

Datasheet for ABIN3030135  
**anti-BAD antibody (AA 92-127)**[Go to Product page](#)

## 5 Images

## Overview

Quantity:	0.4 mL
Target:	BAD
Binding Specificity:	AA 92-127
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BAD antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	ELISA, Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

## Product Details

Immunogen:	A portion of amino acids 92-127 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this Bad antibody.
Isotype:	Ig Fraction
Purification:	Purified

## Target Details

Target:	BAD
Alternative Name:	Bad ( <a href="#">BAD Products</a> )
Background:	Apoptosis or programmed cell death is a physiological cellular process characterized by cell shrinkage, membrane blebbing, DNA fragmentation, and release of Cytochrome C from the mitochondria. It is utilized by the organism to get rid of unwanted cells, which is critical for

## Target Details

normal development and homeostasis of an organism. Disregulation of normal apoptosis process have been implicated in a variety of diseases, including cancer, autoimmune diseases, viral infections, etc. Programmed cell death occurs through complex cascades of cell signaling in which Bcl-2 family members, among others, play an important role. The Bcl-2 family of proteins regulate apoptosis as well as execute death signals at the mitochondrion. Members of this family include both pro- and anti-apoptotic proteins that have homology sequences called Bcl-2 Homology domains (BH1-4) which mediate dimer formation. The BH3 proteins, such as BID, NOXA, PUMA, BIK, BIM and BAD are all pro-apoptotic and share sequence homology within the amphipathic alpha-helical BH3 region, which is required for their apoptotic function. They may trigger release of death-inducing molecules such as Cytochrome C, Smac, and endonuclease G. Anti-apoptotic family members, including Bcl-2 and Bcl-XL, play inhibitory roles. Bcl-2 family proteins may form homodimers or heterodimers between pro- and anti-apoptotic members, the ratios of which determine the cell fate.

UniProt: [Q92934](#)

Pathways: [MAPK Signaling](#), [PI3K-Akt Signaling](#), [RTK Signaling](#), [Apoptosis](#), [Fc-epsilon Receptor Signaling Pathway](#), [Positive Regulation of Peptide Hormone Secretion](#), [Carbohydrate Homeostasis](#), [Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity](#), [Regulation of Carbohydrate Metabolic Process](#), [Hepatitis C](#), [CXCR4-mediated Signaling Events](#)

## Application Details

Application Notes: Titration of the Bad antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity. Western blot: 1:1000, IHC (Paraffin): 1:50-1:100, Flow Cytometry: 1:10-1:50

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Liquid

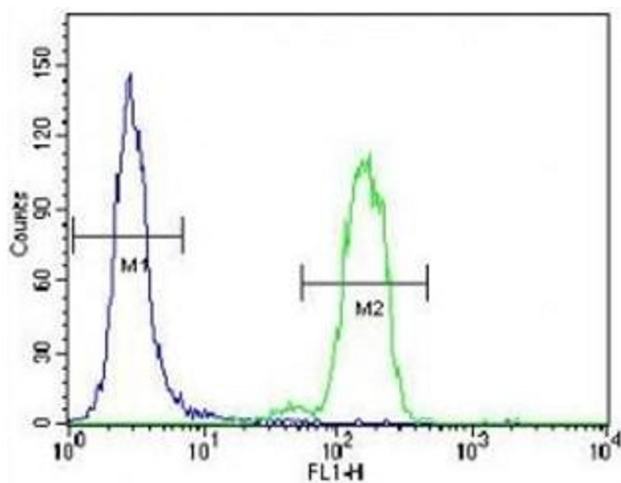
Buffer: In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09 % sodium azide

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

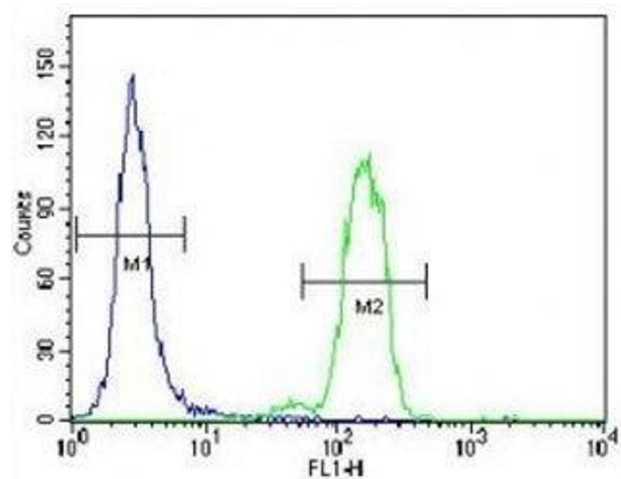
Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: Aliquot the Bad antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



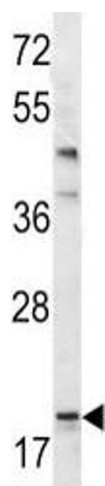
#### Flow Cytometry

**Image 1.** Bad antibody flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.



#### Flow Cytometry

**Image 2.** Bad antibody flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.



#### Western Blotting

**Image 3.** Western blot analysis of Bad antibody and mouse bladder tissue lysate

Please check the [product details page](#) for more images. Overall 5 images are available for ABIN3030135.