis research. NSJ Bioreagents offers this BCL2L4 Antibody for dependable performance across western blotting, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, flow cytometry, and related immunoassays, supporting studies of mitochondrial apoptosis, BCL2 family signaling, cancer biology, and cellular stress pathways.

Learn more about Bax biology and explore our highly published mouse monoclonal Bax antibody on our Bax Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the BCL2L4 Antibody / BAX should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 1-100 from human BAX protein was used as the immunogen for the recombinant BCL2L4 antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the recombinant BCL2L4 antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Alternate Names

BAX antibody, BCL2 Associated X Protein antibody, BCL2 Associated X antibody, BCL2 Like 4 antibody, Apoptosis Regulator BAX antibody, BAX Protein antibody

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