

Bad monoclonal Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11491**Specification**

Bad monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q92934
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	18392

Bad monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 572**Other 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, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8

Target/Specificity

Bad

Formulation

100 µg (200 µg/ml) in PBS containing 1 mg/ml BSA and 1.5 mM sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

Bad monoclonal Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bad monoclonal 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 monoclonal 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Bad monoclonal Antibody - Images**Bad monoclonal Antibody - Background**

Bad is a member of the Bcl-2 family proteins. Within the Bcl-2 homology domains 1 and 2 (BH1 and BH2), Bad shows significant homology to Bcl-2 and Bcl-x. Bcl-2 is known to block several apoptosis signals and is considered to be a central downstream cell death repressor. Bcl-XL represses apoptosis, but its short form, Bcl-XS, promotes cell death. Bax is known to homodimerize as well as heterodimerize with Bcl-2. An excess concentration of Bax opposes the ability of Bcl-2 to repress cell death. Bad can selectively dimerize with Bcl-xL and Bcl-2, but not with Bax, Bcl-xS, Mcl-1, A1, or itself. In mammalian cells, Bad binds more strongly to Bcl-xL than Bcl-2, which may explain why Bad reverse the death repressor activity of Bcl-xL, but not that of Bcl-2. The formation of the Bad-Bcl-xL heterodimer displaces Bax and restores favorable conditions for apoptosis.