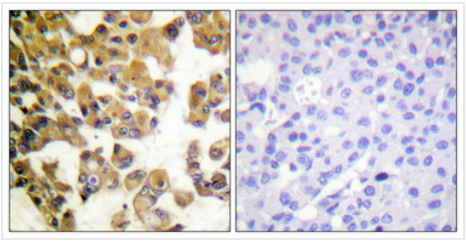
BAD Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Bad, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Bad Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-Bad antibody
Product Synonym Names	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
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
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
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-Bad antibody	Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin (IHC-P)
Related Product Information for anti-Bad antibody	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.
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.
Searchable Terms for Bad purchase	MBS9242805 is an antibody targeting Bad. Also known as Bad Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-Bad antibody
Dilution: Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

NCBI GI #	10835069

NCBI GeneID	572
NCBI Accession #	NP_004313.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q92934
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O14803; Q6FH21
UniProt Related Accession #	Q92934
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004322.3
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
NCBI Summary for Bad	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]

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
Research Articles on Bad	**1.** study provided clinical evidence that loss of Bad is an independent and powerful predictor of adverse prognosis in non-small cell lung cancer
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