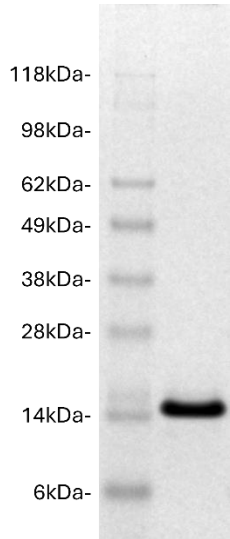


Bcl-2 homologous antagonist killer (BAK) protein is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 protein family. In healthy cells, BAK exists in the mitochondria in an inactive state. Once activated by apoptotic signaling, BAK forms an oligomerized pore in the mitochondrial membrane allowing the release of proapoptotic factors into the cytosol leading to the dismantling of the cell.

Description	
Source	E. coli, Pro20-Asn124, with N-terminal His Tag.
UniProt	Q16611
Purity	>99% by SDS-PAGE
Predicted Molecular Mass	13.9 kDa
SDS-PAGE	14 kDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with Trehalose
Preparation and Storage	
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 10 µg/mL in sterile PBS containing at least 0.1% protein
Shipping	Ambient
Storage	2 years at -80°C; 2 years at -20°C or 4°C Upon reconstitution: 2 years at -80°C; 2 years at -20°C
Expiration	2 years from date of receipt
	
Human BAK (2µg) on a Coomassie stained 4-12% SDS-PAGE gel, reducing conditions.	

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