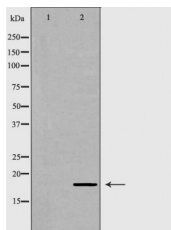


## BAD Ab

[Images\(1\)](#)

Cat.#: DF6485	Concn.: ~1mg/ml	Mol.Wt.: 18kDa
Size:	Source: Rabbit	Clonality: Polyclonal
Application:	WB 1:500-1:2000, IHC 1:50-1:200, IF/ICC 1:100-1:500 *The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user.	
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat	
Storage:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.	
Purification:	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink™ Coupling Resin (Thermo Fisher Scientific).	
Immunogen:	A synthesized peptide derived from human BAD, corresponding to a region within the internal amino acids.	
Uniprot:	Q92934	
Description:	Bad is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family that promotes cell death by displacing Bax from binding to Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL (1,2). Survival factors, such as IL-3, inhibit the apoptotic activity of Bad by activating intracellular signaling pathways that result in the phosphorylation of Bad at Ser112 and Ser136. Phosphorylation at these sites promotes binding of Bad to 14-3-3 proteins to prevent an association between Bad with Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. Akt phosphorylates Bad at Ser136 to promote cell survival (3,4). Bad is phosphorylated at Ser112 both in vivo and in vitro by p90RSK (5,6) and mitochondria-anchored PKA. Phosphorylation at Ser155 in the BH3 domain by PKA plays a critical role in blocking the dimerization of Bad and Bcl-xL (8-10).	



Western blot analysis of extracts from PC3, using BAD Ab. The lane on the left was treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

**IMPORTANT:** For western blot, incubate membrane with diluted primary Ab in 5% w/v milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween@20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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procedures. Not for resale without express authorization.