Catalog #: APRab07426



Summary

Production Name Bad Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Description Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Host Rabbit

Application WB,IHC,IF,ELISA **Reactivity** Human,Mouse,Rat

Performance

ConjugationUnconjugatedModificationUnmodified

Isotype IgG

ClonalityPolyclonalFormLiquid

Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw Storage

cycles.

Buffer Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.

Purification Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name BAD

BAD; BBC6; BCL2L8; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; BAD; Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-Alternative Names

2-like protein 8; Bcl2-L-8; Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter

Gene ID 572.0

Q92934.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human **SwissProt ID**

BAD. AA range:100-149

Application

WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in

Dilution Ratio

other applications.

Molecular Weight 28kD

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Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the BCL-2 family, BCL-2 family members are known to be regulators of programmed cell death. This protein positively regulates cell apoptosis by forming heterodimers with BCL-xL and BCL-2, and reversing their death repressor activity. Proapoptotic activity of this protein is regulated through its phosphorylation. Protein kinases AKT and MAP kinase, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin were found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008], domain: Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family, function: Promotes cell death. Successfully competes for the binding to Bcl-X(L), Bcl-2 and Bcl-W, thereby affecting the level of heterodimerization of these proteins with BAX. Can reverse the death repressor activity of Bcl-X(L), but not that of Bcl-2 (By similarity). Appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signaling and the apoptotic pathways., online information: Bcl 2-associated death promoter entry, PTM: Phosphorylated on one or more of Ser-75, Ser-99, Ser-118 and Ser-134 in response to survival stimuli, which blocks its pro-apoptotic activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-99 or Ser-75 promotes heterodimerization with 14-3-3 proteins. This interaction then facilitates the phosphorylation at Ser-118, a site within the BH3 motif, leading to the release of Bcl-X(L) and the promotion of cell survival. Ser-99 is the major site of AKT/PKB phosphorylation, Ser-118 the major site of protein kinase A (CAPK) phosphorylation, similarity: Belongs to the Bcl-2 family, subcellular location: Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm., subunit: Forms heterodimers with the anti-apoptotic proteins, Bcl-X(L), Bcl-2 and Bcl-W. Also binds protein S100A10 (By similarity). The Ser-75/Ser-99 phosphorylated form binds 14-3-3 proteins., tissue specificity: Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.,

Research Area

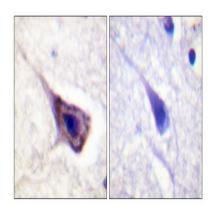
ErbB_HER;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;VEGF;Focal adhesion;Neurotrophin;Insulin_Receptor;Alzheimer's disease;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);Pathways in cancer;Colorectal cancer;Pancreatic cancer;Endometrial cancer;Prostate cancer;Melanoma;Chronic myeloid leukemia;Acute myeloid leukemia;Non-small cell lung cancer;

Image Data

Web: https://www.enkilife.com E-mail: order@enkilife.com techsupport@enkilife.com Tel: 0086-27-87002838

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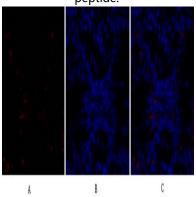




Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using BAD Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



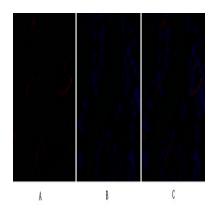
Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse liver, using BAD Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

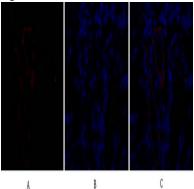
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Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.

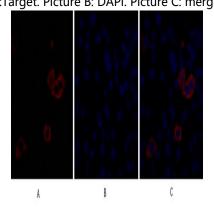
Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) .

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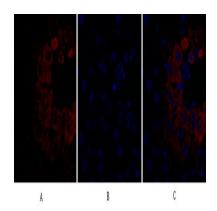
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight).

2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.

Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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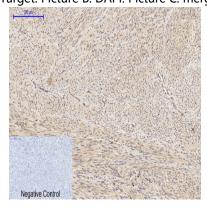




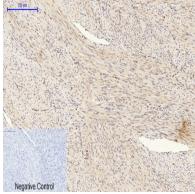
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2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min) .3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.

Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C,overnight) . 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C,20min) . 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room tempeRature, 30min) . Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

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Note

For research use only.