

Rabbit Phospho-Bad (S99) Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BAD antibody

Phospho-Bad (S99) Antibody

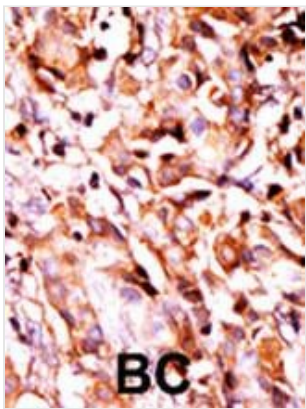
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA286863	Rabbit	Human (Predicted Reactivity: Mouse, Rat)	Immunohistochemistry, ELISA, Dot Blot, Immunofluorescence

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

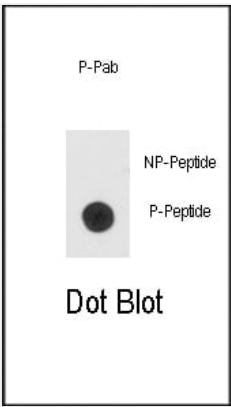
Phospho-Bad (S99); Polyclonal Antibody; Phospho-Bad (S99) Antibody; Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death; BAD; Bcl-2-binding component 6; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl2-L-8; Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; BBC6; BCL2L8; anti-BAD antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

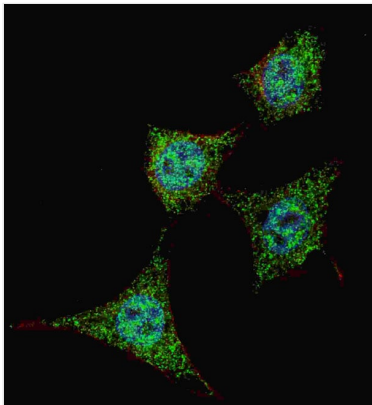
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human (Predicted Reactivity: Mouse, Rat)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Specificity	This Bad Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S99 of human Bad.
Purity/Purification	Peptide Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Form/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.
Concentration	Vial Concentration: 0.5 (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	168
Applicable Applications for anti-BAD antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA, DB (Dot Blot), IF (Immunofluorescence)
Antigen Type	Synthetic Peptide
Antigen Source	HUMAN
Preparation and Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 degree C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 degree C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



DB (Dot Blot)
Dot blot analysis of anti-hBad-pS99 Phospho-specific Pab on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antibody working concentrations are 0.5ug per ml.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Fluorescent confocal image of HeLa cells stained with phospho-Bad-S99 antibody. HeLa cells were fixed with 4% PFA (20 min), permeabilized with Triton X-100 (0.2%, 30 min). Cells were then incubated with AAA286863 phospho-Bad-S99 primary antibody (1:200, 2 h at room temperature). For secondary antibody, Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated donkey anti-rabbit antibody (green) was used (1:1000, 1h). Nuclei were counterstained with Hoechst 33342 (blue) (10 ug/ml, 5 min). Note the highly specific localization of the phospho-Bad-S99 mainly to the cytoplasm.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BAD antibody	Bad 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 are found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Bad is phosphorylated on one or more of Ser-75, Ser-99, Ser-118 and Ser-134 in response to survival stimuli, which blocks its pro-apoptotic activity. Phosphorylation on Ser-99 or Ser-75 promotes heterodimerization with 14-3-3 proteins. This interaction then facilitates the phosphorylation at Ser-118, a site within the BH3 motif, leading to the release of Bcl-X(L) and the promotion of cell survival. Ser-99 is the major site of AKT/PKB phosphorylation, Ser-118 the major site of protein kinase A (CAPK) phosphorylation.
Product Categories/Family for anti-BAD antibody	Cancer; Cell Biology; Metabolism; Signal Transduction; Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS); Phospho Antibodies

References	References for protein: 1.Hurbin, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(20):19757-19767 (2005). 2.Antignani, A., et al., Biochemistry 44(10):4074-4082 (2005). 3.Ying, S., et al., Infect. Immun. 73(3):1399-1403 (2005). 4.Seo, S.Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 279(40):42240-42249 (2004). 5.Lee, J.W., et al., Carcinogenesis 25(8):1371-1376 (2004). References for HeLa cell line: 1. Scherer WF, Syverton JT, Gey GO (May 1953). "Studies on the propagation in vitro of poliomyelitis viruses. IV. Viral multiplication in a stable strain of human malignant epithelial cells (strain HeLa) derived from an epidermoid carcinoma of the cervix". J. Exp. Med. 97 (5): 695-710. [PubMed:13052828]. 2. Macville M, Schröck E, Padilla-Nash H, Keck C, Ghadimi BM, Zimonjic D, Popescu N, Ried T (January 1999). "Comprehensive and definitive molecular cytogenetic characterization of HeLa cells by spectral karyotyping". Cancer Res. 59 (1): 141-50. [PubMed: 9892199]. 3. Rahbari R, Sheahan T, Modes V, Collier P, Macfarlane C, Badge RM (April 2009). "A novel L1 retrotransposon marker for HeLa cell line identification". BioTechniques 46 (4): 277-84. [PubMed: 19450234]. 4. Capes-Davis A, Theodosopoulos G, Atkin I, Drexler HG, Kohara A, MacLeod RA, Masters JR, Nakamura Y, Reid YA, Reddel RR, Freshney RI (July 2010). "Check your cultures! A list of cross-contaminated or misidentified cell lines". Int. J. Cancer 127 (1): 1-8. [PubMed:20143388].
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10835069
NCBI GeneID	572
NCBI Accession #	NP_004313.1; NP_116784.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004322.3
UniProt Accession #	Q92934; O14803; Q6FH21
Molecular Weight	18392
NCBI Official Full Name	bcl2 antagonist of cell death
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BCL2-associated agonist of cell death
NCBI Official Symbol	BAD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	BBC2; BCL2L8
NCBI Protein Information	bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Protein Name	Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death
UniProt Gene Name	BAD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BBC6; BCL2L8; BAD; Bcl2-L-8
UniProt Entry Name	BAD_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.