Thermo SCIENTIFIC

DATA SHEET
Rev 040202B

Bak Ab-2

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Cat. #RB-1520-P0, -P1, or -P ((0.1ml, 0.5ml, or 1.0ml at 1.0mg/ml)) (Purified Ab with BSA and Azide)
Cat. #RB-1520-P1ABX or -PABX (0.5ml or 1.0ml at 1.0mg/ml) (Purified Ab without BSA and Azide)
Cat. #RB-1520-R7 (7.0ml) (Ready-to-Use for Immunohistochemical Staining)
Cat. #RB-1520-PCS (5 Slides) (Positive Control for Histology)
Cat. #RB-1520-PCL (0.1ml) (Positive Control for Western Blot)
Cat. #PP-1520 (1.0ml at 200µg/ml) (Blocking Peptide with BSA and Azide)

Description: Bak or Bcl-2-homologous antagonist is a member of the Bcl-2 family of hololog ous proteins which function in the regulation of apoptosis. The Bcl-2 related proteins interact with one another through the formation of homo- and heterodimers. The susceptibility of cells to apoptotic stimuli is thought to be controlled by the relative ratios of the different Bcl-2 family proteins. Bak is a 211 aa protein which has been demonstrated to accelerate the rate of apoptosis in growth factor deprived murine lymphoid, neuronal and fibroblastic cell lines. Bak has been localized by immunohistochemistry to the cytosol of cells and stains in a punctate pattern characteristic of other bcl-2 family proteins, which have been localized to intracellular organelles.

Mol. Wt. of Antigen: ~24kDa

Epitope: N-terminal

Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse and Hamster (weakly). Others-not known.

Immunogen: A synthetic peptide from the N-terminus of human Bak protein.

Applications and Suggested Dilutions:

- Western Blotting (Ab 2.5-5µg/ml for 2hrs at RT)
- Immunohistology (Formalin/paraffin)
  (Use Ab at 2.5-5µg/ml for 30 min at RT)

* [Staining of formalin-fixed tissues REQUIRES boiling tissue sections in 10mM citrate buffer, pH 6.0, (***NEOMARKERS'*** Cat. #AP-9003), for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.]

The optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined by the investigator.

Positive Control: A431 cells. Tonsil.

Cellular Localization: Cytoplasmic

Storage and Stability: Ab with sodium azide is stable for 24 months when stored at 2-8°C. Antibody WITHOUT sodium azide is stable for 36 months when stored at below 0°C.

Supplied As: Total IgG purified from rabbit anti-serum by Protein A chromatography. Prepared at 1mg/ml in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.2% BSA & 0.09% sodium azide. Also available without BSA and azide at 1mg/ml, or Prediluted antibody which is ready-to-use for staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissues.

Suggested References:

1. Krajewska M, et al. Canc Res 1996; 56:2422.
2. Reed JC. J Cell Biol 1994; 124(1&2):1.
3. Sato T, et ak. PNAS USA 1994; 92:9238.

Limitations and Warranty:

Our products are intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY and are not approved for clinical diagnosis, drug use or therapeutic procedures. No products are to be construed as a recommendation for use in violation of any patents. We make no representations, warranties or assurances as to the accuracy or completeness of information provided on our data sheets and website. Our warranty is limited to the actual price paid for the product. NeoMarkers is not liable for any property damage, personal injury, time or effort or economic loss caused by our products.

Material Safety Data:

This product is not licensed or approved for administration to humans or to animals other than the experimental animals. Standard Laboratory Practices should be followed when handling this material. The chemical, physical, and toxicological properties of this material have not been thoroughly investigated. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid skin and eye contact, inhalation, and ingestion. The material contains 0.09% sodium azide as a preservative. Although the quantity of azide is very small, appropriate care should be taken when handling this material as indicated above. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health has issued a bulletin citing the potential explosion hazard due to the reaction of sodium azide with copper, lead, brass, or solder in the plumbing systems. Sodium azide forms hydrazoic acid in acidic conditions and should be discarded in a large volume of running water to avoid deposits forming in metal drainage pipes.

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