

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13239

Specification

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	Q92934
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 572

Other Names

Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death, BAD, 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, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8

Calculated MW

18392 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:1000-1:2000
IHC 1:50-1:200
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
IP 1:30
FC 1:50

Subcellular Localization

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

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human Bad

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term

storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name BAD

Synonyms BBC6, BCL2L8

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.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}

Tissue Location

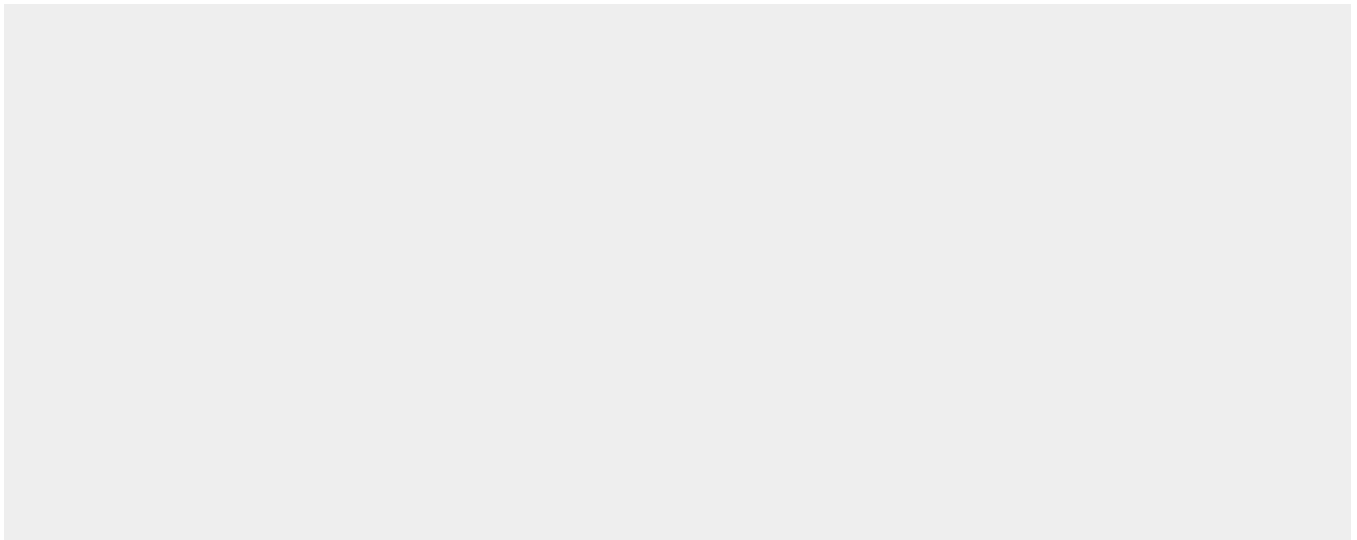
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

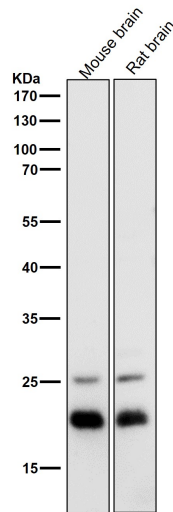
Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

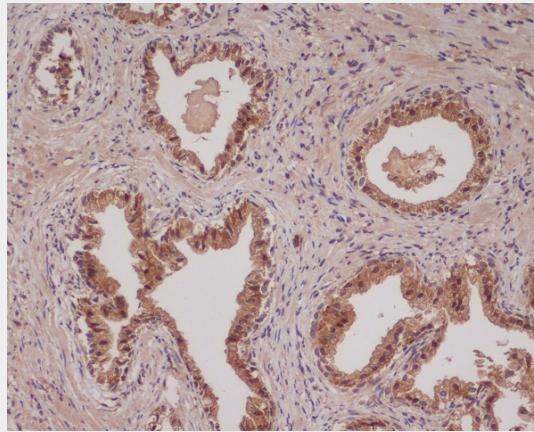
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Bad Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

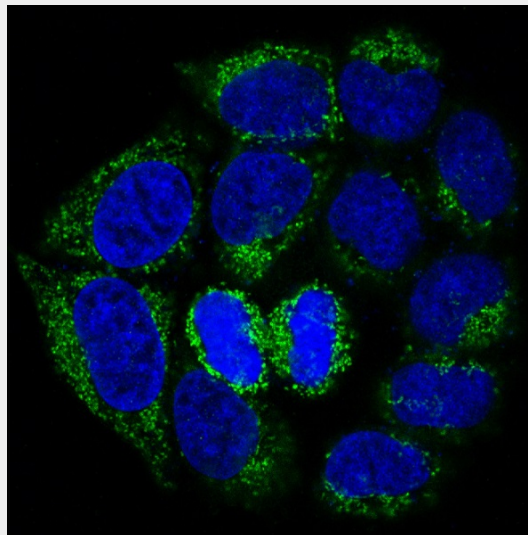




All lanes use the Antibody at 1:5K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon cancer, using Bad Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of HeLa cells, using Bad Antibody .

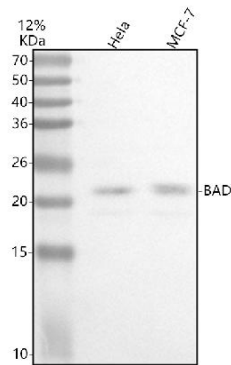


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of BAD using anti-BAD antibody (M03520).

Electrophoresis was performed on a 5-20% SDS-PAGE gel at 70V (Stacking gel) / 90V (Resolving gel) for 2-3 hours. The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: human HeLa whole cell lysates,

Lane 2: human MCF-7 whole cell lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane at 150 mA for 50-90 minutes. Blocked the membrane with 5% non-fat milk/TBS for 1.5 hour at RT. The membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-BAD antigen affinity purified monoclonal antibody (Catalog # M03520) at 1:1000 overnight at 4°C, then washed with TBS-0.1%Tween 3 times with 5 minutes each and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:500 for 1.5 hour at RT. The signal is developed using an Enhanced Chemiluminescent detection (ECL) kit (Catalog # EK1002) with Tanon 5200 system. A specific band was detected for BAD at approximately 23 kDa. The expected band size for BAD is at 18 kDa.