

Bad Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT0432
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications :	IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	Bad
Fields :	>>EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitor resistance;>>Endocrine resistance;>>Platinum drug resistance;>>ErbB signaling pathway;>>Ras signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>cAMP signaling pathway;>>Chemokine signaling pathway;>>Autophagy - animal;>>PI3K-Akt signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>VEGF signaling pathway;>>Focal adhesion;>>Neurotrophin signaling pathway;>>Insulin signaling pathway;>>Thyroid hormone signaling pathway;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Prion disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - receptor activation;>>Chemical carcinogenesis - reactive oxygen species;>>Colorectal cancer;>>Renal cell carcinoma;>>Pancreatic cancer;>>Endometrial cancer;>>Prostate cancer;>>Melanoma;>>Chronic myelo
Gene Name :	BAD
Protein Name :	Bcl2 antagonist of cell death
Human Gene Id :	572
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q92934
Mouse Gene Id :	12015
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q61337
Rat Gene Id :	64639
Rat Swiss Prot No :	O35147

Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human BAD. AA range:61-110
Specificity :	Bad Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Bad protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:10000.. IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Molecularweight :	18kD
Cell Pathway :	ErbB_HER;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview; VEGF;Focal adhesion;Neurotrophin;Insulin_Receptor;Alzheimer's disease;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);Pathways in cancer;Co
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],
Function :	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 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

Subcellular Location : Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm . Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. .

Expression : Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

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