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BAD Antibody

Catalog # ASC10252

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q92934
Other Accession	Q92934, 17371773
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	18392
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	Bad antibody can be used for detection of Bad by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10 g/mL.

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.

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.

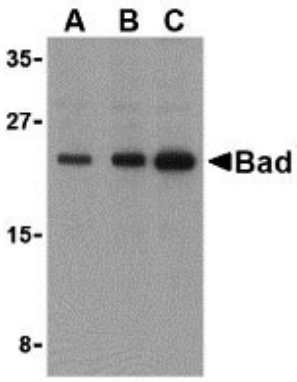
Background

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.

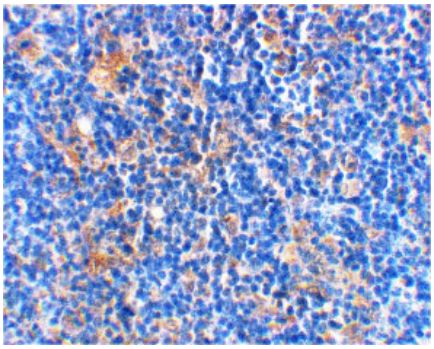
References

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.

Images

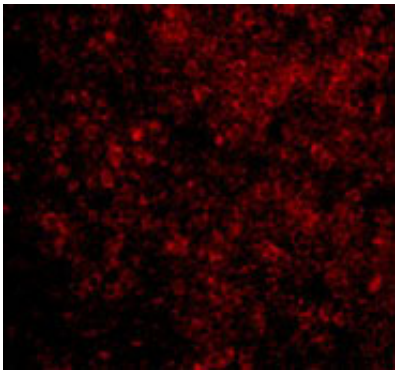


Western blot analysis of Bad in T24 cell lysates with Bad antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.



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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