

## Technical Data Sheet

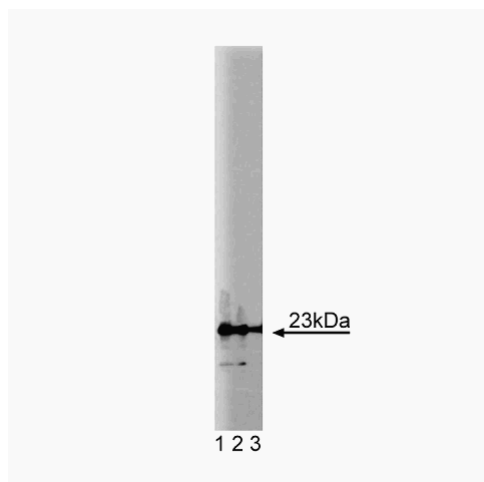
## Purified Mouse Anti-Bid

## Product Information

|                         |                                                                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Material Number:</b> | <b>611866</b>                                                                |
| <b>Size:</b>            | 50 µg                                                                        |
| <b>Concentration:</b>   | 250 µg/ml                                                                    |
| <b>Clone:</b>           | 40/Bid                                                                       |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>       | Mouse Bid aa. 46-168                                                         |
| <b>Isotype:</b>         | Mouse IgG1                                                                   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>      | QC Testing: Mouse<br>Lack of Reactivity Confirmed in Development: Human      |
| <b>Target MW:</b>       | 23 kDa                                                                       |
| <b>Storage Buffer:</b>  | Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium azide. |

## Description

Members of the Bcl-2 protein family function to inhibit (Bcl-2, Bcl-XL, Mcl-1, A1) or promote (Bax, Bak, Bcl-Ls, Bad) apoptosis. Bid is a Bcl-2 family death agonist that heterodimerizes with either agonists (Bax) or antagonists (Bcl-2). Bid contains a centrally located BH3 domain that allows interaction with the BH1 domain of Bax and Bcl-2, as well as two caspase cleavage sites (CCS). However, Bid does not contain other domains commonly found in Bcl-2 family members, such as BH1, BH2, or BH4. In addition, Bid does not contain a C-terminal hydrophobic region that is characteristic of membrane-bound Bcl-2 family members. Singlet oxygen-induced apoptosis in human leukemia cells and Fas-induced apoptosis involve caspase-8 cleavage of Bid, which produces a 15 kDa C-terminal fragment and a 6.5 kDa N-terminal fragment. The C-terminal fragment translocates to the mitochondria and promotes the release of cytochrome C through a mechanism that might involve destabilization of the mitochondrial membrane. Thus, the proapoptotic role of Bid may involve mitochondrial membrane destabilization, as well as multiple protein-protein interactions.



**Western blot analysis of Bid on Mouse Macrophage + IFN $\gamma$ /LPS.** Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of Bid.

## Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Store undiluted at -20°C.

## Application Notes

## Application

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Western blot       | Routinely Tested |
| Immunofluorescence | Not Recommended  |

## Suggested Companion Products

| Catalog Number | Name                                        | Size   | Clone  |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 554002         | HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig                      | 1.0 ml | (none) |
| 611473         | Mouse Macrophage + IFN $\gamma$ /LPS Lysate | 500 µg | (none) |

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## Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to [www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols](http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharming/en/protocols) for technical protocols.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.

## References

Kudla G, Montessuit S, Eskes R, et al. The destabilization of lipid membranes induced by the C-terminal fragment of caspase 8-cleaved bid is inhibited by the N-terminal fragment. *J Biol Chem.* 2000; 275(30):22713-22718.(Biology)

Wang K, Yin XM, Chao DT, Millman CL, Korsmeyer SJ. BID: a novel BH3 domain-only death agonist. *Genes Dev.* 1996; 10(22):2859-2869.(Biology)

Zhuang S, Demirs JT, Kochevar IE. p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase mediates bid cleavage, mitochondrial dysfunction, and caspase-3 activation during apoptosis induced by singlet oxygen but not by hydrogen peroxide. *J Biol Chem.* 2000; 275(34):25939-25948.(Biology)