BID Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C32014

Package Size: #C32014-AF350 100ul #C32014-AF405 100ul #C32014-AF488 100ul #C32014-AF555 100ul #C32014-AF594 100ul #C32014-AF647 100ul #C32014-AF680 100ul #C32014-AF750 100ul #C32014-Biotin 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
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Description

Product Name	BID Conjugated Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total BID protein.
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human BID.
Conjugates	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Other Names	BID;FP497;MGC15319;MGC42355
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P55957NCBI Gene ID:637
Uniprot	P55957
GeneID	637;
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm AF405: 401nm/421nm AF488: 493nm/519nm AF555: 555nm/565nm AF594: 591nm/614nm AF647: 651nm/667nm AF680: 679nm/702nm AF750: 749nm/775nm
Calculated MW	22
Formulation	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Storage	Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months

Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

Product Description

Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Background

The BH3 domain-only protein, BID, a death agonist member of the Bcl-2/Bcl-xL family (1), is localized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor (2,3). Its active form is generated upon proteolytic cleavage by caspase-8 in the Fas signaling pathway. Cleaved BID translocates to mitochondria and induces cytochrome c release and mitochondrial damage (2-5). Thus, BID relays an apoptotic signal from the cell surface to mitochondria. However, the precise molecular mechanism for the translocation of the cleaved BID, and for the subsequent release of cytochrome c during apoptosis, is still unclear.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only