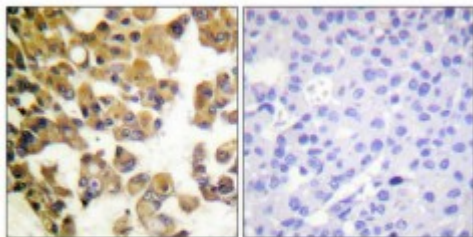


Anti-Bad antibody



Description

Bad is a protein encoded by the BAD gene which is approximately 18,4 kDa. Bad is localised to the mitochondrion outer membrane and cytoplasm. It is involved in RET signalling, common cytokine receptor gamma-chain family signalling pathways, glioma and the development HGF signalling pathway. It positively regulates cell apoptosis by forming heterodimers with BCL-xL and BCL-2, and reversing their death repressor activity. It also appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signalling and the apoptotic pathways. Bad is widely expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Mutations in the BAD gene may result in adrenal cortical adenocarcinoma and endometrial cancer. STJ91797 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of Bad protein.

Model	STJ91797
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Bad around the non-phosphorylation site of S91.
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa
Gene ID	572
Gene Symbol	BAD
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:10000

Specificity	Bad Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bad protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death BAD Bcl-2-binding component 6 Bcl-2-like protein 8 Bcl2-L-8 Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
Molecular Weight	24 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:936OMIM:603167
Alternative Names	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death BAD Bcl-2-binding component 6 Bcl-2-like protein 8 Bcl2-L-8 Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
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 . Appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signaling and the apoptotic pathways.
Sequence and Domain Family	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.
Cellular Localization	Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm. Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm . Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm.
Post-translational Modifications	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. Phosphorylation at Ser-99 by PKB/AKT1 is almost completely blocked by the apoptotic C-terminus cleavage product of PKN2 generated by caspases-3 activity during apoptosis. Methylation at Arg-94 and Arg-96 by PRMT1 inhibits Akt-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-99.

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