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BAD Antibody
Catalog # ASC10252

Specification

BAD Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IF**
Primary Accession	Q92934
Other Accession	Q92934, 17371773
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**Bad antibody can be used for detection of Bad by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 µg/mL.**

BAD Antibody - Additional Information

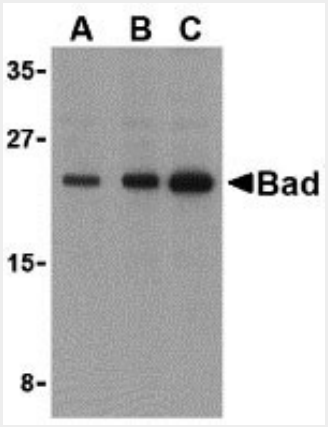
Gene ID **572**

Other Names
BAD Antibody: BBC2, BCL2L8, BBC6, Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, Bcl-2-binding component 6, BAD, BCL2-associated agonist of cell death

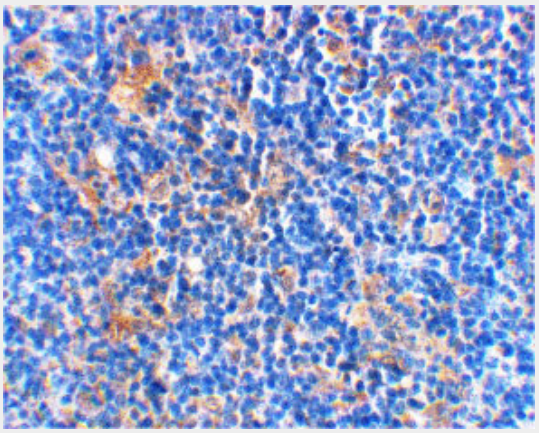
Target/Specificity
BAD;

Reconstitution & Storage
BAD antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

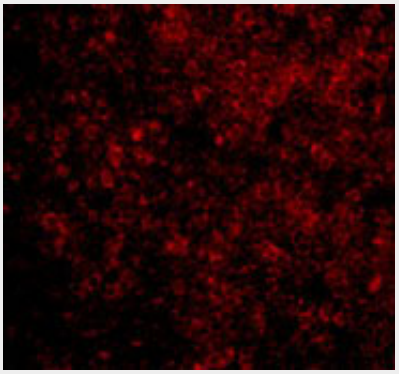
Precautions
BAD Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.



Western blot analysis of Bad in T24 cell lysates with Bad antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemical staining of rat thymus using Bad at 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of BAD in Rat Thymus cells with BAD antibody at 10 µg/mL.

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BAD Antibody - Protein Information

Name BAD

Synonyms BBC6, BCL2L8

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.

Cellular Location
Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}

Tissue Location
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

BAD Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

BAD Antibody - Background

BAD Antibody: Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, such as Bax, Bid, and Bik, form a growing subclass of the Bcl-2 family. Another such protein is the Bcl-2-antagonist of cell death (Bad). Bad regulates apoptosis by forming heterodimers with anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, thereby preventing them from binding with Bax. Bad activity is regulated by its phosphorylation; it is inactivated by kinases such as Akt and MAP kinase and thus promotes cell survival, whereas JNK-induced phosphorylation promotes the apoptotic role of Bad.

BAD Antibody - References

Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. Oncogene 2003; 22:8590-607.
Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. Exp. Geron. 2004; 39:1125-35.
Ottilie S, Diaz JL, Horne W, et al. Dimerization properties of human BAD. Identification of a BH-3 domain and analysis of its binding to mutant BCL-2 and BCL-XL proteins. J. Biol. Chem. 1997; 272:30866-72.
Zhou XM, Liu Y, Payne G, et al. Growth factors inactivate the cell death promoter BAD by phosphorylation of its BH3 domain on Ser155. J. Biol. Chem. 2000; 275:25046-51.