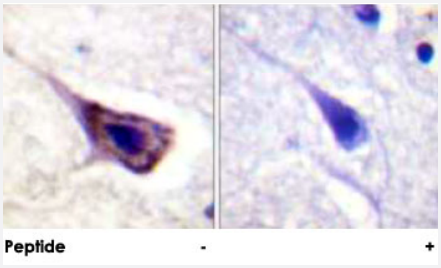
BAD polyclonal antibody

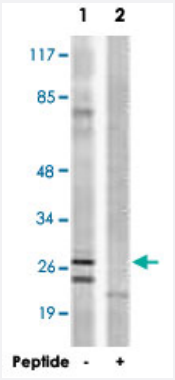
Catalog # PAB18308 Size 100 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using BAD polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18308).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".



Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse liver cells, using BAD polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18308).
Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of BAD.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding S134 of human BAD.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Specificity	This antibody is specific to BAD.
Form	Liquid

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Purification	Affinity purification
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Recommend Usage	Western Blot (1:500-1:1000) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100) ELISA (1:5000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS, 150mM NaCl, pH 7.4 (50% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

  Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue using BAD polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18308). Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

  Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse liver cells, using BAD polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB18308). Peptide "+" means "peptide blocking".

Gene Info — BAD

Entrez GeneID	572
Protein Accession#	Q92934
Gene Name	BAD
Gene Alias	BBC2, BCL2L8
Gene Description	BCL2-associated agonist of cell death
Omim ID	603167
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink

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Gene Summary	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. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	BCL-X/BCL-2 binding protein|BCL2-antagonist of cell death protein|BCL2-binding component 6|BCL2-binding protein

Publication Reference

- Rationale for Bcl-xL/Bad peptide complex formation from structure, mutagenesis, and biophysical studies.

  Petros AM, Nettesheim DG, Wang Y, Olejniczak ET, Meadows RP, Mack J, Swift K, Matayoshi ED, Zhang H, Thompson CB, Fesik SW.

  Protein Science 2000 Dec; 9(12):2528.

Pathway

- Acute myeloid leukemia
- Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
- Apoptosis
- Chronic myeloid leukemia
- Colorectal cancer
- Endometrial cancer
- ErbB signaling pathway
- Focal adhesion
- Insulin signaling pathway
- Melanoma
- Neurotrophin signaling pathway
- Non-small cell lung cancer
- Pancreatic cancer

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- Pathways in cancer
- Prostate cancer
- VEGF signaling pathway

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Lymphoma
- Parkinson disease
- Thyroid Neoplasms

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