

BAD Antibody

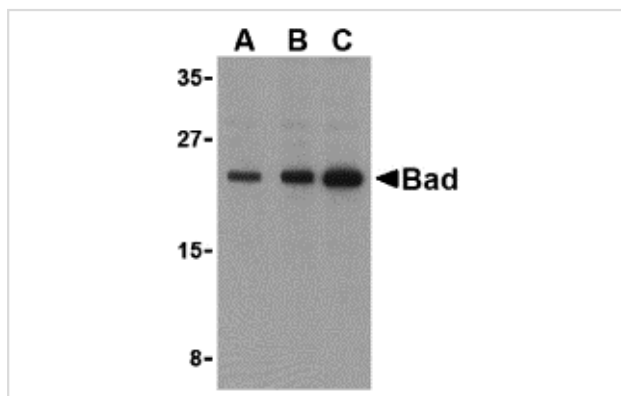
Catalog No: #24248

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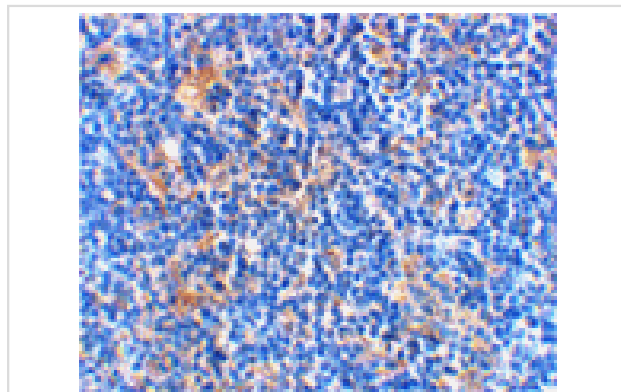
Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | BAD Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Ion exchange chromatography purified |
| Applications | ELISA WB IHC |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide |
| Immunogen Description | Raised against a peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the C-terminus of human Bad. |
| Target Name | BAD |
| Other Names | Bcl-2-like 8 |
| Accession No. | Q92934 |
| Uniprot | Q92934 |
| GeneID | 572; |
| Concentration | 1mg/ml |
| Formulation | Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Storage | Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures. |

Images



Western blot analysis of Bad in T24 cell lysates with Bad antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 ug/mL.



Immunohistochemical staining of rat thymus using Bad at 2 ug/mL.

Background

Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death. Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, such as Bax, Bid, and Bik, form a growing subclass of the Bcl-2 family. Another such protein is the Bcl-2-antagonist of cell death (Bad). Bad regulates apoptosis by forming heterodimers with anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, thereby preventing them from binding with Bax. Bad activity is regulated by its phosphorylation; it is inactivated by kinases such as Akt and MAP kinase and thus promotes cell survival, whereas JNK-induced phosphorylation promotes the apoptotic role of Bad.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only