

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human BAK in Western blots. This antibody does not detect mouse BAK.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	KLH-coupled human BAK synthetic peptide AAPADPEMVTLPQLPSSTMGC Accession # Q16611
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

BAK (Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer; also BAK1) is a 25-30 kDa member of the BCL-2 family of proteins. It is widely expressed, and participates in the apoptotic cycle. BAK is an outer mitochondrial membrane protein that is inactive as a Zn-dependent homodimer. Upon activation by p53 or tBID, BAK oligomerizes, creating a pore in the mitochondrial membrane and allowing for cytochrome C release. Human BAK is 211 amino acids (aa) in length and contains three BCL-2 homology domains (aa 74-88, 117-136 and 169-184), a Zn-binding region (aa 160-166) and a C-terminal transmembrane segment (aa 188-205). Amino acids 67-94 mediate oligomerization of BAK. There are two potential isoform variants; one shows an alternate start site at Met96, while a second shows a deletion of aa 46-66. Over amino acids 53-72, human BAK shares 55% aa identity with mouse BAK.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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