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DATA SHEET

Mouse Anti-BAX [2D2]: MC0015, MC0015RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Bax is a protein of the bcl-2 gene family. It promotes apoptosis by competing with bcl-2 proper. The Bax gene contains a small promoter element that complements a binding domain on the multi-faceted p53 tumor suppressor. Wild-type p53 has been demonstrated to upregulate the transcription of a chimeric reporter plasmid, utilizing the consensus promoter sequence of Bax approx. 50-fold over mutant p53. Mutations in this consensus sequence eliminate transcription of the reporter gene. Thus, it is likely that p53 promotes Bax's apoptotic faculties in vivo as a primary transcription factor. Bax exerts a pro-apoptotic rather than an anti-apoptotic effect on cells. Bax targets mitochondrial mem-branes, inducing mitochondrial damage and cell death in a caspase-independent manner. Bad plays a critical role in the Bax-mediated apoptosis pathway by dimerizing with BclxL, causing the displacement of Bax. The displacement of Bax allows apoptosis to proceed.

Specifications:

Clone:	2D2
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human, monkey
Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide of human bax protein aa 3-16
Localization:	Cytoplasm
Formulation:	Purified antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and ≤ 0.09% sodium azide (NaN3)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC, Flow Cyt., IF, WB

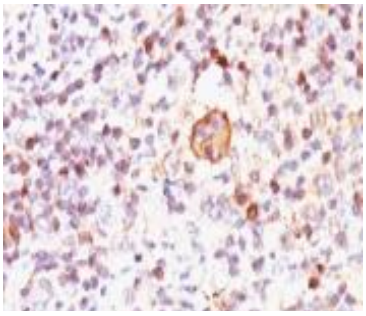
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
BAX Concentrated	MC0015	1 ml
BAX Prediluted	MC0015RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Hodgkin's lymphoma
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE Hodgkin's Lymphoma stained with Bax using DAB

References:

1. Overexpression of the scaffold WD40 protein WRAP53ß enhances the repair of and cell survival from DNA double-strand breaks. Rassoolzadeh H, et al. Cell Death Dis 7:e2267, 2016.
2. ß-Catenin C-terminal signals suppress p53 and are essential for artery formation. Riascos-Bernal DF, et al. Nat Commun 7:12389, 2016.
3. The cytotoxic effect of oxybuprocaine on human corneal epithelial cells by inducing cell cycle arrest and mitochondria-dependent apoptosis. Fan WY, et al. Hum Exp Toxicol N/A:N/A, 2016.

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