



BAD (Ab-112) Antibody

#21062

Catalog Number: 21062-1, 21062-2

Amount: 50 μ g/50 μ l, 100 μ g/100 μ l

Swiss-Prot No. : Q61377

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg^{2+} and Ca^{2+}), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at $-20^{\circ}C$ /1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized non-phosphopeptide derived from mouse BAD around the phosphorylation site of serine 112 (H-S-Sp-Y-P).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Specificity/Sensitivity: BAD (Ab-112) antibody detects endogenous levels of total BAD protein

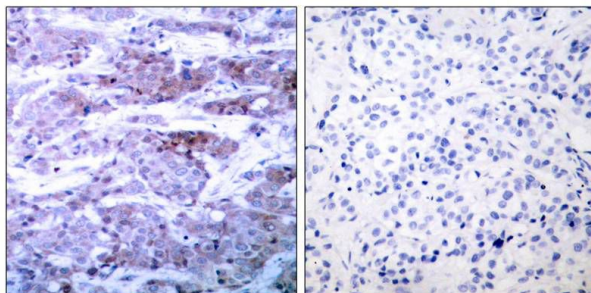
Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

Applications:

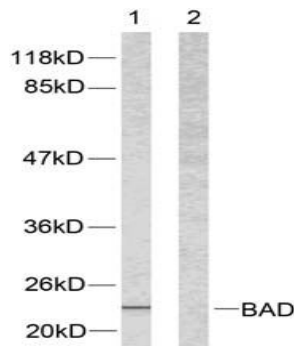
Predicted MW: 23kd

WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50-1:100

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Peptide - +
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin- embedded
human breast carcinoma tissue using BAD (Ab-112) antibody (#21062).



Forskolin + +
Peptide - +
Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells using
BAD (Ab-112) antibody (#21062).

Background

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.

References:

- 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