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Bid Antibody
Catalog # ASC10256

Specification

Bid Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P55957
Other Accession	AAH36364, 54673639
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Application Notes	**Bid antibody can be used for detection of Bid by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL.**

Bid Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **637**

Other Names
Bid Antibody: FP497, BH3-interacting domain death agonist, p22 BID, BID, BH3 interacting domain death agonist

Target/Specificity
BID;

Reconstitution & Storage
Bid antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, 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.

Precautions
Bid Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Bid Antibody - Protein Information

Name BID

Function
Induces caspases and apoptosis (PubMed:14583606). Counters the protective effect of BCL2 (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane. Note=When uncleaved, it is predominantly cytoplasmic. [BH3-interacting domain death agonist p13]: Mitochondrion membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70444}. Note=Associated with the mitochondrial membrane. {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P70444} [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm

Tissue Location

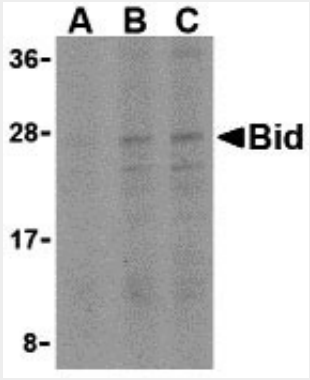
[Isoform 2]: Expressed in spleen, pancreas and placenta (at protein level). [Isoform 4]: Expressed in lung and pancreas (at protein level).

Bid Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Bid Antibody - Images



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

Bid Antibody - 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 myris-toylated and translocated to the mitochondrial membrane where it may induce mitochondrial Bax and Bak to oligomerize.

Bid Antibody - References

Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. Cell Death Differ. 2000; 7:2-7.
Cory S, Huang DCS, and Adams JM. The Bcl-2 family: roles in cell survival and oncogenesis. Oncogene 2003; 22:8590-607.
Heiser D, Labi V, Erlacher M, et al. The Bcl-2 protein family and its role in the development of neoplastic disease. Exp. Geron. 2004; 39:1125-35.
Wang K, Yin XM, Chao DT, et al. BID: a novel BH3 domain-only death agonist. Genes Dev. 1996; 10:2859-69.