

ARG54681 anti-Bad antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Bad
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ELISA, ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Bad
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide (15 aa) within aa. 90-140 of Human Bad protein.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-2-like protein 8; BCL2L8; Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter; BAD; Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death; BBC2; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; Bcl2-L-8

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	ICC/IF	10 µg/ml
	IHC-P	Assay-dependent
	WB	0.5 - 2 µg/ml
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	T24 Cell Lysate	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Ion exchange chromatography.
Buffer	PBS and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

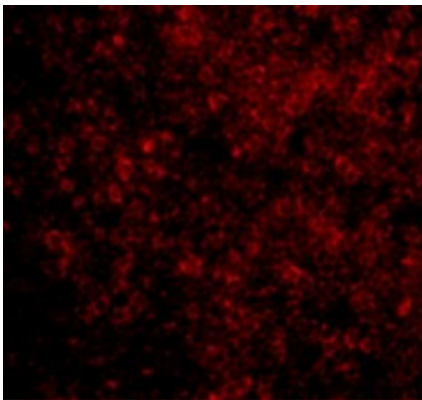
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

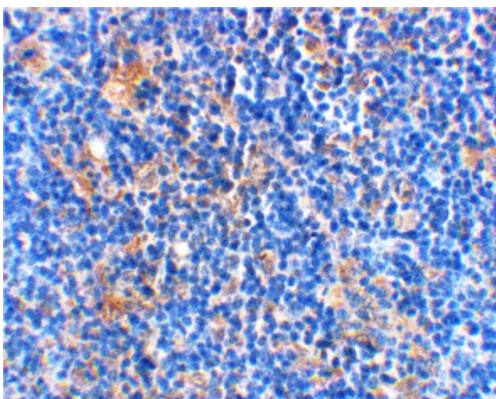
Gene Symbol	BAD
Gene Full Name	BCL2-associated agonist of cell death
Background	Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, such as Bax, Bid, and Bik, form a growing subclass 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.
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. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	18 kDa
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. 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.

Images



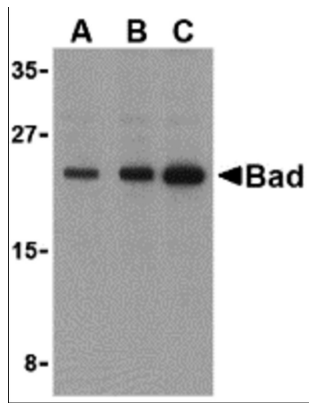
ARG54681 anti-BAD antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: rat thymus cells stained with ARG54681 anti-BAD antibody at 10 µg/ml.



ARG54681 anti-BAD antibody IHC image

Immunohistochemical: rat thymus stained with ARG54681 anti-Bad at 2 µg/ml.



ARG54681 anti-BAD antibody WB image

Western blot: T24 cell lysates stained with ARG54681 anti-Bad antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/ml.