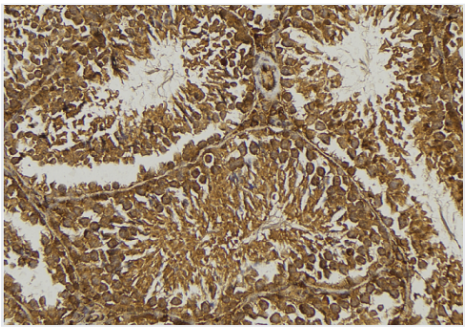
BAD Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

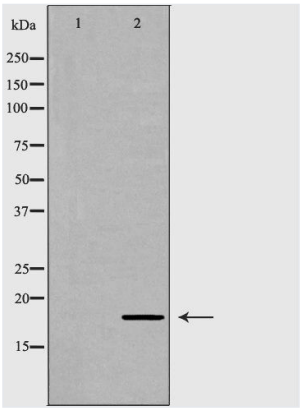
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	BAD, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	BAD Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-BAD antibody
Product Synonym Names	AI325008; BAD; BAD_HUMAN; BBC 2; BBC2; BBC6; Bcl 2 Antagonist of Cell Death; Bcl 2 Binding Component 6; BCL X/BCL 2 Binding Protein; BCL X Binding Protein; Bcl XL/Bcl 2 Associated Death Promoter; Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; BCL2 antagonist of cell death protein; BCL2 associated agonist of cell death; Bcl2 Associated Death Promoter; BCL2 binding component 6; BCL2 binding protein; Bcl2 Like 8 Protein; Bcl2-L-8; BCL2L8; Proapoptotic BH3 Only Protein
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	BAD antibody detects endogenous levels of total BAD
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Antibody/Peptide Pairs	BAD peptide (MBS9625857) is used for blocking the activity of BAD antibody (MBS9607141)
Molecular Weight	Observed: 18 kDa Predicted: 19 kDa
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q92934
Supply Chain Verification	Manufactured in a lab with traceable raw materials manufactured on site. Coordinated product portfolio of antibodies, pairs, conjugates, recombinant proteins, and immunoassay materials available, please inquire.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human BAD
Subcellular Location	Mitochondrion Outer Membrane. Cytoplasm. Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
ISO Certification	Manufactured in an ISO 9001:2015 Certified Laboratory.
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-BAD antibody	Western Blot (WB), Immunohistochemisty (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-BAD antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 IHC: 1:50-1:200 IF/ICC: 1:100-1:500

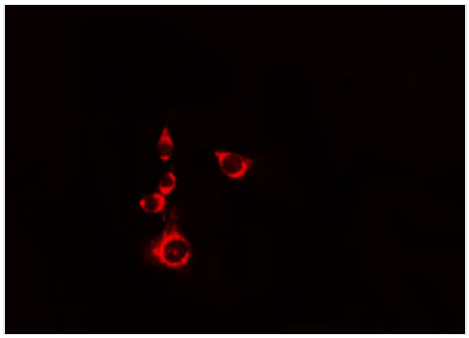
Related Product Information for anti-BAD antibody	Description: Bad is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family that promotes cell death by displacing Bax from binding to Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL (1, 2). Survival factors, such as IL-3, inhibit the apoptotic activity of Bad by activating intracellular signaling pathways that result in the phosphorylation of Bad at Ser112 and Ser136 (2). Phosphorylation at these sites promotes binding of Bad to 14-3-3 proteins to prevent an association between Bad with Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL (2). Akt phosphorylates Bad at Ser136 to promote cell survival (3, 4). Bad is phosphorylated at Ser112 both in vivo and in vitro by p90RSK (5, 6) and mitochondria-anchored PKA (7). Phosphorylation at Ser155 in the BH3 domain by PKA plays a critical role in blocking the dimerization of Bad and Bcl-xL (8-10). 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. Subunit Structure: Forms heterodimers with the anti-apoptotic proteins, Bcl-X(L), Bcl-2 and Bcl-W. Also binds protein S100A10 (By similarity). The Ser-75/Ser-99 phosphorylated form binds 14-3-3 proteins (By similarity). Interacts with AKT1 and PIM3. Interacts (via BH3 domain) with NOL3 (via CARD domain); preventing the association of BAD with BCL2 (By similarity). Interacts with HIF3A (via C-terminus domain); the interaction reduces the binding between BAD and BAX (By similarity). Post-translational Modifications: 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 within the BH3 motif, leading to the release of Bcl-X(L) and the promotion of cell survival. Ser-99 is the major site of AKT/PKB phosphorylation, Ser-118 the major site of protein kinase A (CAPK) phosphorylation. Phosphorylation at Ser-99 by PKB/AKT1 is almost completely blocked by the apoptotic C-terminus cleavage product of PKN2 generated by caspases-3 activity during apoptosis. Methylation at Arg-94 and Arg-96 by PRMT1 inhibits Akt-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-99. Similarity: 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. Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.
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	MBS9607141 is an antibody targeting BAD. Also known as BAD Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-BAD antibody
MBS9607141 at 1/100 staining Mouse testis tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-BAD antibody
Western blot analysis of extracts of PC3, using BAD antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-BAD antibody
MBS9607141 staining 293 cells by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) antibody, diluted at 1/600, was used as secondary antibody.

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-associated agonist 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-associated agonist 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; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
Protein Family	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Gene Name	BAD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BBC6; BCL2L8; BAD; Bcl2-L-8
NCBI Protein Information	bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
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	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 (). Appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signaling and the apoptotic pathways.

Research Articles on BAD	**1.** Bcl-2 agonist of cell death (BAD) has pro-apoptosis and pro-survival functions involved in cancer development [Review].
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