

**BAD Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1933a****Specification****BAD Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O92934</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	18.4kDa KDa

**Description**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the BCL-2 family. BCL-2 family members are known to be regulators of programmed cell death. This protein positively regulates cell apoptosis by forming heterodimers with BCL-xL and BCL-2, and reversing their death repressor activity. Proapoptotic activity of this protein is regulated through its phosphorylation. Protein kinases AKT and MAP kinase, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin were found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human BAD (AA: FULL(1-168)) expressed in E. Coli.

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide.

**BAD 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

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000

FC~~1/200 - 1/400

E~~1/10000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

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

## BAD 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}

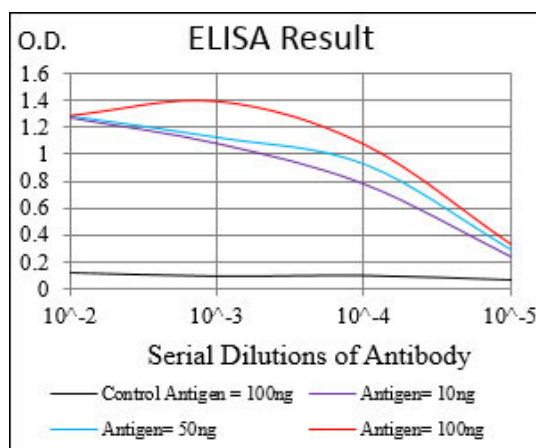
### Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

## BAD 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](#)



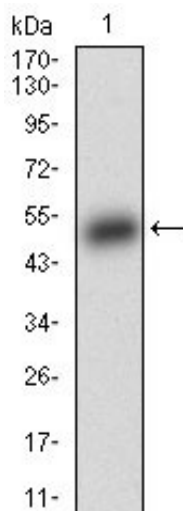


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using BAD mAb against human BAD (AA: FULL(1-168)) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 44.3 kDa)

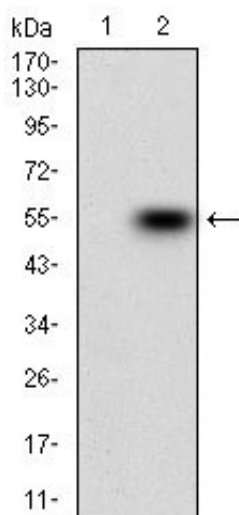


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using BAD mAb against HEK293 (1) and BAD (AA: FULL(1-168))-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

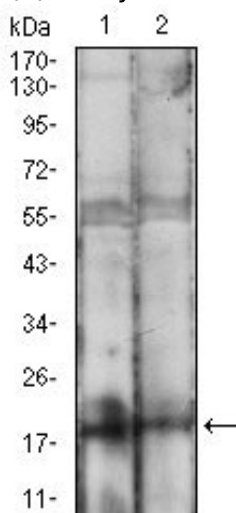


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using BAD mouse mAb against MCF-7 (1), HEK293 (2) cell lysate.

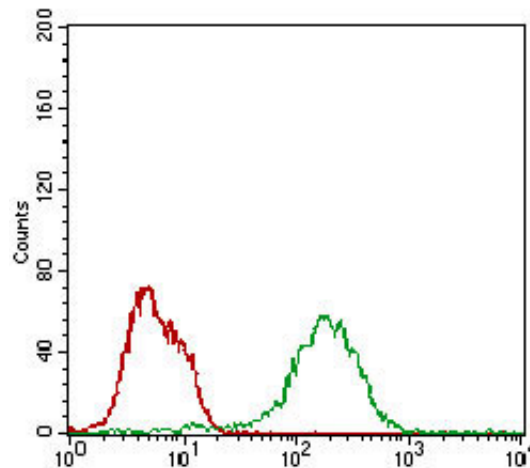


Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of MCF-7 cells using BAD mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

### **BAD Antibody - Background**

Chromobox homolog 8 (CBX8), a Polycomb Group protein that interacts with MLL-AF9 and TIP60, plays an essential role in MLL-AF9 transcriptional regulation and leukemogenesis. CBX8, which is part of one of the PRC1 complexes, regulates proliferation of diploid human and mouse fibroblasts through direct binding to the INK4A-ARF locus. ; ;

### **BAD Antibody - References**

1. Clin Cancer Res. 2011 Oct 1;17(19):6356-66.2. Mol Cancer Res. 2010 Aug;8(8):1116-25.