BAD Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Bad, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Bad, Phosphorylated (Ser75) (Bcl2 Antagonist Of Cell Death, BAD, Bcl-2-binding Component 6, Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-Associated Death Promoter, Bcl-2-like 8 Protein, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8) (MaxLight 550)
Product Gene Name	anti-Bad antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight550.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Immunoaffinity chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human Bad when phosphorylated at Ser75.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: MaxLight550 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	18,392 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 11; NC_000011.9 (64037300..64052176, complement). Location: 11q13.1
OMIM	603167
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q92934
Immunogen	Synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding Ser75 of human Bad (KLH).
Conjugate	MaxLight550
Antigen Modification	Phosphorylated
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-Bad antibody	Antibodies; Apoptosis
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Bad antibody	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), FLISA, Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-Bad antibody	IHC: 1:50-1:100 FLISA: 1:1,000 WB: 1:100-1:500 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.
Related Product Information for anti-Bad antibody	MBS6464752 is an antibody targeting Bad. Also known as Bad, Phosphorylated (Ser75) (Bcl2 Antagonist Of Cell Death, BAD, Bcl-2-binding Component 6, Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-Associated Death Promoter, Bcl-2-like 8 Protein, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8) (MaxLight 550). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.
Product References and Citations for anti-Bad antibody	1. Hurbin, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(20):19757-19767 (2005). 2. Antignani, A., et al., Biochemistry 44(10):4074-4082 (2005). 3. Ying, S., et al., Infect. Immun. 73(3):1399-1403 (2005). 4. Seo, S.Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(40):42240-42249 (2004). 5. Lee, J.W., et al., Carcinogenesis 25(8):1371-1376 (2004).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-Bad antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for Bad. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	14670388
NCBI GeneID	572
NCBI Accession #	NP_116784
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q92934
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O14803
UniProt Related Accession #	Q92934
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_032989.2
NCBI Official Full Name	bcl2 antagonist of cell death
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2-associated agonist of cell death
NCBI Official Symbol	BAD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BBC2; BCL2L8
UniProt Protein Name	Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl2-L-8; Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter
Protein Family	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Gene Name	BAD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BBC6; BCL2L8; BAD; Bcl2-L-8
UniProt Entry Name	BAD_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	bcl2 antagonist of cell death; bcl2-L-8; BCL2-binding protein; bcl-2-like protein 8; BCL2-binding component 6; bcl-2-binding component 6; BCL-X/BCL-2 binding protein; BCL2-antagonist of cell death protein; bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter

UniProt Comments for Bad	BAD: a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family. Displaces Bax from binding to Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, resulting in cell death. Survival factors such as IL-3 can inhibit the apoptotic activity of Bad inducing the phosphorylation of Bad by Akt and p90RSK. 14-3-3 proteins bind phosphorylated Bad, inhibiting its binding to Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. Phosphorylation by mitochondria-anchored PKA in the BH3 domain can block the dimerization of Bad and Bcl-xL. Protein type: Apoptosis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 11q13.1 Cellular Component: mitochondrial outer membrane; mitochondrion; cytosol Molecular Function: protein kinase B binding; protein binding; protein heterodimerization activity; phospholipid binding; caspase activator activity; protein kinase binding; lipid binding; protein phosphatase 2B binding Biological Process: response to oleate; nerve growth factor receptor signaling pathway; positive regulation of apoptosis; positive regulation of proteolysis; apoptosis; response to glucocorticoid stimulus; positive regulation of caspase activity; cellular process regulating host cell cycle in response to virus; glucose homeostasis; response to estradiol stimulus; positive regulation of apoptosis by virus; response to glucose stimulus; pore complex biogenesis; positive regulation of autophagy; positive regulation of glucokinase activity; response to drug; caspase activation; epidermal growth factor receptor signaling pathway; release of cytochrome c from mitochondria; fibroblast growth factor receptor signaling pathway; phosphoinositide-mediated signaling; cytokine and chemokine mediated signaling pathway; suppression by virus of host apoptosis; ADP metabolic process; positive regulation of insulin secretion; response to testosterone stimulus; response to amino acid stimulus; ATP metabolic process; glucose catabolic process; response to ethanol; induction of apoptosis via death domain receptors; DNA damage response, signal transduction resulting in induction of apoptosis; response to hydrogen peroxide; positive regulation of T cell differentiation; positive regulation of B cell differentiation; innate immune response; regulation of mitochondrial membrane permeability; response to calcium ion; response to progesterone stimulus; positive regulation of epithelial cell proliferation
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