Datasheet for ABIN197212

anti-BAD antibody (Ser155)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mL
Target:	BAD
Binding Specificity:	Ser155
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BAD antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from human BAD around the phosphorylation site of serine 155 (R-M-SP-D-E).
Specificity:	BAD antibody detects endogenous levels of total BAD protein.
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen

Target Details

Target:	BAD
Abstract:	BAD Products
Background:	Bad is a member of the Bcl2 family and acts to promote apoptosis by forming heterodimers with the survival proteins Bcl2 and BclxL, thus preventing them from binding with BAX. Bad is found on the outer mitochondrial membrane and, once phosphorylated in response to growth

Target Details

	stimuli, translocates to the cytoplasm. The phosphorylation status of Bad represents a key checkpoint for death or cell survival. JNK-induced phosphorylation of BAD serine 128 promotes the apoptotic role of Bad by opposing the inhibitory effect of growth factor on Bad-mediated apoptosis. Cdc2-induced phosphorylation of Bad serine 128 has an inhibitory effect on its interaction with 14-3-3 proteins. The latter interaction is critical for Bad phosphorylation at serine 155, a site within the BH3 domain that leads to the release of BclxL and the promotion of cell survival. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform.Synonyms: 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
Gene ID:	572
NCBI Accession:	NP_004313
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:	Western Blot: 1: 500approx. 1: 1000. Immunohistochemistry: 1: 50approx. 1: 100. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS(without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4 containing 150 mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Handling

Storage:	-20 °C

Images

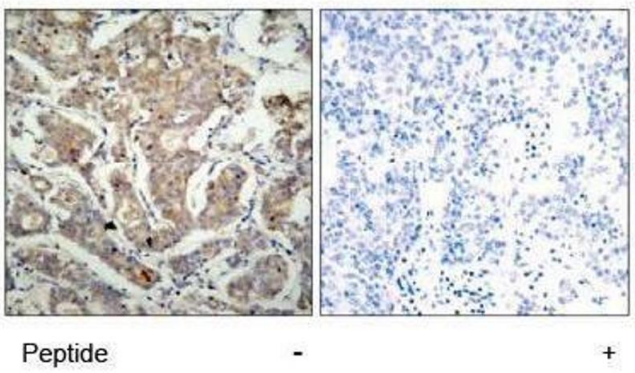

Image 1.

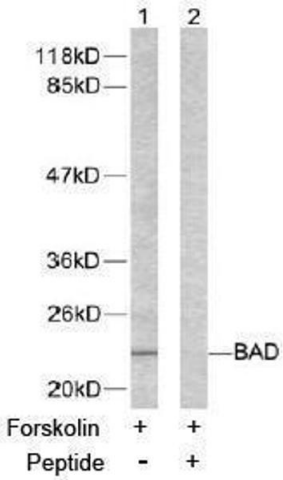

Image 2.