

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody
Catalog # AN1652**Specification****Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Primary Accession | O61337 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Rabbit Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Calculated MW | 22080 |

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody - Additional InformationGene ID **12015****Other Names**

Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, BAD; Bcl-2-binding component 6, Bbc6, Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter

Target/Specificity

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 α -induced apoptosis independent of NF- κ B activity.

Format

Antigen Affinity Purified

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Shipping

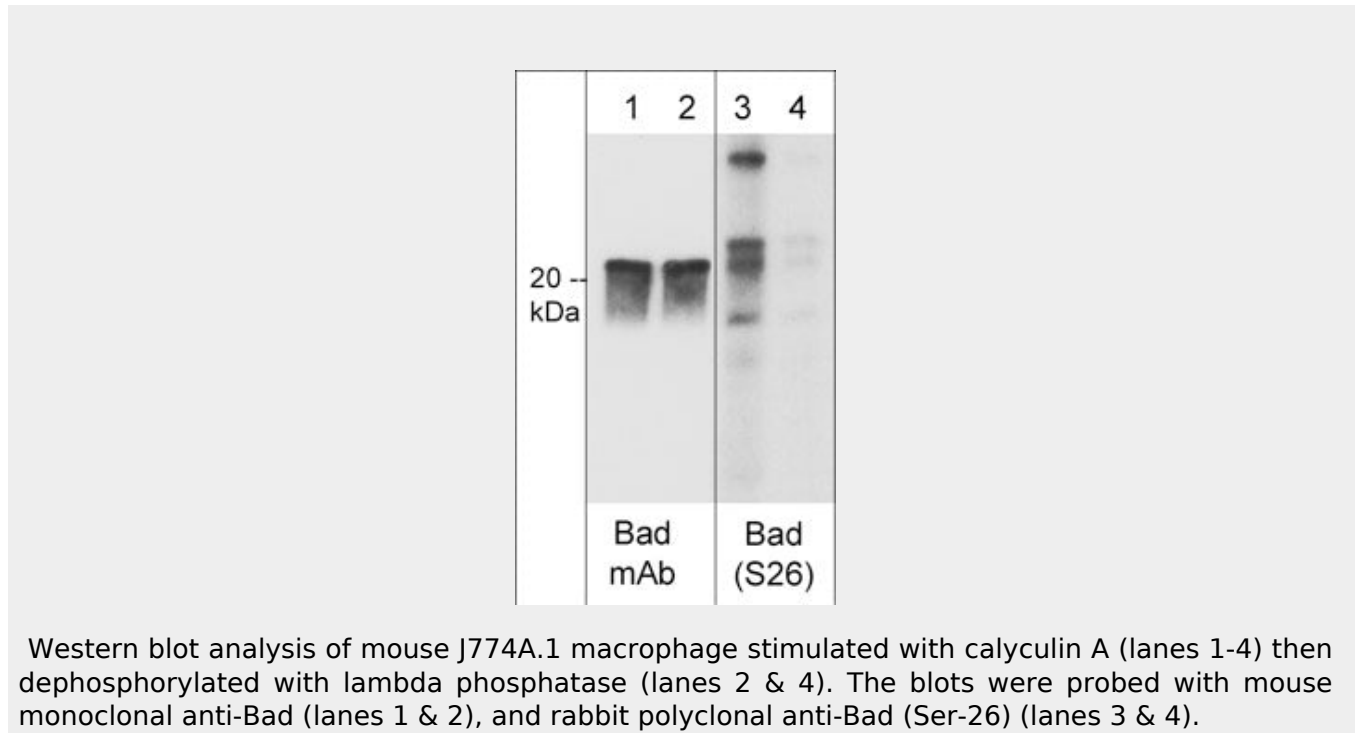
Blue Ice

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of mouse J774A.1 macrophage stimulated with calyculin A (lanes 1-4) then dephosphorylated with lambda phosphatase (lanes 2 & 4). The blots were probed with mouse monoclonal anti-Bad (lanes 1 & 2), and rabbit polyclonal anti-Bad (Ser-26) (lanes 3 & 4).

Anti-Bad (Ser-26), Phosphospecific Antibody - 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 α -induced apoptosis independent of NF- κ B activity.