

Rabbit anti-Human BID Polyclonal Antibody | anti-BID antibody

Anti-BID Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

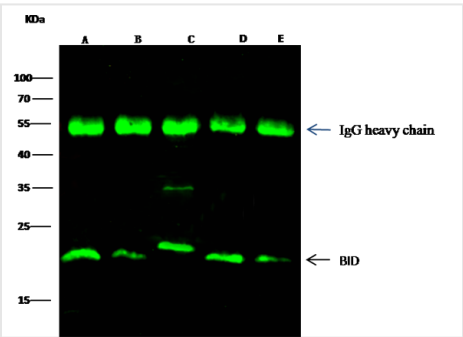
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA254945	Rabbit	Human	Immunoprecipitation, ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

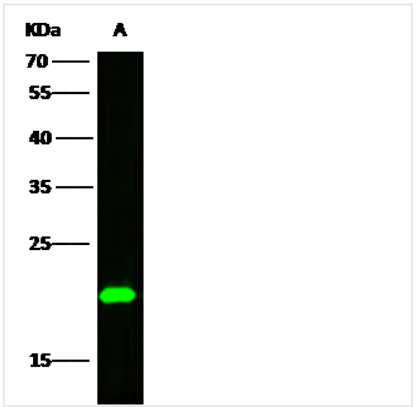
BID; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-BID Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; BID Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; Anti-FP497 Antibody; anti-BID antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human BID
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-BID antibody	IP (Immunoprecipitation), ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	Recombinant Human BID protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human BID (rh BID). BID specific IgG was purified by Human BID affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IP (Immunoprecipitation)
 BID was immunoprecipitated using: Lane A: 0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate; Lane B: 0.5 mg HeLa Whole Cell Lysate; Lane C: 0.5 mg RAW264.7 Whole Cell Lysate; Lane D: 0.5 mg 293T Whole Cell Lysate; Lane E: 0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate. 2 μ l anti-BID rabbit polyclonal antibody and 15 μ l of 50 % Protein G agarose. Primary antibody: Anti-BID rabbit polyclonal antibody, at 1:200 dilution. Secondary antibody: DyLight 800-labeled antibody to rabbit IgG (H+L), at 1:5000 dilution. Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 22 kDa. Observed band size: 22 kDa.



WB (Western Blot)
 Anti-BID rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate. Lysates/proteins at 30 μ g per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (DyLight 800) at 1/10000 dilution. Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions. Predicted band size: 22 kDa. Observed band size: 21 kDa.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-BID antibody	The BH3 interacting domain death agonist (BID) is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 protein family, which contains only the BH3 domain, and is required for its interaction with the Bcl-2 family proteins and for its pro-death activity. BID is important to cell death mediated by these proteases and thus is the sentinel to protease-mediated death signals. Recent studies further indicate that Bid may be more than just a killer molecule, it could be also involved in the maintenance of genomic stability by engaging at mitosis checkpoint. BID is an integrating key regulator of the intrinsic death pathway that amplifies caspase-dependent and caspase-independent execution of neuronal apoptosis. Therefore pharmacological inhibition of BID provides a promising therapeutic strategy in neurological diseases where programmed cell death is prominent. BID is activated by Caspase 8 in response to Fas/TNF-R1 death receptor activation. Activated BID is translocated to mitochondria and induces cytochrome c release, which in turn activates downstream caspases. BID action has been proposed to involve the mitochondrial re-location of its truncated form, tBid, to facilitate the release of apoptogenic proteins like cytochrome c.
Product Categories/Family for anti-BID antibody	Death Receptor Signaling
References	Gross A. (2006) BID as a double agent in cell life and death. Cell Cycle. 5(6): 582-4. Yin XM. (2007) Bid, a BH3-only multi-functional molecule, is at the cross road of life and death. Gene. 369: 7-19. Esposti MD. (2002) The roles of Bid. Apoptosis. 7(5): 433-40. Yin XM. (2000) Signal transduction mediated by Bid, a pro-death Bcl-2 family proteins, connects the death receptor and mitochondria apoptosis pathways. Cell Res. 10(3): 161-7. Yin XM. (2000) Bid, a critical mediator for apoptosis induced by the activation of Fas/TNF-R1 death receptors in hepatocytes. J Mol Med. 78(4): 203-11.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557361
NCBI GeneID	637
NCBI Accession #	NP_001187.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001196.3
UniProt Accession #	P55957; Q549M7; Q71T04; Q7Z4M9; Q8IY86
Molecular Weight	21,995 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	BH3-interacting domain death agonist isoform 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BH3 interacting domain death agonist
NCBI Official Symbol	BID

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FP497
NCBI Protein Information	BH3-interacting domain death agonist; p22 BID; BID isoform Si6; BID isoform L(2); BID isoform ES(1b); desmocollin type 4; apoptic death agonist; Human BID coding sequence
UniProt Protein Name	BH3-interacting domain death agonist
UniProt Gene Name	BID
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BID
UniProt Entry Name	BID_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/bid-antibody-immunoprecipitation-western-blot-elisa/254945>