

Bid Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10214

Specification

Bid Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype
Calculated MW

WB, IHC, IP P70444 Mouse Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 21952

Bid Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 12122

Application & Usage

Western blot analysis (0.5-4 μ g/ml), immunoprecipitation (5-10 μ g/ml), and Immunohistochemistry (20-40 μ g/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects 22 kDa human Bid

Other Names FP497, MGC42355, MGC15319

Target/Specificity Bid

Antibody Form Liquid

AppearanceColorless liquid

Formulation

 $100~\mu g$ (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-Bid polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Reconstitution & Storage -20 °C

Background Descriptions



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. Counters the protective effect of BCL2.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Mitochondrion membrane. Mitochondrion outer membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P55957}. Note=When uncleaved, it is predominantly cytoplasmic. [BH3-interacting domain death agonist p13]: Mitochondrion membrane. Note=Associated with the mitochondrial membrane.

Bid Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Bid Antibody - Images

Bid Antibody - Background

Bid, a BH3 domain-containing proapoptotic Bcl-2 family member, is localized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor. Its active form is generated upon proteolytic cleavage by caspase-8 in the Fas signaling pathway. Cleaved Bid translocates to mitochondria and releases its potent proapoptotic activity, which in turn induces cytochrome c release and mitochondrial damage. The cytochrome c releasing activity of Bid was antagonized by Bcl-2. Mutation in the SH3 domain can diminish the cytochrome c releasing activity. In the animal model studies, Bid-deficient mice are found resistant to the lethal effects of death factor signals relayed thro µgh Fas.