

BID active protein

BID Protein, Human, Recombinant

CATALOG #
AAA257888

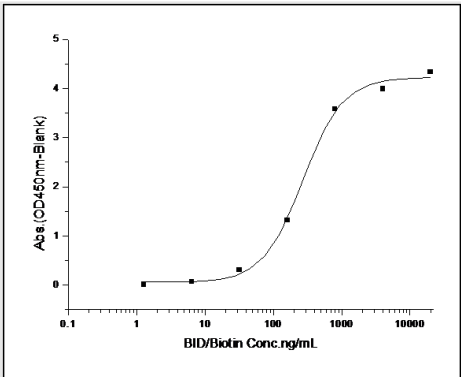
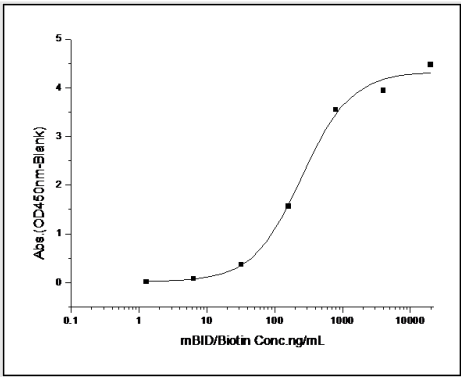
HOST
E Coli

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BID; BID Protein; Human; Recombinant; Human BID Protein; FP497 Protein; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; BID active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Purity/Purification	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile 40mM Tris, 150mM NaCl, pH8.0. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hard copy of CoA.
Sequence	Met1-Asp19 5
Species	Human
Activity	1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. 2. Immobilized human BID at 10ug/mL (100uL/well) can bind biotinylated human BCL2L1. The EC50 of biotinylated human BCL2L1 is 7.1ng/mL. 3. Immobilized human BID at 10ug/mL (100uL/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BCL2L1. The EC50 of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1 is 5.6ng/mL.
Predicted N Terminal	Met
Tag	N-cleavage
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the human BID isoform 1 (P55957-1)(Met 1-Asp 195) was expressed and purified, with additional two amino acids (Gly & Pro) at the N-terminus.
Reconstitution	A hardcopy of COA with reconstitution instruction is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice.



Application Data
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human BID at 10 ug/mL (100 ul/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BCL2L1, The EC50 of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1 is 5.6 ng/mL.

Application Data
Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized human BID at 10 ug/mL (100 ul/well) can bind biotinylated human BCL2L1, The EC50 of biotinylated human BCL2L1 is 7.1 ng/mL.



SDS-PAGE

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for BID active protein	Background: 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 BID active protein	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/e-coli-active-protein/bid/257888>