



Datasheet for ABIN3030135

anti-BAD antibody (AA 92-127)



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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 (BAD Products)
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
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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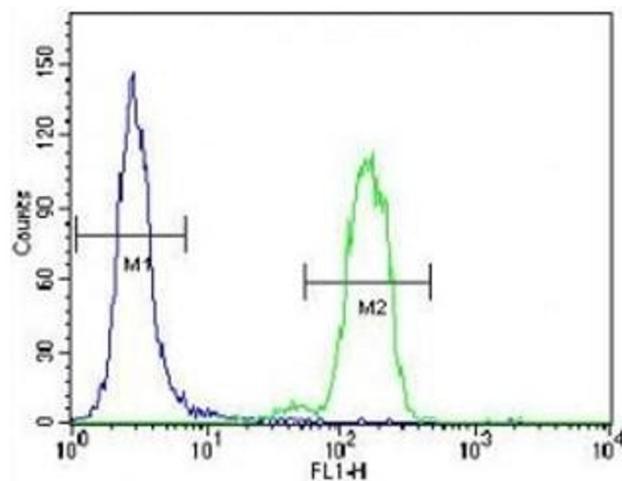
Handling

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

Handling

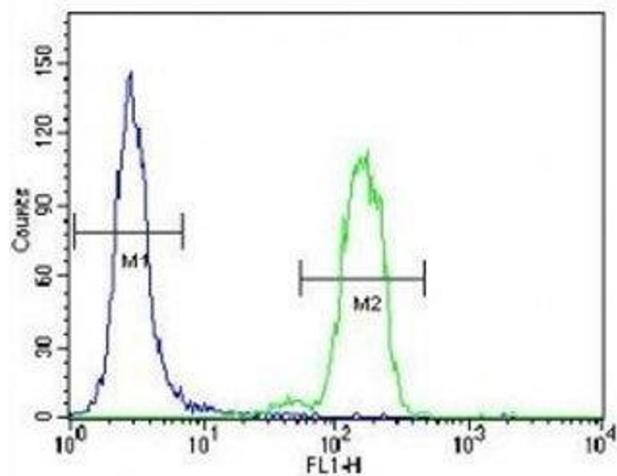
Storage Comment: Aliquot the Bad antibody and store frozen at -20°C or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Images



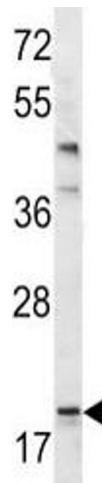
Flow Cytometry

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.