

Datasheet for ABIN874210

anti-BAD antibody (pSer134) (AbBy Fluor® 488)



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	BAD
Binding Specificity:	pSer134
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This BAD antibody is conjugated to AbBy Fluor® 488
Application:	Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p)), Immunofluorescence (Cultured Cells) (IF (cc)), Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide derived from human BAD around the phosphorylation site of Ser134
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

Target Details

Target:	BAD
Alternative Name:	Bad (BAD Products)

Target Details

Background:	Synonyms: Bad phospho S134, Bad phospho Ser134, p-Bad S134,p- Bad Ser134, p-Bad phospho Ser134, BBC 2, BBC2, BBC6, Bcl 2 Antagonist of Cell Death, Bcl 2 Binding Component 6, BCL X / BCL 2 Binding Protein, BCL X Binding Protein, Bcl XL/Bcl 2 Associated Death Promoter, Bcl-2-like protein 8, Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, BCL2 antagonist of cell death protein, BCL2 associated agonist of cell death, Bcl2 Associated Death Promoter, BCL2 binding component 6, BCL2 binding protein, Bcl2 Like 8 Protein, Bcl2-L-8, BCL2L8, BclXL, Proapoptotic BH3 Only Protein, BAD_HUMAN, Bcl-2-binding component 6. 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 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.
Gene ID:	572
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:	FCM 1:20-100 IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200 IF(IHC-F) 1:50-200 IF(ICC) 1:50-200
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
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Handling

Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months