

DESCRIPTION

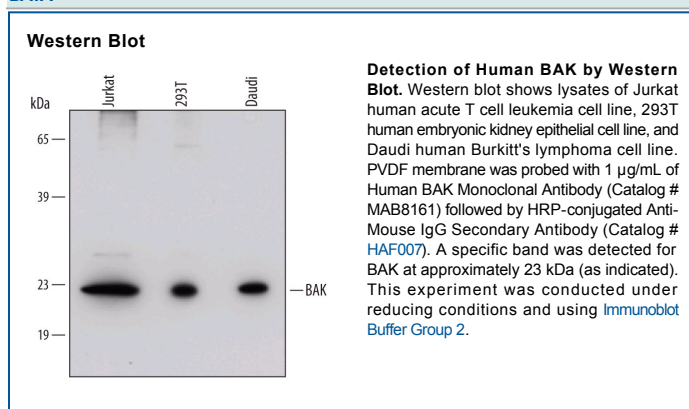
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects endogenous human BAK in Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 564305
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human BAK Pro20-Asn124 Accession # Q16611
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 μg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C, reconstituted. ● 6 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C, reconstituted.

BACKGROUND

BAK (Bcl-2 homologous antagonist/killer; also known as BAK1 and Bcl-2-like protein 7) 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 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 Met 96, while a second shows a deletion of aa 46-66. Over amino acids 20-124, human BAK shares 76% aa identity with mouse BAK.