Recombinant Human BAX Protein(Trx Tag)

Catalog Number: PDEH100644

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

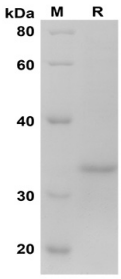
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human BAX protein Met1-Trp158, with an N-terminal Trx
Calculated MW	37.4 kDa
Observed MW	35 kDa
Accession	Q07812
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Mannitol.
Reconstitution	It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Human BAX proteins, 2μg/lane of Recombinant Human BAX proteins was resolved with SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 35 KD

Background

BCL2 associated X (BAX) is traditionally thought to be regulated by anti-apoptotic BCL-2 family members. BCL-2-associated X protein (BAX) is a critical apoptotic regulator that can be transformed from a cytosolic monomer into a lethal mitochondrial oligomer, The pro-apoptotic BCL-2 protein BAX commits human cells to apoptosis by permeabilizing the outer mitochondrial membrane. BAX activation has been suggested to require the separation of helix alpha5 from alpha6 - the 'latch' from the 'core' domain - among other conformational changes. BCL-2-associated X (BAX) protein acts as a gatekeeper in regulating mitochondria-dependent apoptosis. Under cellular stress, BAX becomes activated and transforms into a lethal oligomer that causes mitochondrial outer membrane permeabilization (MOMP).