

Bad Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT0432

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: IHC;IF;ELISA

Target: Bad

Fields: >>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;>>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

Gene Name: BAD

Protein Name: Bcl2 antagonist of cell death

Human Gene Id: 572

Human Swiss Prot

Q92934

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 12015

Mouse Swiss Prot

Q61337

No:

Rat Gene ld: 64639

Rat Swiss Prot No: 035147



Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

BAD. AA range:61-110

Specificity: Bad Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bad protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution : IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Molecularweight: 18kD

Cell Pathway: 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

Background: 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],

Function: 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



SubcellularMitochondrion 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.

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