

## Product datasheet for **TA389060**

### Phospho-BAD Rabbit Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>WB:</b> 1:500
Reactivity:	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	Phospho-Bad (Ser-112) synthetic peptide (coupled to KLH) corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding serine 112 in mouse Bad. This peptide sequence is highly conserved in human (Ser-75) and rat (Ser-113) Bad.
Specificity:	The antibody detects a 23 kDa* doublet corresponding to the apparent molecular mass of phosphorylated Bad on SDS-PAGE immunoblots of mouse J774A.1 treated with calyculin A. This reactivity is not observed after lambda phosphatase treatment.
Formulation:	PBS + 0.05% NaN <sub>3</sub>
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Antigen Affinity Purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Recommended that the undiluted antibody be aliquoted into smaller working volumes (10-30 uL/vial depending on usage) upon arrival and stored long term at -20° C or -80° C, while keeping a working aliquot stored at 4° C for short term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Stable for at least 1 year.
Stability:	After date of receipt, stable for at least 1 year at -20°C.
Predicted Protein Size:	23
Database Link:	<a href="#">Q92934</a>



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**Background:**

Bad is a member of the BCL-2 family of regulators involved in 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 IKK, and MAP kinases, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin are found to be involved in the regulation of this Bad activity. Phosphorylation of Bad occurs on one or more of Ser-26, Ser-112, Ser-136, and Ser-155 in response to survival stimuli, which blocks its pro-apoptotic activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-136 or Ser-112 promotes heterodimerization with 14-3-3 proteins. This interaction then facilitates the phosphorylation at Ser-155, a site within the BH3 motif, leading to the release of Bcl-xL and the promotion of cell survival. Ser-26 is phosphorylated by IKK leading to phosphorylation of C-terminal serine sites and disruption of binding to Bcl-xL. This inactivation of Bad inhibits TNF $\alpha$ -induced apoptosis independent of NF- $\kappa$ B activity.

**Note:**

Antigen affinity purified rabbit serum.