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Phospho-BAD(S91) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3777g

Product Information

Application	DB, E
Primary Accession	Q92934
Other Accession	NP_004313.1
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB39143
Calculated MW	18392

Additional Information

Gene ID	572
Other Names	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death, BAD, Bcl-2-binding component 6, Bcl-2-like protein 8, Bcl2-L-8, Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter, Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8
Target/Specificity	This BAD Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S91 of human BAD.
Dilution	DB~~1:500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Phospho-BAD(S91) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	BAD
Synonyms	BBC6, BCL2L8

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.
Cellular Location	Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}
Tissue Location	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

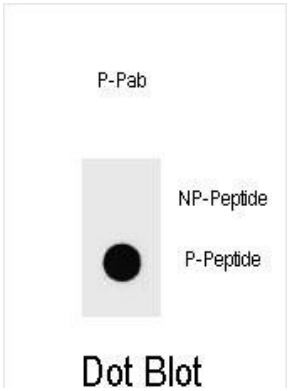
Background

The protein encoded by this 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. [provided by RefSeq].

References

Chen, B., et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 299 (5), C968-C976 (2010) :
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Galmiche, A., et al. Mol. Cancer Res. 8(8):1116-1125(2010)
Cerioni, L., et al. Methods Mol. Biol. 648, 291-301 (2010) :
Yu, B., et al. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 29, 107 (2010) :

Images



Dot blot analysis of Phospho-BAD-S91 Antibody Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. #AP3777g) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.6ug per ml.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.