Store at 4°C and –20°C

#7842

PathScan® Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair

☑ 1 Kit
(4 X 96 assays)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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New 08/08

Entrez-Gene ID #12015
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q61337

Species Cross-Reactivity: H, M, Mk

Description: CST's PathScan® Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair is being offered as an economical alternative to our PathScan® Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7182. Capture and Detection antibodies (100X stocks) and HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1000X stock) are supplied. Sufficient reagents are supplied for 4 x 96 well ELISAs. The Bad Capture Antibody is coated in PBS overnight in a 96 well microplate. After blocking, cell lysates are added followed by a Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Detection Antibody and an anti-Mouse IgG, HRP conjugated antibody. HRP substrate, TMB, is added for color development. The magnitude of the absorbance for this developed color is proportional to the quantity of Phospho-Bad (Ser112) protein.

*Antibodies in this kit are custom formulations specific to the kit.

Reagents not supplied:
Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS-20X) #9808

Phosphate Buffered Saline with Tween-20 (PBST-20X) #9809

Cell Lysis Buffer (10X) #9803

TMB Substrate #7004

STOP Solution #7002

Blocking Buffer: 1X PBS/0.05% Tween-20, 1% BSA

96 Well Microplates**

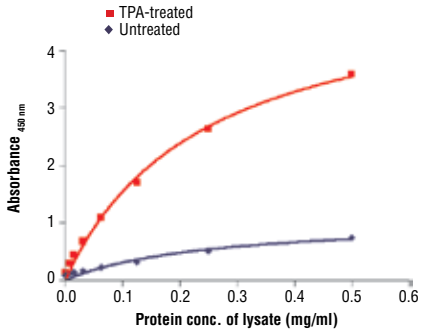
Microplate Reader

** Antibody Pairs have been validated on Corning® 96 Well Clear Polystyrene High Bind Stripwell™ Microplates (#2592) and Corning® 96 Well EIA/RIA Easy Wash™ Clear Flat Bottom Polystyrene High Bind Microplates (#3369).

Notes: Antibody pairs have been optimized using recommended buffers, reagents, plates and the included protocol. Solutions should be made fresh daily.

Background: 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 (2). Phosphorylation at these sites promotes binding of Bad to 14-3-3 protein to prevent an association between Bad and Bcl-2 and Bcl-xl (2). 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 (7). Phosphorylation of Ser155 in the BH3 domain by PKA plays a critical role in blocking the dimerization of Bad and Bcl-xL (8-10).

Products Included	Volume	Cap Color	Storage
Bad Rabbit Capture Antibody (100X)	0.4 ml	Pink	4°C
Bad (Ser112) Mouse Detection Antibody (100X)	0.4 ml	Blue	4°C
Anti-Mouse IgG, HRP-Linked Antibody (1000X)	0.04 ml	Yellow	–20°C



The relationship between the protein concentration of lysates from untreated and TPA-treated OVCAR8 cells and the absorbance at 450 nm using PathScan® Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair #7842 is shown. Cells were serum-starved overnight and then treated with 200 nm TPA for 30 min. at 37°C.

Storage: Capture and Detection Antibodies are stored at 4°C. Anti-Mouse IgG, HRP-Linked Antibody is stored at -20°C.

Companion Products:
Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS-20X) #9808

Phosphate Buffered Saline with Tween 20 (PBST-20X) #9809

BSA #9998

TMB Substrate #7004

STOP Solution #7002

Cell Lysis Buffer (10X) #9803

Anti-mouse IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7076

PathScan® Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Sandwich ELISA Kit #7182

PathScan® Total Bad Sandwich ELISA Kit #7162

Phospho-Bad (Ser112) Antibody #9291

Phospho-Bad (Ser112) (40A9) Rabbit mAb #5284

Phospho-Bad (Ser112) (7E11) Mouse mAb #9296

Bad Antibody #9292

Bad (11E3) Rabbit mAb (IP Preferred) #9268

Background References:
(1) Yang, E. et al. (1995) *Cell* 80, 285–291.
(2) Zha, J. et al. (1996) *Cell* 87, 619–628.
(3) Datta, S.R. et al. (1997) *Cell* 91, 231–241.
(4) Peso, L. et al. (1997) *Science* 278, 687–689.
(5) Bonni, A. et al. (1999) *Science* 286, 1358–1362.
(6) Tan, Y. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 34859–34867.
(7) Harada, H. et al. (1999) *Mol. Cell* 3, 413–422.
(8) Tan, Y. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 25865–25869.
(9) Lizcano, J. et al. (2000) *Biochem. J.* 349, 547–557.
(10) Datta, S. et al. (2000) *Mol. Cell* 6, 41–51.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebra fish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.

