## BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) Antibody

Catalog No: #11685

Package Size: #11685-1 50ul #11685-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description			
Product Name	BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) Antibody		
Host Species	Rabbit		
Clonality	Polyclonal		
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates.		
	Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho		
	specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide.		
Applications	WB IHC		
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt		
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of BAD only when phosphorylated at serine 91/ serine 128.		
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH		
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine 128 (E-L-S(p)-P-F) derived from Mouse BAD.		
Target Name	BAD		
Modification	Phospho		
Other Names	BAD; BBC6; BCL2L8; Bcl- XL/Bcl-2 associated death promoter;		
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q92934; NCBI Gene#: 572; NCBI Protein#: NP_004313.1.		
Uniprot	Q92934		
GenelD	572;		
SDS-PAGE MW	22kd		
Concentration	1.0mg/ml		
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide		
	and 50% glycerol.		
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year		

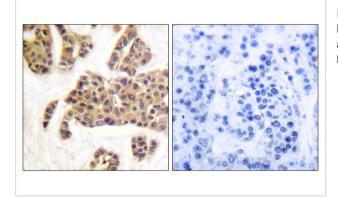
Application Details			
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000	)		

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images

1 2	117
	72
	43
	34
BAD	26
(pSer91/128)	(kD)

Western blot analysis of extracts from COS7 cells treated with TNF-a using BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) Antibody #11685.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) antibody #11685 (left)or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).

## Background

The protein encoded by BAD gene is a member of the BCL-2 family. BCL-2 family members are known to be regulators of programmed cell death. This protein positively regulates cell apoptosis by forming heterodimers with BCL-xL and BCL-2, and reversing their death repressor activity. Proapoptotic activity of this protein is regulated through its phosphorylation. Protein kinases AKT and MAP kinase, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin were found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform.

Wang H.-G., Cell 87:629-638(1996).

Ottilie S., J. Biol. Chem. 272:30866-30872(1997).

The MGC Project Team, Genome Res. 14:2121-2127(2004).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only