


Product datasheet

Anti-Bad antibody ab53172

Overview

Product name	Anti-Bad antibody
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Bad
Host species	Rabbit
Specificity	ab53172 detects endogenous levels of fragments of activated BAD resulting from cleavage adjacent to Asp71.
Tested applications	Suitable for: WB, ELISA
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Human Predicted to work with: Mouse, Rat 
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human Bad. Sequence: RGLGPSLTE Run BLAST with Run BLAST with
Positive control	Extracts from 293 cells

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months at -20°C.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS, 150mM Sodium chloride, pH 7.4
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab53172** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
WB		1/300 - 1/1000. Detects a band of approximately 18 kDa (predicted molecular weight: 18 kDa).
ELISA		1/20000.

Target

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.
Tissue specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.
Domain	Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.
Post-translational modifications	Phosphorylated on one or more of Ser-75, Ser-99, Ser-118 and Ser-134 in response to survival stimuli, which blocks its pro-apoptotic activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-99 or Ser-75 promotes heterodimerization with 14-3-3 proteins. This interaction then facilitates the phosphorylation at Ser-118, a site within the BH3 motif, leading to the release of Bcl-X(L) and the promotion of cell survival. Ser-99 is the major site of AKT/PKB phosphorylation, Ser-118 the major site of protein kinase A (CAPK) phosphorylation. Ser-75 is phosphorylated by AKT/PKB, protein kinase A and PIM2.
Cellular localization	Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm. Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm.

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