

Bad Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP1314C

Specification

Bad Antibody (Center) - Product Information

IHC-P, WB,E 092934
Human
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
53-81

Bad Antibody (Center) - 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

This Bad antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 53-81 amino acids from the Central region of human Bad.

Dilution IHC-P~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

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

Precautions

Bad Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bad Antibody (Center) - 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 (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Bad Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-Bad Antibody (Center)(Cat.#AP1314c) in HL60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). Bad(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.





Anti-Bad Antibody at 1:1000 dilution + A431 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 18 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



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Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue reacted with Bad antibody



(Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

Bad Antibody (Center) - Background

Bad 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.

Bad Antibody (Center) - References

Lee, J.W., et al., Carcinogenesis 25(8):1371-1376 (2004). Zhang, B., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(14):6205-6214 (2004). Ong, C.S., et al., Oncol. Rep. 11(3):727-733 (2004). Yan, B., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(46):45358-45367 (2003). Taghiyev, A.F., et al., Mol. Cancer Res. 1(7):500-507 (2003). Bad Antibody (Center) - Citations

- <u>Photodynamic Therapy Using Indolines-Fused-Triazoles Induces Mitochondrial Apoptosis in</u> <u>Human Non-Melanoma BCC Cells.</u>
- GABA A receptor π subunit promotes apoptosis of HTR-8/SVneo trophoblastic cells: Implications in preeclampsia.
- Involvement of caspases and their upstream regulators in myocardial apoptosis in a rat model of selenium deficiency-induced dilated cardiomyopathy.