

## Bad Polyclonal Antibody

|                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Catalog No :</b>          | YT0435   |
| <b>Reactivity :</b>          | Human;Mouse;Rat  |
| <b>Applications :</b>        | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA  |
| <b>Target :</b>              | Bad  |
| <b>Fields :</b>              | >>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Autophagy - animal;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>VEGF signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Pancreatic cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Prostate cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Chronic myelo |
| <b>Gene Name :</b>           | BAD  |
| <b>Protein Name :</b>        | Bcl2 antagonist of cell death  |
| <b>Human Gene Id :</b>       | 572  |
| <b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q92934   |
| <b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>       | 12015  |
| <b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b> | Q61337   |
| <b>Rat Gene Id :</b>         | 64639  |
| <b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>   | O35147   |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Immunogen :</b>         | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BAD. AA range:100-149  |
| <b>Specificity :</b>       | Bad Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bad protein.  |
| <b>Formulation :</b>       | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Source :</b>            | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG   |
| <b>Dilution :</b>          | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.  |
| <b>Purification :</b>      | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.  |
| <b>Concentration :</b>     | 1 mg/ml  |
| <b>Storage Stability :</b> | -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)   |
| <b>Observed Band :</b>     | 28kD   |
| <b>Cell Pathway :</b>      | ErbB_HER;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview; VEGF;Focal adhesion;Neurotrophin;Insulin_Receptor;Alzheimer's disease;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);Pathways in cancer;Co  |
| <b>Background :</b>        | 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, Jul 2008],  |
| <b>Function :</b>          | domain:Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.,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.,online information:Bcl 2-associated death promoter entry,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

**Subcellular Location :**

Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm . Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. .

