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# Bid Antibody

Catalog # ASC10256

## Product Information

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|---|---|
| **Application** | WB, E |
| **Primary Accession** | P55957 |
| **Other Accession** | AAH36364, 54673639 |
| **Reactivity** | Human, Mouse |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG |
| **Calculated MW** | 21995 |
| **Concentration (mg/ml)** | 1 mg/mL |
| **Conjugate** | Unconjugated |
| **Application Notes** | Bid antibody can be used for detection of Bid by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 g/mL. |

## Additional Information

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|---|---|
| **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. |

## Protein Information

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|---|---|
| **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).

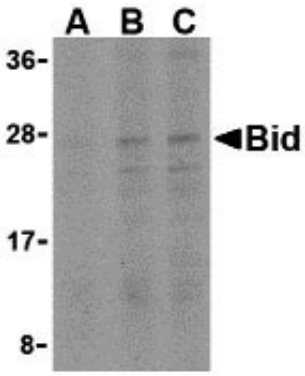
## Background

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.

## 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.

## Images




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

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.