BAD(Phospho-Ser112) Antibody

Catalog No: #11067

Package Size: #11067-1 50ul #11067-2 100ul #11067-4 25ul

Overview

Product Name	BAD(Phospho-Ser112) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Human Mouse Rat
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Target Name	BAD
Modification	Phospho-Ser112
Alternative Names	Bbc2

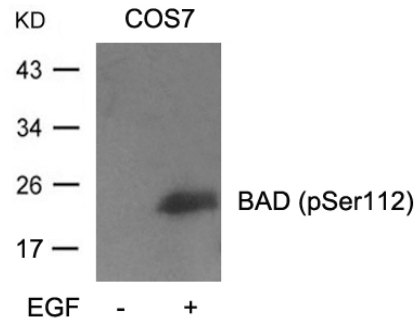
Application Details

Predicted MW: 23kd

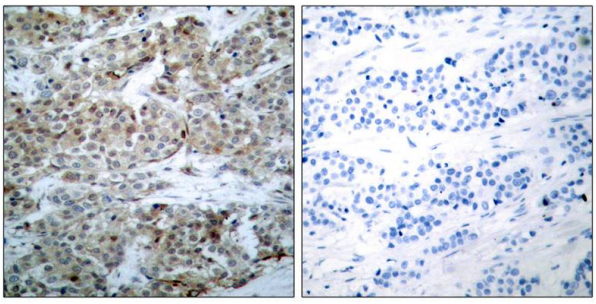
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts from cos7 cells untreated or treated with EGF using BAD(Phospho-Ser112) Antibody #11067



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using BAD(Phospho-Ser112) Antibody #11067(left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide(right).

Descriptions

Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of BAD only when phosphorylated at serine 112.
Purifiction	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.
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL 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 for long term preservation (recommended). Store at 4°C for short term use.
Predicted MW	23kd
Accession NO.	Swiss-Prot: Q61337NCBI Protein: NP_031548.1

Related Information

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.

Zhang B, et al. (2004). Mol Cell Biol.24 (14): 6205-6214.
Rice PL, et al. (2003). Cancer Res.63 (3): 616-620.
Wang XQ, et al. (2001). J Biol Chem.276 (48): 44504-44511.