

## Datasheet for ABIN7317857 **BID Protein**



Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	BID
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active

## Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human BID Protein (Active)
Sequence:	Met 1-Asp 195
Characteristics:	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.
Purity:	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Biological Activity Comment:	1. Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.2. Immobilized human BID at 10 $\mu$ g/mL (100 $\mu$ l/well) can bind biotinylated human BCL2L1, The EC50 of biotinylated human BCL2L1 is 7.1 ng/mL.3. Immobilized human BID at 10 $\mu$ g/mL (100 $\mu$ l/well) can bind biotinylated mouse BCL2L1, The EC50 of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1, The EC50 of biotinylated mouse BCL2L1 is 5.6 ng/mL.

## Target Details

Target:	BID
Alternative Name:	BID (BID Products)

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Target Details	
Background:	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.
	Synonym: BH3-Interacting Domain Death Agonist, p22 BID, BID
Pathways:	Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity
Application Details	
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Buffer:	Lyophilized from sterile 40 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C.
	Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted
	samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.