

# **Bak Rabbit pAb**

CatalogNo: YT0449

## **Key Features**

**Host Species** 

Rabbit

Reactivity
• Human, Mouse

Applications
• WB,IHC,IF,ELISA

MW

25kD (Observed)

IsotypeIgG

#### **Recommended Dilution Ratios**

WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:100-300 ELISA 1:20000 IF 1:100-300

Not yet tested in other applications.

## Storage

**Storage\*** -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

**Formulation** Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

### **Basic Information**

**Clonality** Polyclonal

## Immunogen Information

**Immunogen** The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Bak. AA

range:1-50

**Specificity** Bak Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bak protein.

## | Target Information

**Gene name** BAK1

**Protein Name** Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer

Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID	
Human	<u>578</u> ;	<u>Q16611</u> ;	
Mouse		<u>008734;</u>	

Cellular Localization Mitochondrion outer membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein .

**Tissue specificity** Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, with highest levels in the heart and skeletal muscle.

**Function** Caution:Could be the product of a pseudogene.,Domain:Intact BH3 domain is required by

BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family. Apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.,Domain:Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.,Function:In the presence of an appropriate stimulus, accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the a repressor Bcl-2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein.,Function:In the presence of an appropriate stimulus, accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the a. repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog

E1B 19k protein. Low micromolar levels of zinc ions inhibit the promotion of apoptosis., similarity:Belongs to the Bcl-2 family., subunit:Forms heterodimers with Bcl-2, E1B 19k protein, and Bcl-X(L)., subunit:Interacts with BCL2A1 (By similarity). Homodimer. Formation of the homodimer is zinc-dependent. Forms heterodimers with BCL2, E1B 19k protein, and BCL2L1 isoform Bcl-X(L)., tissue specificity:Expressed in a wide variety of

tissues, with highest levels in the heart and skeletal muscle.,

## I Validation Data

### Contact information

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