

BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP13211a**Specification****BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [Q07812](#)**BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Additional Information****Gene ID** 581**Other Names**Apoptosis regulator BAX, Bcl-2-like protein
4, Bcl2-L-4, BAX, BCL2L4**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13211a was selected from the N-term region of BAX. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein
Information****Name** BAX**Synonyms** BCL2L4**Function****BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
Background**

The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the BCL2 protein family. BCL2 family members form hetero- or homodimers and act as anti- or pro-apoptotic regulators that are involved in a wide variety of cellular activities. This protein forms a heterodimer with BCL2, and functions as an apoptotic activator. This protein is reported to interact with, and increase the opening of, the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel (VDAC), which leads to the loss in membrane potential and the release of cytochrome c. The expression of this gene is regulated by the tumor suppressor P53 and has been shown to be involved in P53-mediated apoptosis. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants, which encode different isoforms, have been reported for this gene.

**BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide -
References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care
33(10):2250-2253(2010) Montessuit, S., et al.
Cell 142(6):889-901(2010) Ding, J., et al. J. Biol.
Chem.
285(37):28749-28763(2010) Ho-Pun-Cheung,
A., et al. Pharmacogenomics J. (2010) In press
:Yu, D.K., et al. Zhonghua Zhong Liu Za Zhi
32(5):324-327(2010)

Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process. Under normal conditions, BAX is largely cytosolic via constant retrotranslocation from mitochondria to the cytosol mediated by BCL2L1/Bcl-xL, which avoids accumulation of toxic BAX levels at the mitochondrial outer membrane (MOM) (PubMed:21458670). Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes translocation to the mitochondrion membrane, leading to the release of cytochrome c that then triggers apoptosis. Promotes activation of CASP3, and thereby apoptosis.

Cellular Location

[Isoform Alpha]: Mitochondrion outer membrane; Single-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Note=Colocalizes with 14-3-3 proteins in the cytoplasm. Under stress conditions, undergoes a conformation change that causes release from JNK-phosphorylated 14-3-3 proteins and translocation to the mitochondrion membrane. Upon Sendai virus infection, recruited to the mitochondrion through interaction with IRF3 (PubMed:25609812). [Isoform Gamma]: Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Isoform Psi is found in glial tumors. Isoform Alpha is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, colon and brain, and at low levels in skin and lung. Isoform Sigma is expressed in spleen, breast, ovary, testis, lung, colon, brain and at low levels in skin. Isoform Alpha and isoform Sigma are expressed in pro-myelocytic leukemia, histiocytic lymphoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, T-cell lymphoma, lymphoblastic leukemia, breast adenocarcinoma, ovary adenocarcinoma, prostate carcinoma, prostate adenocarcinoma, lung carcinoma, epidermoid carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma and colon adenocarcinoma cell lines

BAX Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)