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| <b>Product name:</b>     | Bak Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody   |
| <b>Cat number:</b>       | MABN85339  |
| <b>Conjugate:</b>        | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Size:</b>             | 100µL  |
| <b>Clone:</b>            | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Concentration:</b>    | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>Host:</b>             | Rabbit   |
| <b>Isotype:</b>          | IgG  |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>        | A synthetic peptide of human Bak   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>       | Human  |
| <b>Applications:</b>     | WB 1:500-1:1000,IHC 1:50-1:100,IP 1:10-1:20  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | Calculated MW: 23 kDa; Observed MW: 23 kDa   |
| <b>Purification:</b>     | Affinity Purification  |
| <b>Form:</b>             | Liquid   |
| <b>Buffer:</b>           | Purified antibody in TBS with 0.05% sodium azide,0.05%BSA and 50% glycerol.  |
| <b>Storage:</b>          | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Background:</b>       | 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. |