PathScan® Sandwich ELISA Antibody Pair Protocol

A Required Reagents

1. **Coating Buffer:** 1X PBS, (20X PBS #9808)
   3.2 mM Na_2HPO_4, 0.5 mM KH_2PO_4, 1.3 mM KCl, 135 mM NaCl, pH 7.4
2. **Wash Buffer:** 1X PBS/0.05% Tween-20, (20X PBST #9809)
3. **Blocking Buffer:** 1X PBS/0.05% Tween-20, 1% BSA
4. **1X Cell Lysis Buffer:** (10X Cell Lysis Buffer #9803)
   20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM ethylene diamine tetraacetate (EDTA), 1 mM ethylene glycol-bis(2-aminoethyl)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid (EGTA), 1% Triton X-100, 2.5 mM sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM β-glycerophosphate, 1 mM Na_3VO_4, 1 µg/ml leupeptin.
5. **TMB Substrate:** (TMB Substrate #7004)
6. **STOP Solution:** (STOP Solution #7002)

NOTE: Reagents should be made fresh daily

B Coating Procedure

1. Rinse microplate with dH_2O. Add 200 µl of dH_2O and discard liquid. Blot on paper towel to make sure wells are dry.
2. Dilute capture antibody 1:100 in PBS. For a single 96 well plate, add 100 µl of Capture Antibody Stock to 9.9 ml PBS. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover plate and incubate overnight at 4°C (17-20 hours).
3. **After overnight coating, gently uncover plate and wash wells:**
   a. Discard plate contents into a receptacle.
   b. Wash 4 times with Wash Buffer, 200 µl each time for each well. For each wash, strike plates on fresh towels hard enough to remove the residual solution in each well, but do not allow wells to completely dry at any time.
   c. Clean the underside of all wells with a lint-free tissue.
4. Block plates. Add 150 µl of Blocking Buffer/well, cover plate and incubate at 37°C for 2 hours.
5. After blocking, wash plate as in Step 3. Plate is ready to use.

C Preparing Cell Lysates

1. Aspirate media, treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. To harvest cells under nondenaturing conditions, remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold PBS.
3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X Cell Lysis Buffer plus 1 mM phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride (PMSF) to each plate (10 cm diameter plate) and incubate the plate on ice for 5 minutes.
4. Scrape cells off the plate and transfer to an appropriate tube. Keep on ice.
5. Sonicate lysates on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 10 minutes at 4°C and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. The supernatant is the cell lysate. Store at –80°C in single-use aliquots.

D Test Procedure

1. Lysates can be used undiluted or diluted in Blocking Buffer. 100 µl of lysate is added per well. Cover plate and incubate at 37°C for 2 hours.
2. Wash plate as in Coating Procedure, Step 3.
3. Dilute detection antibody 1:100 in Blocking Buffer. For a single 96 well plate, add 100 µl of Detector Antibody Stock to 9.9 ml of Blocking Buffer. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover plate and incubate at 37°C for 1 hour.
4. Plate is washed as in Coating Procedure, Step 3.
5. Secondary antibody, either, anti-mouse or anti-rabbit-HRP, is diluted 1:1000 in Blocking Buffer. For a single 96 well plate, add 10 µl of secondary antibody stock to 9.99 ml of Blocking Buffer. Mix well and add 100 µl/well. Cover and incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
6. Wash plate as in Coating Procedure, Step 3.
7. Add 100 µl of TMB Substrate per well. Cover and incubate at 37°C for 10 minutes.
8. Add 100 µl of STOP Solution per well.
9. Read plate on a microplate reader at Absorbance 450 nm.