

#9296 Store at -20°C

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

200 µl
 (40 western blots)



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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

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

Applications W Endogenous	Species Cross-Reactivity* H, M, R, Mk	Molecular Wt. 23 kDa	Isotype Mouse IgG1**
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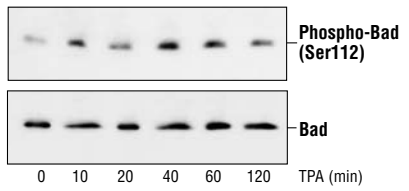
Background: Bad is a proapoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family that promotes cell death by displacing Bax from binding to Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL (1,2). Survival factors, such as IL-3, inhibit the apoptotic activity of Bad by activating intracellular signaling pathways that result in the phosphorylation of Bad at Ser112 and Ser136 (2). Phosphorylation at these sites promotes binding of Bad to 14-3-3 proteins to prevent an association between Bad with 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).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Phospho-Bad (Ser112) (7E11) Mouse mAb detects endogenous levels of Bad only when phosphorylated at serine112. The Ser112 nomenclature is based upon the mouse sequence. The analogous phosphorylation site is Ser75 in human and Ser113 in rat. This antibody does not detect Bad phosphorylated at other sites, nor does it detect related family members.

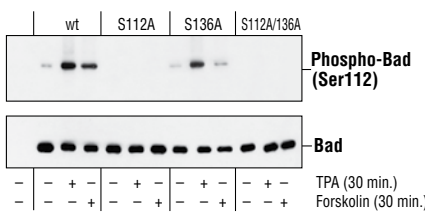
Source/Purification: Monoclonal antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser112 of mouse Bad.

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) Pesco, 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.



Western blot analysis of extracts from COS cells untreated or TPA-treated, using Phospho-Bad (Ser112) (7E11) Mouse mAb (upper) or Bad Antibody #9292 (lower).



Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells transfected with Wild-type Bad, Bad (Ser112A), Bad (S136A), Bad (S112A/S136A) and treated with TPA or forskolin, using Phospho-Bad (Ser112) (7E11) Mouse mAb (upper) or Bad Antibody #9292 (lower).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol and less than 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-mouse secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western Blotting 1:2000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

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—zebrafish B—bovine
 Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.