Datasheet for ABIN967940

anti-BAD antibody (AA 39-198)

2 Images | 4 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	BAD
Binding Specificity:	AA 39-198
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This BAD antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Mouse Bad aa. 39-198
Clone:	48-Bad
Isotype:	IgG2b
Cross-Reactivity:	Human, Rat (Rattus)
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing. 4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

Product Details

Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	BAD
Alternative Name:	Bad (BAD Products)
Background:	Isolated by screening for Bcl-2 interacting proteins, Bad shows significant homology to Bcl-2 within the Bcl-2 homology domains 1 and 2 (BH1 and BH2). In addition, several other proteins involved in cell death such as Bax, Bcl-X[L], Mcl-1, and A1 share similar homology with Bcl-2. Bcl-2 is known to oppose several apoptotic signals and is considered to be a central downstream cell death repressor. Bcl-X[L] represses apoptosis, but its short form, Bcl-X[S], promotes cell death. Bax is known to homodimerize as well as heterodimerize with Bcl-2. An excess concentration of Bax opposes the ability of Bcl-2 to repress cell death. Bad can selectively dimerize with Bcl-X[L] and Bcl-2, but not with Bax, Bcl-X[S], Mcl-1, A1, or itself. In mammalian cells, Bad binds more strongly to Bcl-X[L] than Bcl-2. This may explain why Bad reverses the death repressor activity of Bcl-X[L], but not that of Bcl-2. The formation of the Bad-Bcl-X[L] heterodimer displaces Bax and restores favorable conditions for apoptosis. This antibody is tested by western blot analysis.
Molecular Weight:	23 kDa
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

Comment:	Related Products: ABIN968533, ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	250 µg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09 % sodium azide.

Handling

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:	Store undiluted at -20° C.

Publications

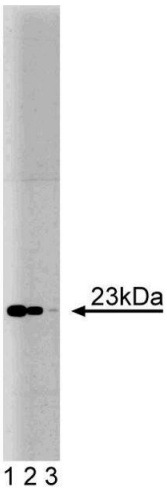
Product cited in:

Tomicic, Thust, Kaina: "Ganciclovir-induced apoptosis in HSV-1 thymidine kinase expressing cells: critical role of DNA breaks, Bcl-2 decline and caspase-9 activation." in: **Oncogene**, Vol. 21, Issue 14, pp. 2141-53, (2002) (PubMed).

Walsh, Lutz, Cotter, OConnor: "Erythrocyte survival is promoted by plasma and suppressed by a Bak-derived BH3 peptide that interacts with membrane-associated Bcl-X(L)." in: **Blood**, Vol. 99, Issue 9, pp. 3439-48, (2002) (PubMed).

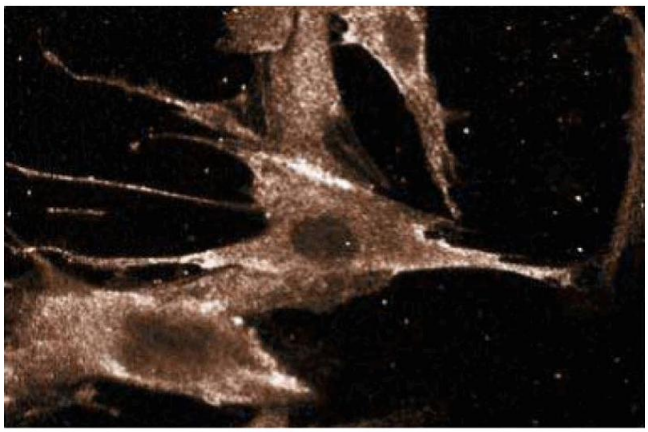
Ayllón, Cayla, García, Roncal, Fernández, Albar, Martínez, Rebollo: "Bcl-2 targets protein phosphatase 1 alpha to Bad." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 166, Issue 12, pp. 7345-52, (2001) (PubMed).

Graff, Konicek, McNulty, Wang, Houck, Allen, Paul, Hbaiu, Goode, Sandusky, Vessella, Neubauer: "Increased AKT activity contributes to prostate cancer progression by dramatically accelerating prostate tumor growth and diminishing p27Kip1 expression." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 275, Issue 32, pp. 24500-5, (2000) (PubMed).



Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Bad on an A431 cell lysate (Human epithelial carcinoma, ATCC CRL-1555). Lane 1: 1:500, lane 2: 1:1000, lane 3: 1:2000 dilution of the mouse anti-Bad antibody.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Immunofluorescence staining of WI-38 cells (Human lung fibroblasts, ATCC CCL-75).