



# Anti-BAK1 (N-terminal) polyclonal antibody (CPBT-66176RB)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

### Product Overview

Rabbit anti BAK (N-Terminal) antibody recognizes the Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer (Bak), an oligomeric protein localised to the outer mitochondrial membrane and the endoplasmic reticulum of healthy cells. Bak is a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member similar to Bax with which it is thought to share significant homology. Mcl-1 and Bcl-xL interact with Bak and prevent the activation of Bak in healthy cells. Upon cytotoxic signalling, Mcl-1- and Bcl-xL-binding proteins (such as Noxa and Bad) displace Bak and apoptosis is induced. When activated, Bak (and Bax) permeabilises the outer membrane of the mitochondria or the ER to release proapoptogenic factors such as cytochrome c. Western Blotting detects a band of approximately 28kDa in L1210 cell lysate

<b>Specificity</b>	BAK1
<b>Immunogen</b>	A peptide corresponding to 13 amino acids near the amino terminus of human BAK.
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Source/Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	IHC-Fr; WB
<b>Format</b>	Purified IgG - liquid
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	0.02% Sodium Azide
<b>Storage</b>	in frost-free freezers is not recommended. This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid

repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

## GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	<a href="#">BAK1 BCL2-antagonist/killer 1 [ Homo sapiens (human) ]</a>
Official Symbol	BAK1
Synonyms	BAK1; BCL2-antagonist/killer 1; BAK; CDN1; BCL2L7; BAK-LIKE; bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer; bcl2-L-7; BCL2-like 7 protein; bcl-2-like protein 7; apoptosis regulator BAK; pro-apoptotic protein BAK;
Entrez Gene ID	<a href="#">578</a>
Protein Refseq	<a href="#">NP_001179</a>
UniProt ID	O08734
Chromosome Location	6p21.3
Pathway	Activation and oligomerization of BAK protein; Apoptosis; Apoptosis Modulation and Signaling; DNA damage response (only ATM dependent); Direct p53 effectors; Integrated Breast Cancer Pathway; Intrinsic Pathway for Apoptosis; MicroRNAs in cancer;
Function	BH domain binding; chaperone binding; heat shock protein binding; identical protein binding; metal ion binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; protein homodimerization activity;