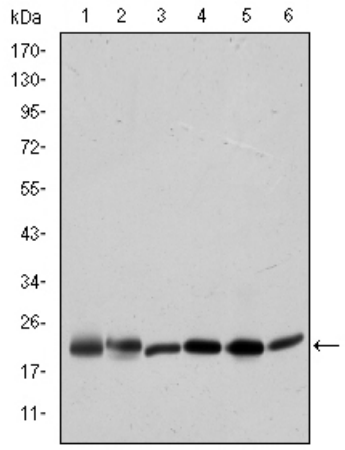
BID Monoclonal Antibody

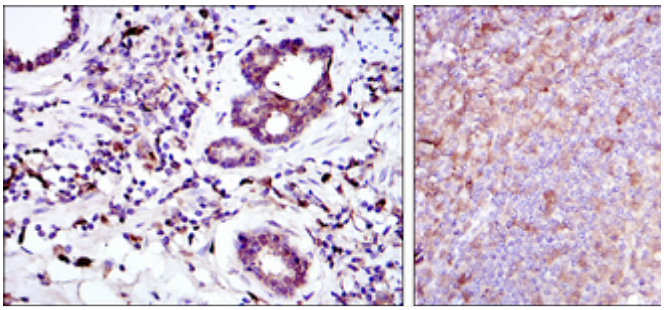
Catalog No	YP-Ab-00063
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;FCM;ELISA
Gene Name	BID
Protein Name	BH3-interacting domain death agonist
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human BID expressed in E. Coli.
Specificity	BID Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of BID protein.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide,0.5% BSA, 50%glycerol.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse
Purification	Affinity purification
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/200 - 1/1000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. Flow cytometry: 1/200 - 1/400. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	BID; BH3-interacting domain death agonist; p22 BID; BID
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Mitochondrion membrane . Mitochondrion outer membrane . When uncleaved, it is predominantly cytoplasmic. .; [BH3-interacting domain death agonist p15]: Mitochondrion membrane . Translocates to mitochondria as an integral membrane protein. .; [BH3-interacting domain death agonist p13]: Mitochondrion membrane . Associated with the mitochondrial membrane. .; [Isoform 1]: Cytoplasm .; [Isoform 3]: Cytoplasm .; [Isoform 2]: Mitochondrion membrane . A significant proportion of isoform 2 localizes to mitochondria, it may be cleaved constitutively. .
Tissue Specificity	[Isoform 2]: Expressed in spleen, pancreas and placenta (at protein level). ; [Isoform 3]: Expressed in lung, pancreas and spleen (at protein level). ; [Isoform 4]: Expressed in lung and pancreas (at protein level).
Function	domain:Intact BH3 motif is required by BIK, BID, BAK, BAD and BAX for their pro-apoptotic activity and for their interaction with anti-apoptotic members of the Bcl-2 family.,function:The major proteolytic product p15 BID allows the release of cytochrome c (By similarity). Isoform 1, isoform 2 and isoform 4 induce ICE-like proteases and apoptosis. Isoform 3 does not induce apoptosis. Counters the protective effect of Bcl-2.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,PTM:TNF-alpha induces a caspase-mediated cleavage of p22 BID into a major p15 and minor p13 and p11 products.,subcellular location:A

	significant proportion of isoform 2 localizes to mitochondria, it may be cleaved constitutively.,subcellular location:Associated with the mitochondrial membrane.,subcellular location:Translocates to mitochondria as an integral membrane protein.,subcellular location:When uncleaved
Background	This gene encodes a death agonist that heterodimerizes with either agonist BAX or antagonist BCL2. The encoded protein is a member of the BCL-2 family of cell death regulators. It is a mediator of mitochondrial damage induced by caspase-8 (CASP8); CASP8 cleaves this encoded protein, and the COOH-terminal part translocates to mitochondria where it triggers cytochrome c release. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants have been found, but the full-length nature of some variants has not been defined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

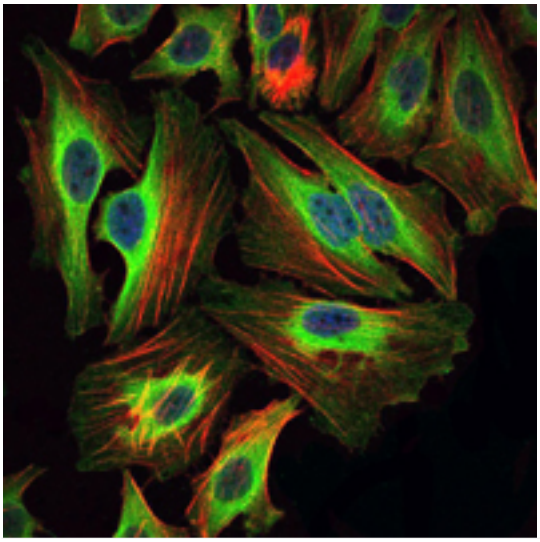
Products Images



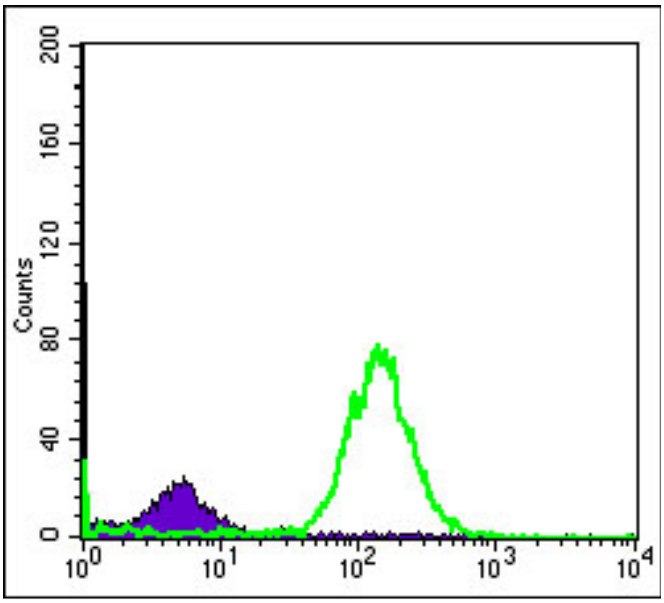
Western Blot analysis using BID Monoclonal Antibody against HeLa (1), A431 (2), Jurkat (3), A549 (4), HepG2 (5), and HEK293 (6) cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded prostate tissues (left) and tonsil tissues (right) with DAB staining using BID Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cells using BID Monoclonal Antibody (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.



Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using BID Monoclonal Antibody (green) and negative control (purple)