

# Bax (m): 293T Lysate: sc-126476

## BACKGROUND

The Bcl-2 gene was isolated at the chromosomal breakpoint of t-bearing follicular B cell lymphomas. Bcl-2 blocks cell death following a variety of stimuli and confers a death-sparing effect to certain hematopoietic cell lines following growth factor withdrawal. Bcl-2 is localized to outer mitochondrial membranes and endoplasmic reticulum, as well as nuclear membranes. A related protein, designated Bax (bcl-associated X protein), has extensive amino acid homology with Bcl-2 and both homodimerize and form heterodimers with Bcl-2. Overexpression of Bax accelerates apoptotic death induced by cytokine deprivation in an IL-3 dependent cell line. Bax also counters the death repressor activity of Bcl-2.

## REFERENCES

1. Bakhshi, A., et al. 1985. Cloning the chromosomal breakpoint of t(14;18) human lymphomas: clustering around JH on chromosome 14 and near a transcriptional unit on 18. *Cell* 41: 899-906.
2. Vaux, D.L., et al. 1988. Bcl-2 promotes the survival of haemopoietic cells and cooperates with c-Myc to immortalize pre-B cells. *Nature* 335: 440-442.
3. Chen-Levy, Z., et al. 1989. The Bcl-2 candidate proto-oncogene product is a 24-kilodalton integral-membrane protein highly expressed in lymphoid cell lines and lymphomas carrying the t(14;18). *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 9: 701-710.
4. Nunez, G., et al. 1990. Deregulated Bcl-2 gene expression selectively prolongs survival of growth factor-deprived hemopoietic cell lines. *J. Immunol.* 144: 3602-3610.
5. Hockenbery, D.M., et al. 1991. Bcl-2 protein is topographically restricted in tissues characterized by apoptotic cell death. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 88: 6961-6965.
6. Oltvai, Z.N., et al. 1993. Bcl-2 heterodimerizes *in vivo* with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. *Cell* 74: 609-619.
7. Baltaziak, M., et al. 2006. Expression of Bcl-x<sub>L</sub>, Bax, and p53 in primary tumors and lymph node metastases in oral squamous cell carcinoma. *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 1090: 18-25.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bax (mouse) mapping to 7 B4.

## PRODUCT

Bax (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse Bax transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

## APPLICATIONS

Bax (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive Bax antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

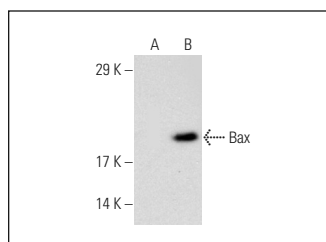
Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

Bax (6A7): sc-23959 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse Bax expression in Bax transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

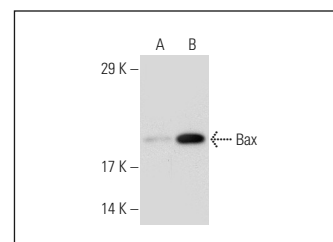
## RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:  
1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

## DATA



Bax (6A7): sc-23959. Western blot analysis of Bax expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse Bax transfected: sc-126476 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



Bax (6D150): sc-70408. Western blot analysis of Bax expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse Bax transfected: sc-126476 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

## STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) for detailed protocols and support products.