**Expression :**

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

**Sort :**

2565

**No4 :**

1

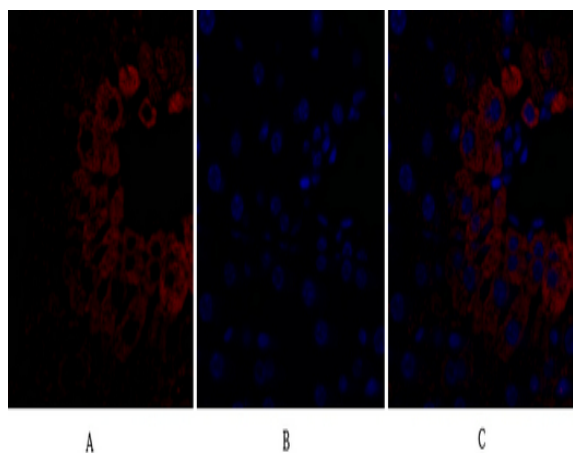
**Host :**

Rabbit

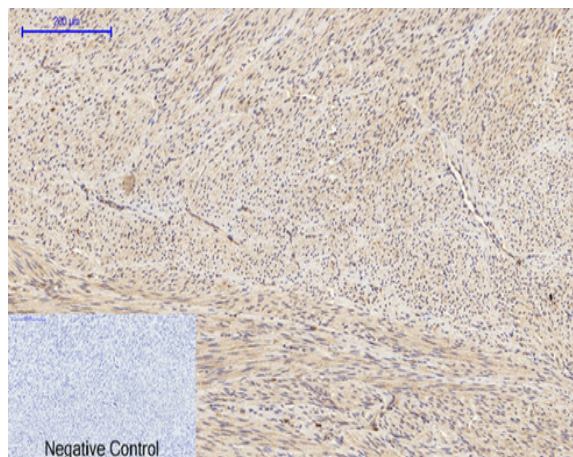
**Modifications :**

Unmodified

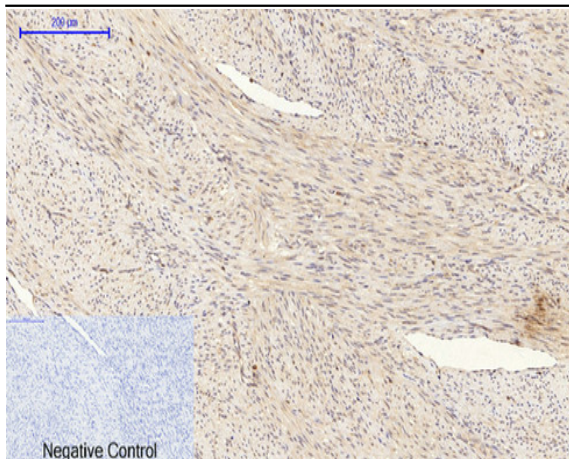
## Products Images



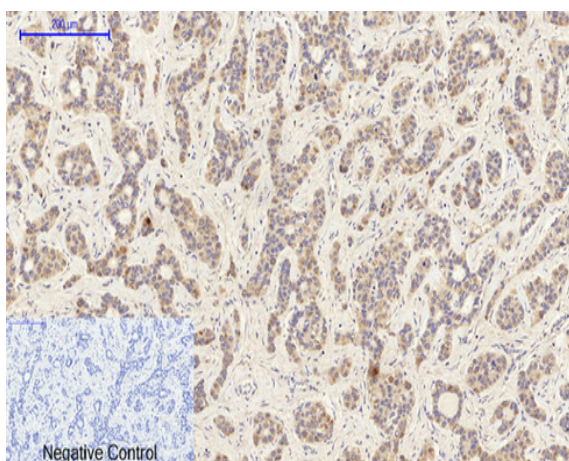
Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



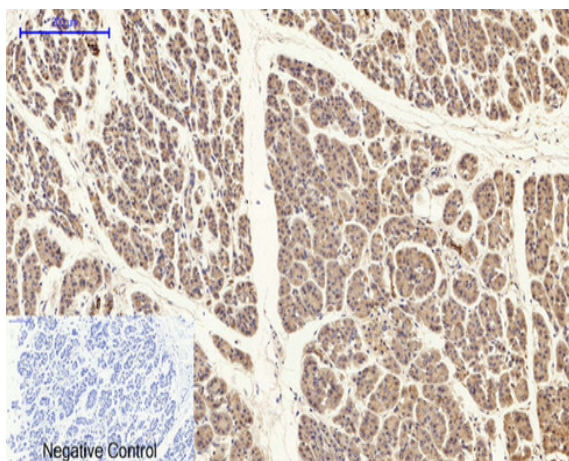
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-uterus-cancer tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

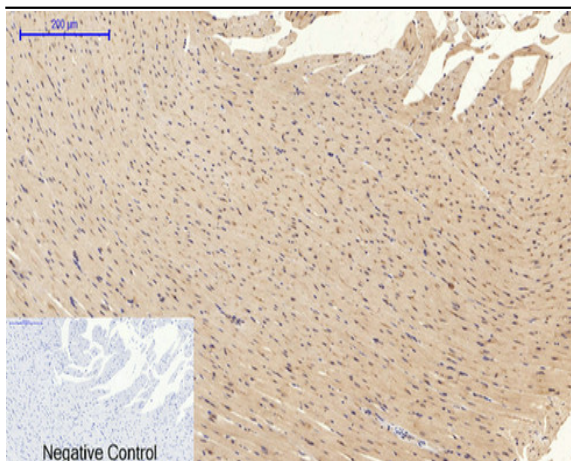


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-liver-cancer tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

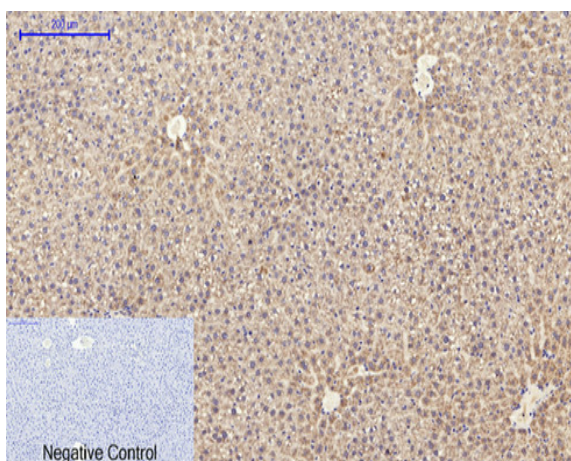


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-stomach-cancer tissue. 1,Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

