

Human Phospho-Bad (S99) Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 679431

Catalog Number: MAB7764

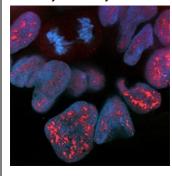
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Detects human Bad when phosphorylated at S99 in direct ELISAs.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 679431		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing the human Bad S99 site Accession # Q92934		
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.		

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Immunocytochemistry	8-25 μg/mL	See Below

Immunocytochemistry



Phospho-Bad (S99) in HEK293 Human Cell Line. Bcl-xL/Bcl-2 Associated Death Promoter phosphorylated at S99 (Phospho-Bad (S99)) was detected in immersion fixed HEK293 human embryonic kidney cell line using Mouse Anti-Human Phospho-Bad (S99) Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB7764) at 25 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL007) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to nuclei. Note that labeling is absent in dividing cells. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on

erile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.	
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The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C	
se a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.	

- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Bcl-2 antagonist of cell death (Bad) is an 18 kDa cytoplasmic protein in the Bcl-2 family. It functions as a pro-apoptotic molecule by dimerizing with and inhibiting the anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL. Prosurvival signals trigger the phosphorylation of Bad on Ser75, Ser99, and Ser115, disrupting its interaction with Bcl-2 and Bcl-xL and resulting in protection from apoptosis. Phosphorylation of Ser75 and Ser99 is also required for the ability of Bad to induce cell cycle arrrest in G1. Human Bad shares 75 % aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Bad.

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