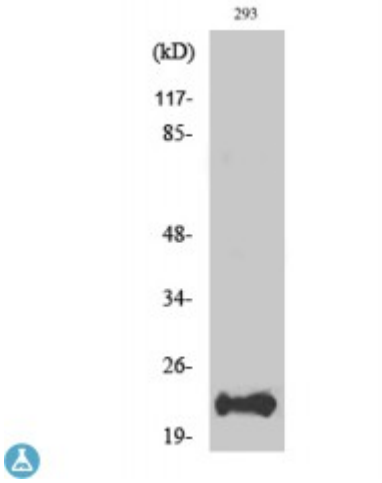
Anti-Bad antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Bad.

Model	STJ91799
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Bad around the non-phosphorylation site of S112.
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa
Gene ID	572
Gene Symbol	BAD
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 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.