



# Bad Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	BYab-00305
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	BAD
<b>Protein Name</b>	Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BAD. AA range:102-151
<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>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000.. IF 1:50-200
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	BAD; BBC6; BCL2L8; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; BAD; Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl2-L-8; Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter
<b>Observed Band</b>	18kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm . Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.
<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

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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

**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],

**matters needing attention**

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

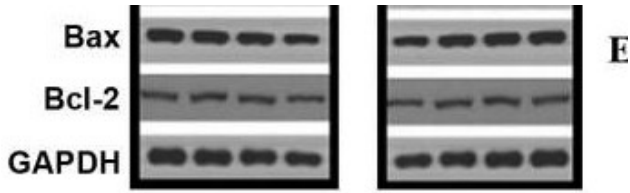
**Usage suggestions**

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

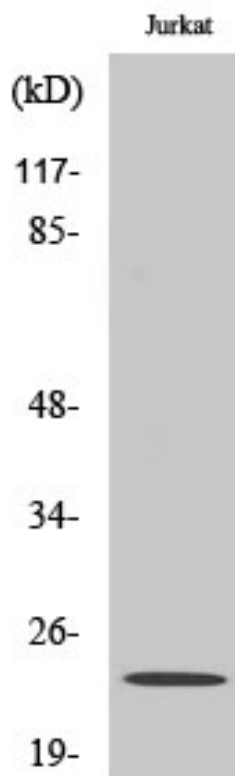
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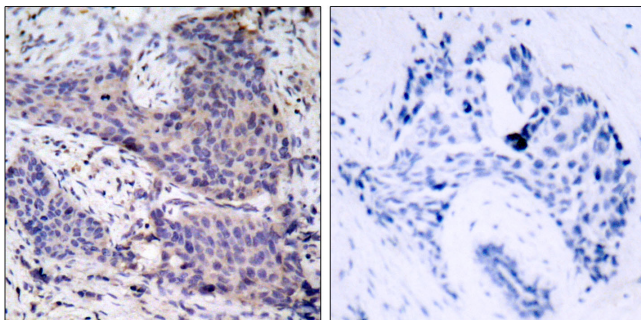
## Products Images



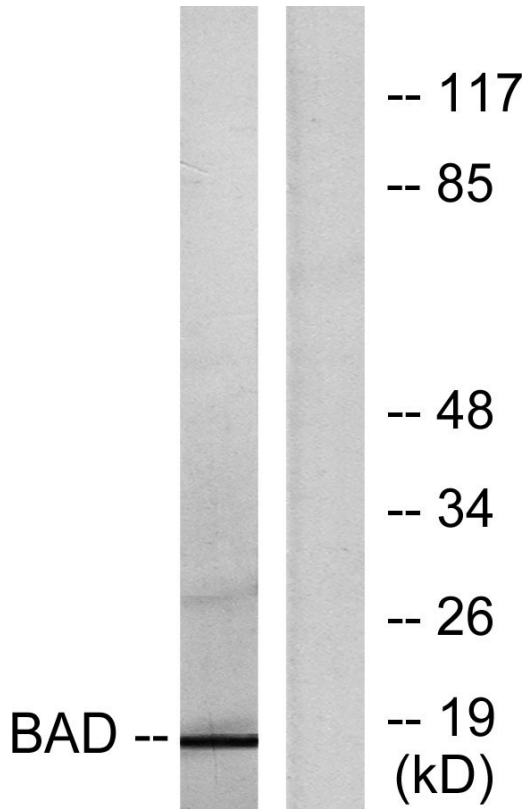
Chen, Xiao-Meng, et al. "Chelerythrine chloride induces apoptosis in renal cancer HEK-293 and SW-839 cell lines." *Oncology letters* 11.6 (2016): 3917-3924.



Western Blot analysis of various cells using Bad Polyclonal Antibody



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



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, treated with Forskolin, using BAD Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.