

## BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) Antibody

Catalog No: #11685



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

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## Description

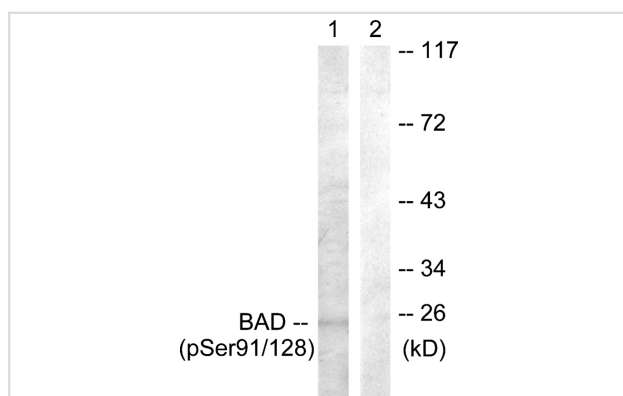
Product Name	BAD (Phospho-Ser91/128) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography 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.
SDS-PAGE MW	22kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

## Application Details

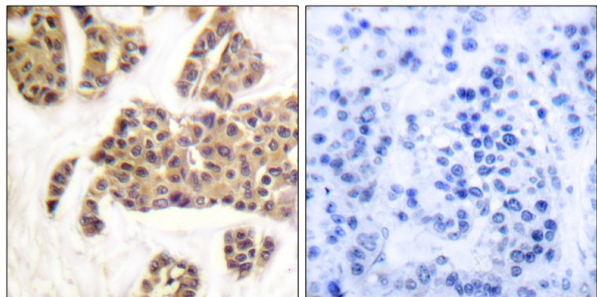
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

## Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS7 cells treated with TNF- $\alpha$  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).

Ottile 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 and is not intended for use in humans or animals.