# abcam

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Bid Cleavage Site antibody ab10640

★★★★★ 1 Abreviews 16 References 2 图像

#### 概述

产品名称 Anti-Bid Cleavage Site抗体

描述 兔多克隆抗体to Bid Cleavage Site

**宿主** Rabbit

经测试应用 适用于: ICC. WB

种属反应性 与反应: Mouse, Human

免疫原 Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse Bid Cleavage Site (N terminal). Synthetic peptide

(Mouse)corresponding to N-terminus of cleavage site (59/60).

Database link: P70444

阳性对照 WB: 3T3-L1 cells extracts. ICC: A549 cells.

常规说明

BH3 interacting domain death agonist (BID) is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl 2 family. BID interacts with both Bcl 2 and Bax through its BH3 domain. It usually exists in an inactive form in the cytosolic fraction of living cells and becomes cleaved and activated by caspase 8 in response to TNF alpha or Fas ligand. Once BID is cleaved, the C-terminal 15 kDa fragment of BID (p15) translocates onto mitochondria and is sufficient to trigger cytochrome c release, resulting in cell apoptosis. BID serves as a direct molecular link between caspase 8 activation and mitochondrial death machinery.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

#### 性能

形式 Liquid

**存放说明** Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw

cycles.

**存储溶液** pH: 7.30

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Preservative: 0.05% Sodium azide

Constituents: PBS, 1% BSA, 50% Glycerol

纯**度** Immunogen affinity purified

纯**化说明** Purified from rabbit serum by epitope-specific affinity chromatography.

Primary antibody说明 BH3 interacting domain death agonist (BID) is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl 2 family. BID

interacts with both Bcl 2 and Bax through its BH3 domain. It usually exists in an inactive form in the cytosolic fraction of living cells and becomes cleaved and activated by caspase 8 in response to TNF alpha or Fas ligand. Once BID is cleaved, the C-terminal 15 kDa fragment of BID (p15) translocates onto mitochondria and is sufficient to trigger cytochrome c release, resulting in cell apoptosis. BID serves as a direct molecular link between caspase 8 activation and mitochondrial

death machinery.

**克隆** 多克隆

**同种型** IgG

应用

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"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

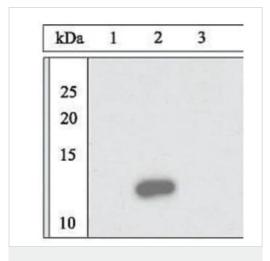
应用	Ab评论	说明
ICC		1/250.
WB	<b>★★★★☆(1)</b>	1/1000. Predicted molecular weight: 15 kDa.

#### 靶标

#### 相关性

Bid, a BH3 domain containing proapoptotic Bcl2 family member, is localized in the cytosolic fraction of cells as an inactive precursor. Its active form is generated upon proteolytic cleavage by caspase 8 in the Fas signaling pathway. Cleaved Bid translocates to mitochondria and releases its potent proapoptotic activity, which in turn induces cytochrome c release and mitochondrial damage. The cytochrome c releasing activity of Bid was antagonized by Bcl2. Mutation in the SH3 domain can diminish the cytochrome c releasing activity. In animal model studies, Bid deficient mice are found resistant to the lethal effects of death factor signals relayed through Fas.

## 图片



Western blot - Anti-Bid Cleavage Site antibody (ab10640)

**All lanes :** Anti-Bid Cleavage Site antibody (ab10640) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1: 3T3-L1 cells without BID

Lane 2: 3T3-L1 cells with caspase-8 cleaved recombinant mouse

BID

Lane 3: 3T3-L1 cells with caspase-8 cleaved recombinant human

BID

Predicted band size: 15 kDa

SDS-PAGE on a 4-20% Tris-glycine gel

Immunocytochemistry - Anti-Bid Cleavage Site antibody (ab10640)

A549 cells stained for BID cleave site (green) using ab10640 at 1/250 dilution in ICC/IF. It was followed by Alexa Fluor 488 Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody at 1/400 dilution for 30 minutes at room temperature (Panel a). Nuclei (Panel b: blue) were stained with SlowFade® Gold Antifade Mountant DAPI. F-actin (Panel c: red) was stained with Alexa Fluor 594 Phalloidin. Panel d is a merged image showing cytoplasmic localization. Panel e shows no primary antibody control.

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