

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3777r**Specification**

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q92934](#)**Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 572**Other Names**

Bcl2-associated agonist of cell death, BAD, Bcl-2-binding component 6, Bcl-2-like protein 8, Bcl2-L-8, Bcl-xL/Bcl-2-associated death promoter, Bcl2 antagonist of cell death, BAD, BBC6, BCL2L8

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** BAD**Synonyms** BBC6, BCL2L8**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 (By similarity). Appears to act as a link between growth factor receptor signaling and the apoptotic pathways.

Cellular Location

Mitochondrion outer membrane. Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}. Note=Colocalizes with HIF3A in the cytoplasm (By similarity). Upon phosphorylation, locates to the cytoplasm. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q61337}

Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues.

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the BCL-2 family. BCL-2 family members are known to be regulators of 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 and MAP kinase, as well as protein phosphatase calcineurin were found to be involved in the regulation of this protein. Alternative splicing of this gene results in two transcript variants which encode the same isoform. [provided by RefSeq].

Phospho-BAD(S32) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

Chen, B., et al. Am. J. Physiol., Cell Physiol. 299 (5), C968-C976 (2010) : Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Galmiche, A., et al. Mol. Cancer Res. 8(8):1116-1125(2010) Cerioni, L., et al. Methods Mol. Biol. 648, 291-301 (2010) : Yu, B., et al. J. Exp. Clin. Cancer Res. 29, 107 (2010) :