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Bid Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV10214

Specification

Bid Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC, IP**
Primary Accession	P70444
Reactivity	**Mouse**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**21952**

Bid Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 12122

Application & Usage	**Western blot analysis (0.5-4 µg/ml), immunoprecipitation (5-10 µg/ml), and Immunohistochemistry (20-40 µg/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

Appearance
Colorless liquid

Formulation
100 µg (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
- Immunohistochemistry
- 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.