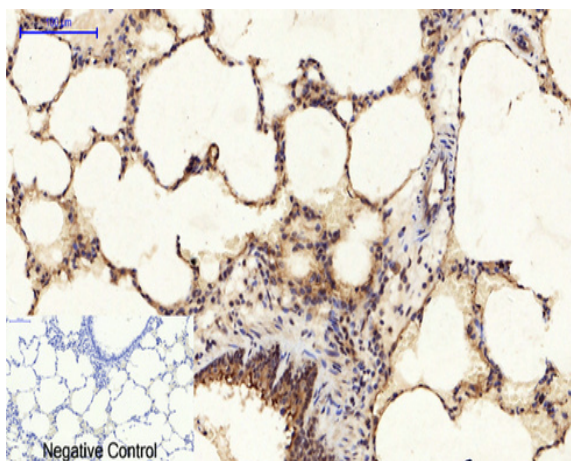




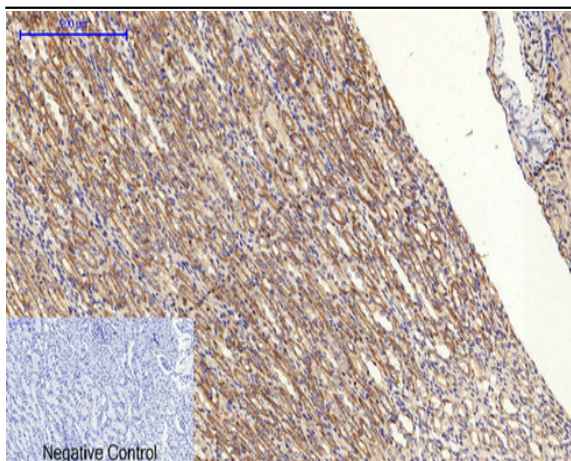
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-heart tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



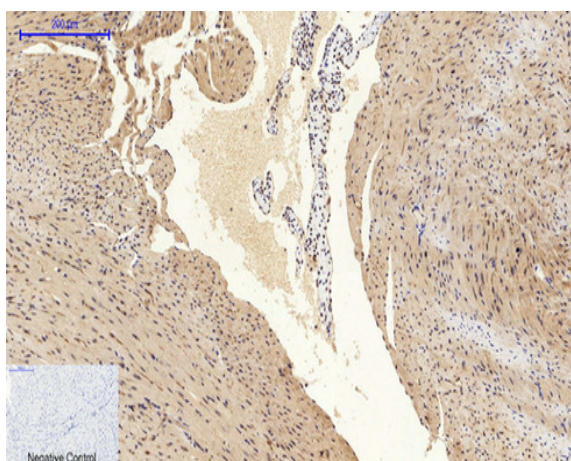
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-liver tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



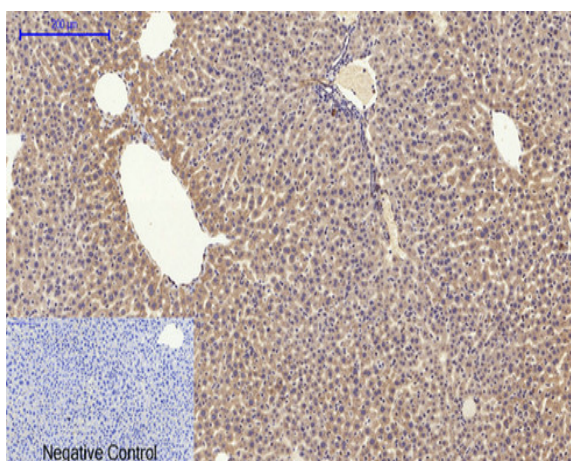
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-lung tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Rat-kidney tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

