



# Human Bid blocking peptide (CDBP0594)

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

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Product Overview</b>	Blocking/Immunizing peptide for anti-BID antibody
<b>Antigen Description</b>	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.
<b>Nature</b>	Synthetic
<b>Expression System</b>	N/A
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Applications</b>	Apuri, BL, ELISA
<b>Procedure</b>	None
<b>Format</b>	Lyophilized powder
<b>Size</b>	100 µg
<b>Preservative</b>	None
<b>Storage</b>	Shipped at ambient temperature, store at -20°C.

## ANTIGEN GENE INFORMATION

<b>Gene Name</b>	<a href="#">BID BH3 interacting domain death agonist [ Homo sapiens ]</a>
<b>Official Symbol</b>	Bid
<b>Synonyms</b>	BID; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; 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; FP497; MGC15319; MGC42355;
<b>Entrez Gene ID</b>	<a href="#">637</a>
<b>mRNA Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NM_001196</a>
<b>Protein Refseq</b>	<a href="#">NP_001187</a>
<b>UniProt ID</b>	P55957
<b>Chromosome Location</b>	22q11.2
<b>Pathway</b>	Activation and oligomerization of BAK protein, organism-specific biosystem; Activation of BAD and translocation to mitochondria, organism-specific biosystem; Activation of BH3-only proteins, organism-specific biosystem; Activation, myristoylation of BID and translocation to mitochondria, organism-specific biosystem; Activation, translocation and oligomerization of BAX, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, organism-specific biosystem; Alzheimers disease, conserved biosystem;
<b>Function</b>	death receptor binding; protein binding; ubiquitin protein ligase binding;