

Polyclonal Antibody to Bcl-2-like 8 - Purified

Alternate names:	BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8, Bcl-2-binding component 6, Bcl-2-like protein 8, Bcl-XL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter, Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, Bcl2-L-8
Catalog No.:	TA306174
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Background:	Members in the Bcl-2 family are critical regulators of apoptosis by either inhibiting or promoting cell death (reviewed in 1 and 2). Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain containing pro-apoptotic proteins, such as Bax, Bid, and Bik, form a growing subclass of the Bcl-2 family. Another such protein is the Bcl-2-antagonist of cell death (Bad). Bad regulates apoptosis by forming heterodimers with anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL, thereby preventing them from binding with Bax (3). Bad activity is regulated by its phosphorylation; it is inactivated by kinases such as Akt and MAP kinase and thus promotes cell survival (4), whereas JNK-induced phosphorylation promotes the apoptotic role of Bad (5).
Uniprot ID:	Q92934
NCBI:	Q92934
GeneID:	572
Host / Isotype:	Rabbit / IgG
Immunogen:	Murine Bad / Bcl-2-like 8 Peptide (AP30114CP-N)
Format:	State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Purification: Ion exchange chromatography Buffer System: PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Applications:	ELISA. Western Blot: Bad antibody can be used for detection of Bad at 0.5 to 1 µg/ml. Immunohistochemistry. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	Bad antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 15 amino acids near the C-terminus of human Bad. Species: Human, Mouse, Rat. Other species not tested.
Add. Information:	Blocking peptide available: blocking peptide (AP30114CP-N)
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Cory S, Huang DC, Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> . 2003 Nov 24;22(53):8590-607. PubMed PMID: 14634621. 2. Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, Villunger A. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the

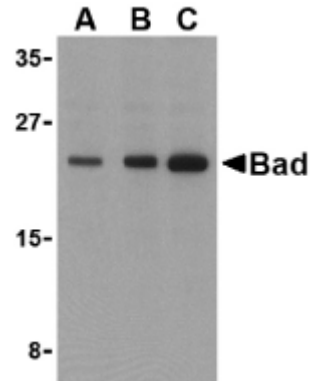
development of neoplastic disease. *Exp Gerontol.* 2004 Aug;39(8):1125-35. PubMed PMID: 15288687.

3. Otilie S, Diaz JL, Horne W, Chang J, Wang Y, Wilson G, et al. Dimerization properties of human BAD. Identification of a BH-3 domain and analysis of its binding to mutant BCL-2 and BCL-XL proteins. *J Biol Chem.* 1997 Dec 5;272(49):30866-72. PubMed PMID: 9388232.

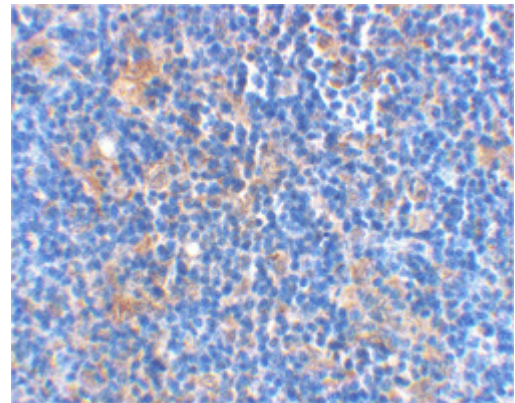
4. Zhou XM, Liu Y, Payne G, Lutz RJ, Chittenden T. Growth factors inactivate the cell death promoter BAD by phosphorylation of its BH3 domain on Ser155. *J Biol Chem.* 2000 Aug 11;275(32):25046-51. PubMed PMID: 10837473.

Pictures:

Western blot analysis of Bad in T24 cell lysates with Bad antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 ug/ml.



Immunohistochemical staining of rat thymus using anti-Bad at 2 ug/ml.



Immunofluorescence of BAD in Rat Thymus cells with BAD antibody at 10 ug/mL.

