BID Antibody



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For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures.

Reactivity:	Sensitivity: Endogenous	MW (kDa): 15, 22	Source/Isotype: Rabbit	UniProt ID: #P55957	Entrez-Gene Id: 637
•	Application Western Blotting Simple Western™ Immunoprecipitation			Dilution 1:1000 1:10 - 1:50 1:50	
	Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μ g/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at – 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.				
sitivity	BID Antibody detects endogenous levels of both the full length (22 kDa) and cleaved large fragment (15 kDa) of human BID.				
cation	Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding the cleavage site of human BID. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.				
	Bid is a pro-apoptotic "BH3 domain-only" member of the Bcl-2 family originally discovered to interact with both the anti-apoptotic family member Bcl-2 and the pro-apoptotic protein Bax (1). Bid is normally localized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor and is cleaved at Asp60 by caspase-8 during Fas signaling, leading to translocation of the carboxyl terminal p15 fragment (tBid) to the mitochondrial outer membrane (2-4). Translocation of Bid is associated with release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria, leading to complex formation with Apaf-1 and caspase-9 and resulting in caspase-9 activation (5-7). Thus, Bid relays an apoptotic signal from the cell surface to the mitochondria triggering caspase activation (8,9).				
eferences	1. Wang, K. et al. (1996) <i>Genes Dev</i> 10, 2859-69. 2. Luo, X. et al. (1998) <i>Cell</i> 94, 481-90. 3. Li, H. et al. (1998) <i>Cell</i> 94, 491-501. 4. Gross, A. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 1156-63. 5. Li, P. et al. (1997) <i>Cell</i> 91, 479-89. 6. Zou, H. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 11549-56. 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) <i>J Biol Chem</i> 274, 17941-5. 8. Yin, X.M. et al. (1999) <i>Nature</i> 400, 886-91. 9. Korsmeyer, S.J. et al. (2000) <i>Cell Death Differ</i> 7, 1166-73.				
	•	Application Western Blotting Simple Western™ Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM soc 20°C. Do not aliquot th BID Antibody detects of kDa) of human BID. Cation Polyclonal antibodies of residues surrounding affinity chromatograph Bid is a pro-apoptotic of with both the anti-apo localized in the cytoso during Fas signaling, low mitochondrial outer m from the mitochondrial caspase-9 activation (5 triggering caspase act 1. Wang, K. et al. (1998) 2. Luo, X. et al. (1998) 3. Li, H. et al. (1997) Ce 6. Zou, H. et al. (1999) 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) 8. Yin, X.M. et al. (1999)	Application Western Blotting Simple Western™ Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. BID Antibody detects endogenous levels kDa) of human BID. Polyclonal antibodies are produced by im residues surrounding the cleavage site of affinity chromatography. Bid is a pro-apoptotic "BH3 domain-only" with both the anti-apoptotic family memblocalized in the cytosolic fraction of cells a during Fas signaling, leading to transloca mitochondrial outer membrane (2-4). Traifrom the mitochondria, leading to complecaspase-9 activation (5-7). Thus, Bid relaystriggering caspase activation (8,9). Peferences 1. Wang, K. et al. (1996) Genes Dev 10, 28 2. Luo, X. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 481-90. 3. Li, H. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 491-501. 4. Gross, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 11 5. Li, P. et al. (1997) Cell 91, 479-89. 6. Zou, H. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 11 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 11 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 18. Yin, X.M. et al. (1999) Nature 400, 886-9	H Endogenous 15, 22 Rabbit Application Western Blotting Simple Western™ Immunoprecipitation Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. BID Antibody detects endogenous levels of both the full length (2 kDa) of human BID. Cation Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a residues surrounding the cleavage site of human BID. Antibodies affinity chromatography. Bid is a pro-apoptotic "BH3 domain-only" member of the Bcl-2 far with both the anti-apoptotic family member Bcl-2 and the pro-apulocalized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor a during Fas signaling, leading to translocation of Bid is assort from the mitochondrial outer membrane (2-4). Translocation of Bid is assort from the mitochondria, leading to complex formation with Apaf-1 caspase-9 activation (5-7). Thus, Bid relays an apoptotic signal fro triggering caspase activation (8,9). eferences 1. Wang, K. et al. (1996) Genes Dev 10, 2859-69. 2. Luo, X. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 481-90. 3. Li, H. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 491-501. 4. Gross, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 1156-63. 5. Li, P. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 11549-56. 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 17941-5. 8. Yin, X.M. et al. (1999) Nature 400, 886-91.	Application Western Blotting Simple Western™ I:1000 Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 μg/ml BSA and 50% gly 20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody. BID Antibody detects endogenous levels of both the full length (22 kDa) and cleaved kDa) of human BID. Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide residues surrounding the cleavage site of human BID. Antibodies are purified by pro affinity chromatography. Bid is a pro-apoptotic "BH3 domain-only" member of the Bcl-2 family originally disco with both the anti-apoptotic family member Bcl-2 and the pro-apoptotic protein Bax localized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor and is cleaved at As during Fas signaling, leading to translocation of the carboxyl terminal p15 fragment mitochondrial outer membrane (2-4). Translocation of Bid is associated with release from the mitochondria, leading to complex formation with Apaf-1 and caspase-9 and caspase-9 activation (5-7). Thus, Bid relays an apoptotic signal from the cell surface to triggering caspase activation (8,9). eferences 1. Wang, K. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 481-90. 3. Li, H. et al. (1998) Cell 94, 481-90. 4. Gross, A. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 1156-63. 5. Li, P. et al. (1997) Cell 91, 479-89. 6. Zou, H. et al. (1999) J Biol Chem 274, 11549-56. 7. Saleh, A. et al. (1999) Mature 400, 886-91.

Species Reactivity Species reactivity is determined by testing in at least one approved application (e.g., western blot).

Western Blot Buffer IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 5% w/v nonfat

dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween® 20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key W: Western Blotting W-S: Simple Western™ IP: Immunoprecipitation

Cross-Reactivity Key H: Human

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