Summary

Production Name	Bak (16T6) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	BAK1
Alternative Names	BAK1;BAK;BAK-LIKE;BCL2L7;CDN1;
Gene ID	578.0
SwissProt ID	Q16611.A synthetic peptide of human Bak

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB: 1:2000-1:10000
Molecular Weight	23kDa

Background

Bak is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. This protein is located on the outer membrane of mitochondria and is an

essential component for transduction of apoptotic signals through the mitochondrial pathway. Upon apoptotic stimulation, an upstream stimulator like truncated BID (tBID) induces conformational changes in Bak to form oligomer channels in the mitochondrial membrane for cytochrome c release. The release of cytochrome c to the cytosol activates the caspase-9 pathway and eventually leads to cell death.

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptosic process. Upon arrival of cell death signals, promotes mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) permeabilization by oligomerizing to form pores within the MOM. This releases apoptogenic factors into the cytosol, including cytochrome c, promoting the activation of caspase 9 which in turn processes and activates the effector caspases.

Research Area

Image Data
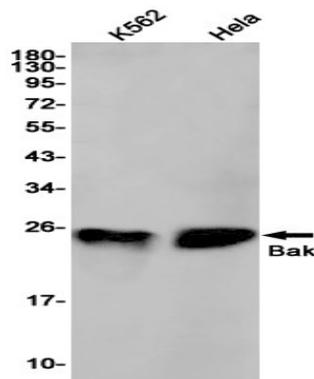
Western blot detection of Bak in K562,Hela cell lysates using Bak antibody(1:1000 diluted).

Note
For research use only.