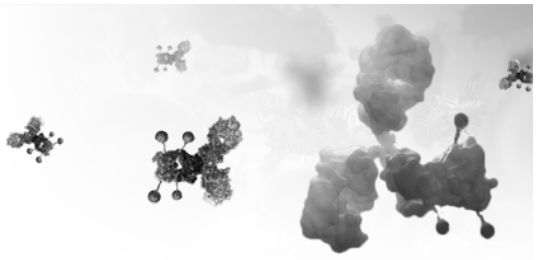

Mouse Anti-Human BID monoclonal antibody, clone NN21 (CABT-ZB716)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human BID It has no cross-reactivity in ELISA with E.coli cell lysate.
Target	BID
Immunogen	Recombinant Human BID protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN21
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA, ELISA(cap), FC, ICC/IF We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB716 - CABT-ZB1041 This antibody will detect BID in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB296]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human BID. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

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Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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.
Keywords	BID; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; FP497; BH3-interacting domain death agonist

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	BID; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; FP497; BH3-interacting domain death agonist; p22 BID; BID isoform Si6; BID isoform L(2); BID isoform ES(1b); desmocollin type 4; apoptic death agonist; Human BID coding sequence
Entrez Gene ID	637
UniProt ID	P55957

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