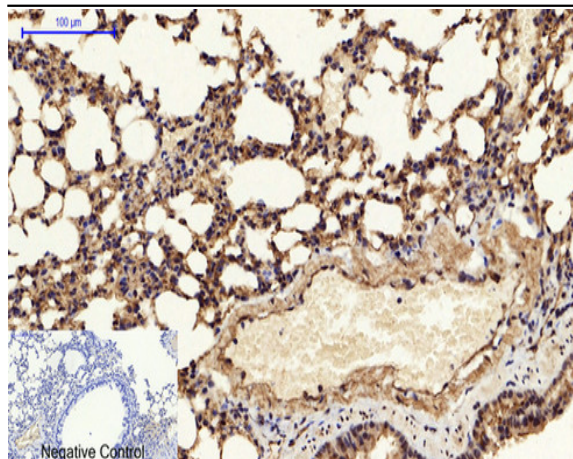


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-heart tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

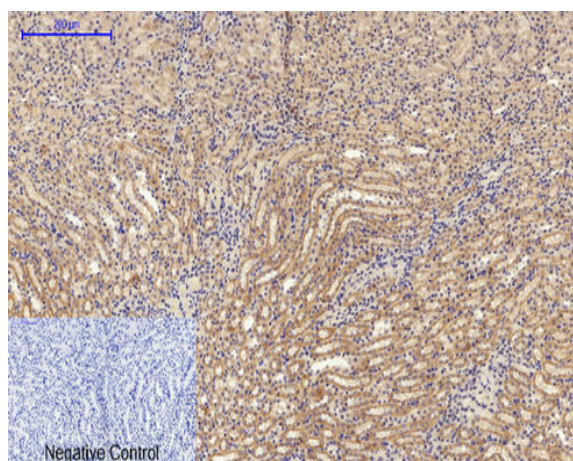


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-liver tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

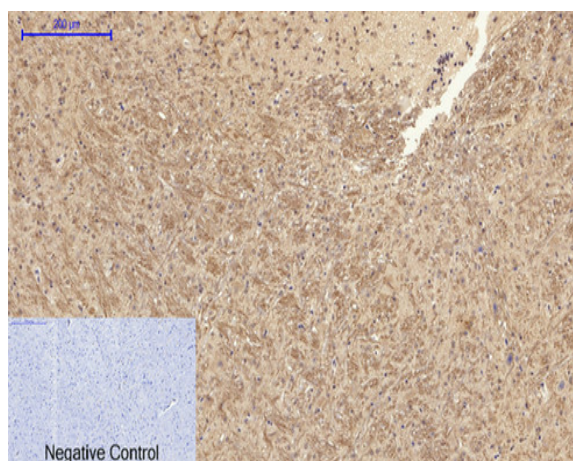




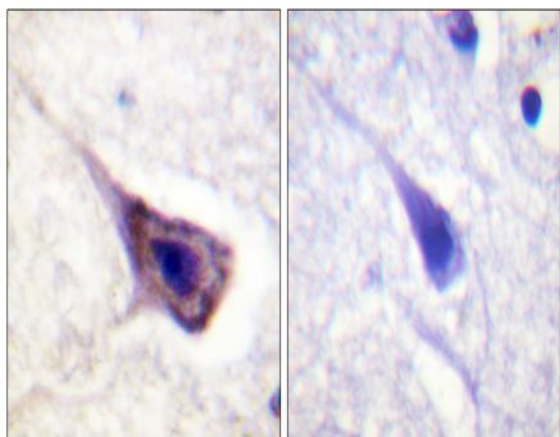
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-lung tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



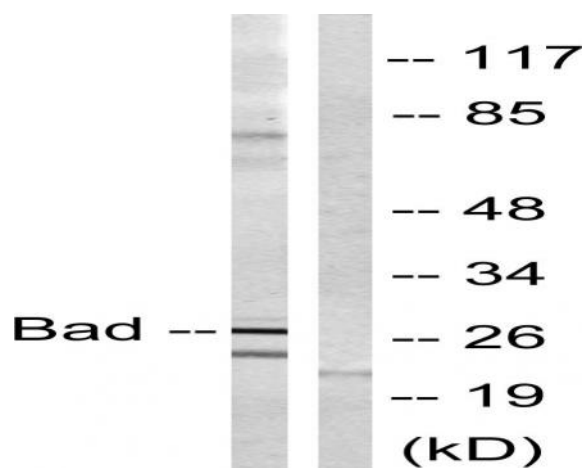
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-kidney tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-brain tissue. 1, Bad Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using BAD Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from mouse liver, using BAD Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.