

BID Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN200104P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

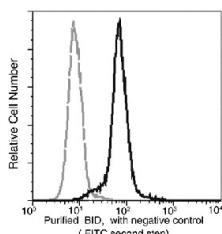
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human BID protein
Host	Mouse
Isotype	IgG1
Clone	A952
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS

Applications

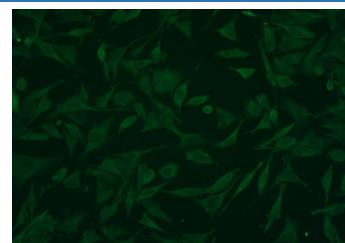
Recommended Dilution

WB	1:500-1:2000
FCM	1:25-1:100
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

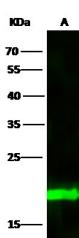
Data



Human BID expression in Jurkat cells. The cells were and stained with Purified Mouse anti-BID (10486-MM10), then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Human BID in HeLa cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.3% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with Mouse anti-Human BID Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37°C 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-mouse IgG secondary antibody (green). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm.



Western Blot with BID Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500. Lane A: Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane.

Observed-MW:22 kDa

Calculated-MW:22 kDa

Preparation & Storage

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623

Web: www.elabscience.com

Tel: 1-832-243-6086

Email: techsupport@elabscience.com

Fax: 1-832-243-6017

Rev. V1.2

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.

Shipping

Ice bag

Background

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); CASP5 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.

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