Datasheet for ABIN7319367

BID Protein

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Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	BID
Origin:	Human
Source:	Escherichia coli (E. coli)
Protein Type:	Recombinant

Product Details

Purpose:	Recombinant Human BID Protein
Sequence:	Met 1-Asp195
Characteristics:	Recombinant Human BH3-Interacting Domain Death Agonist is produced by our E.coli expression system and the target gene encoding Met1-Asp195 is expressed.
Purity:	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg as determined by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	BID
Alternative Name:	BID (BID Products)
Background:	Background: BH3-Interacting Domain Death Agonist (BID) is a member of the Bcl-2 protein family which regulates outer mitochondrial membrane permeability. BID is a pro-apoptotic member that causes cytochrome c to be released from the mitochondria intermembrane space into the cytosol. Interaction of Bid with Bak causes altered mitochondrial membrane

Target Details

	permeability. BID contains only the BH3 domain, which is required for its interaction with the Bcl-2 family proteins and for its pro-death activity. BID is susceptible to proteolytic cleavage by caspases, calpains, Granzyme B and cathepsins. It 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, and also offer a new strategy for the treatment of acute renal failure associated with ischemia-reperfusion. BID receives direct inputs from a key regulator of the cell cycle arrest/DNA repair machinery (ATM), and therefore is an excellent candidate to coordinate genotoxic stress responses and apoptotic cell death. BID is a novel pro-apoptosis Bcl-2 family protein that is activated by caspase 8 in response to Fas/TNF-R1 death receptor signals. Deletion of BID inhibits carcinogenesis in the liver, although this genetic alteration promotes tumorigenesis in the myeloid cells. This is likely related to the function of BID to promote cell cycle progression into S phase. BID could be also involved in the maintenance of genomic stability by engaging at mitosis checkpoint. Synonym: BH3-Interacting Domain Death Agonist, p22 BID, BID
Molecular Weight:	22.0 kDa
Pathways:	Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Frozen, Liquid
Buffer:	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 100 mM KCl, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.