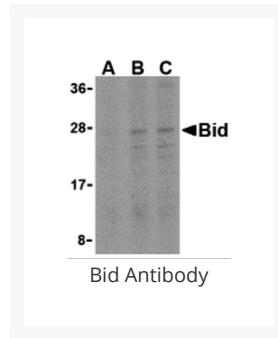




Bid Antibody

Cat. No.: 3355



Ψ Specifications

HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit
SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human, Mouse
IMMUNOGEN:	Bid antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 14 amino acids near the middle of human Bid. The immunogen is located within amino acids 100 - 150 of Bid.
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	Bid antibody can be used for detection of Bid by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL. Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1203 - A549 Cell Lysate

Ψ Properties

PURIFICATION:	Bid Antibody is Ion exchange chromatography purified.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG

CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	Bid Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/mL
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	Bid antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Additional Info

OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	BID
ALTERNATE NAMES:	Bid Antibody: FP497, BH3-interacting domain death agonist, p22 BID, BID
ACCESSION NO.:	AAH36364
PROTEIN GI NO.:	54673639
GENE ID:	637
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.

Background and References

BACKGROUND:	Bid Antibody: 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. 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. Bid, a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 family member, is cleaved by caspase-8 in response to apoptotic signals, exposing the Bcl-2 homology 3 (BH3) domain which is normally buried in the full-length protein. The cleaved complex is myristoylated and translocated to the mitochondrial membrane where it may induce mitochondrial Bax and Bak to oligomerize.
REFERENCES:	1) Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. <i>Cell Death Differ.</i> 2000; 7:2-7.
	2) Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. <i>Oncogene</i> 2003; 22:8590-607.
	3) Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. <i>Exp. Gerontol.</i> 2004; 39:1125-35.
	4) Wang K, Yin XM, Chao DT, et al. BID: a novel BH3 domain-only death agonist. <i>Genes Dev.</i> 1996; 10:2859-69.

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