

Bid Antibody

Bid (IN): BH3 interacting domain death agonist

CATALOG No.: 3355

BACKGROUND:

Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer (reviewed in 1). The Bcl-2 family of proteins is comprised of critical regulators of apoptosis that can be divided into two classes: those that inhibit apoptosis and those that promote cell death (reviewed in 2 and 3). Bid, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, is cleaved by caspase-8 in response to apoptotic signals (4,5), exposing the Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain which is normally buried in the full-length protein (6). The cleaved complex is myristoylated and translocated to the mitochondrial membrane where it may induce mitochondrial Bax and Bak to oligomerize (7,8).

SOURCE:

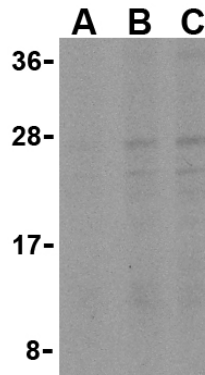
Rabbit polyclonal Bid antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids near the middle of human Bid (GenBank accession no. AAH36364).

APPLICATION:

Bid antibody can be used for detection of Bid by Western blot at 1 to 2 µg/ml. (Optimal dilution should be determined by user.) Bid antibody is human and mouse reactive. **For research use only.**

STORAGE:

Bit antibody is supplied as ion exchange chromatography purified IgG in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at 4°C, stable for one year. Azide free antibody is available.



Western blot analysis of Bid in A549 cell lysates with Bid antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/ml.

RELATED PRODUCTS:

Blocking peptide, Catalog No. **3355P**.
A549 Cell Lysate, Catalog No. **1203**.
Bcl-2 Antibody (NT), Catalog No. **3335**.
Bak Antibody (NT), Catalog No. **3347**.
Bax Antibody (NT), Catalog No. **3351**.
Bid Antibody (CT), Catalog No. **3353**.

REFERENCES:

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7. Zha J, Weiler S, Oh KJ, et al. Posttranslational N-myristoylation of BID as a molecular switch for targeting mitochondria and apoptosis. *Science* 2000; 290:1761-5.
8. Wei MC, Lindsten T, Mootha VK, et al. tBID, a membrane-targeted death ligand, oligomerizes BAK to release cytochrome c. *Genes Dev.* 2000; 14:2060-71.

