

## Rabbit Anti-Phospho-Bad (Ser134)/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL5217R-Cy5

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-Phospho-Bad (Ser134)/Cy5
<b>Chinese Name</b>	Cy5 标记的磷酸化相关死亡促进因子抗体
<b>Alias</b>	Bad (phospho S134); Bad (phospho Ser134); p-Bad (S134);p- Bad (Ser134); p-Bad (phospho Ser134); BBC 2; BBC2; BBC6; Bcl 2 Antagonist of Cell Death; Bcl 2 Binding Component 6; BCL X / BCL 2 Binding Protein; BCL X Binding Protein; Bcl XL/Bcl 2 Associated Death Promoter; Bcl-2-like protein 8; Bcl2 antagonist of cell death; BCL2 antagonist of cell death protein; BCL2 associated agonist of cell death; Bcl2 Associated Death Promoter; BCL2 binding component 6; BCL2 binding protein; Bcl2 Like 8 Protein; Bcl2-L-8; BCL2L8; BclXL; Proapoptotic BH3 Only Protein; BAD_HUMAN; Bcl-2-binding component 6.
<b>Product Type</b>	Phosphorylated anti
<b>Research Area</b>	Cell biology immunology Neurobiology Signal transduction Apoptosis The new supersedes the old Mitochondrion
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species</b>	Human
<b>Applications</b>	Flow-Cyt=3ug/Test,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight</b>	18kDa
<b>Form</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen</b>	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human BAD around the phosphorylation site of Ser134
<b>Lsotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The

lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

**background:**

Bad is a member of the Bcl2 family and acts to promote apoptosis by forming heterodimers with the survival proteins Bcl2 and BclxL, thus preventing them from binding with BAX. Bad is found on the outer mitochondrial membrane and, once phosphorylated in response to growth stimuli, translocates to the cytoplasm. The phosphorylation status of Bad represents a key checkpoint for death or cell survival. JNK-induced phosphorylation of BAD serine 128 promotes the apoptotic role of Bad by opposing the inhibitory effect of growth factor on Bad-mediated apoptosis. Cdc2-induced phosphorylation of Bad serine 128 has an inhibitory effect on its interaction with 14-3-3 proteins. The latter interaction is critical for Bad phosphorylation at serine 155, a site within the BH3 domain that leads to the release of BclxL and the promotion of cell survival. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform.

**Function:**

Promotes cell death. Successfully competes for the binding to Bcl-X(L), Bcl-2 and Bcl-W, thereby affecting the level of heterodimerization of these proteins with BAX. Can reverse the death repressor activity of Bcl-X(L), but not that of Bcl-2. Appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signaling and the apoptotic pathways.

**Product Detail**

**Subunit:**

Forms heterodimers with the anti-apoptotic proteins, Bcl-X(L), Bcl-2 and Bcl-W. Also binds protein S100A10. The Ser-75/Ser-99 phosphorylated form binds 14-3-3 proteins. Interacts with AKT1 and PIM3.

**Subcellular Location:**

Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm. Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

**Post-translational modifications:**

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. Phosphorylation at Ser-99 by PKB/AKT1 is almost completely blocked by the apoptotic C-terminus cleavage product of PKN2 generated by caspases-3 activity during apoptosis.

Methylation at Arg-94 and Arg-96 by PRMT1 inhibits Akt-mediated phosphorylation at Ser-99.

**Similarity:**

Belongs to the Bcl-2 family.

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 572](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 12015](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 64639](#) Rat

[Omim: 603167](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q92934](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q61337](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: O35147](#) Rat

[Unigene: 370254](#) Human

[Unigene: 4387](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 36696](#) Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

BAD 是 BCL2/BAX, BCL-XL/BAX 异二聚体的负调节基因。BAD 是 BCL2/BCL-XL 相关死亡促进因子, 作为 BCL2, bCL-XL 异二聚体伴分子而促进 Apoptosis。