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BAX Blocking Peptide (N-term)

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP20807a

Specification

BAX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Product Information

Primary Accession Q07812

BAX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - 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 is selected from aa 47-58 of HUMAN BAX

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 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protein Information

Name BAX

Synonyms BCL2L4

Function
Plays a role in the mitochondrial apoptotic process. Under normal conditions, BAX is largely cytosolic via constant retrotranslocation from mitochondria to the

BAX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Background

Accelerates programmed cell death by binding to, and antagonizing the apoptosis repressor BCL2 or its adenovirus homolog E1B 19k protein. 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.

BAX Blocking Peptide (N-term) - References

Oltvai Z.N.,et al.Cell 74:609-619(1993).
Apte S.S.,et al.Genomics 26:592-594(1995).
Shi B.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 254:779-785(1999).
Schmitt E.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 270:868-879(2000).
Cartron P.F.,et al.Hum. Mol. Genet. 11:675-687(2002).

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 Blocking Peptide (N-term) - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides