

BID (C-20): sc-6538

BACKGROUND

Members of the Bcl-2 family of proteins interact to regulate programmed cell death, or apoptosis. Various homodimers and heterodimers formed by proteins in this family can either promote or inhibit apoptosis. Bcl-2 blocks cell death following a variety of stimuli and confers a death-sparing effect on certain hematopoietic cell lines following growth factor withdrawal. Additional apoptotic inhibitors in this family include Bcl-x, Bcl-w, Mcl-1, Bag-1 and A1. Pro-apoptotic members of this family include Bax, Bad, Bak, Bik (NBK) and BID. BID contains a BH3 domain which allows it to dimerize with and counter the death repressor effects of Bcl-2. BID has also been shown to heterodimerize with Bcl-x and the death agonist Bax. BID is localized predominantly in the cytosol and is also present in membrane fractions. It is highly expressed in kidney and can also be detected in brain, spleen, liver, testis and lung.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: BID (human) mapping to 22q11.21; Bid (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

SOURCE

BID (C-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of BID of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6538 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

BID (C-20) is recommended for detection of BID of human and, to a lesser extent, mouse and rat origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for BID siRNA (h): sc-29800, BID siRNA (m): sc-29801, BID shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29800-SH, BID shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29801-SH, BID shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29800-V and BID shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29801-V.

Molecular Weight of BID: 22 kDa.

Positive Controls: BID (h): 293T Lysate: sc-115264, HeLa whole cell lysate: sc-2200 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

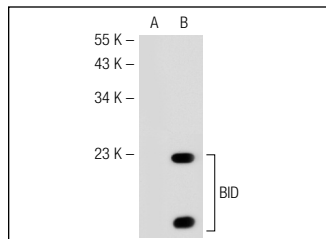
PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

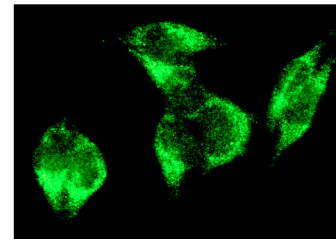
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



BID (C-20): sc-6538. Western blot analysis of BID expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human BID transfected: sc-115264 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



BID (C-20): sc-6538. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Cahir-McFarland, E.D., et al. 2000. NFκB inhibition causes spontaneous apoptosis in Epstein-Barr virus-transformed lymphoblastoid cells. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 97: 6055-6060.
2. Holmstrom, T.H., et al. 2000. MAPK/ERK signaling in activated T cells inhibits CD95/Fas-mediated apoptosis downstream of DISC assembly. *EMBO J.* 19: 5418-5428.
3. Condorelli, F., et al. 2008. Inhibitors of histone deacetylase (HDAC) restore the p53 pathway in neuroblastoma cells. *Br. J. Pharmacol.* 153: 657-668.
4. Kaufmann, L., et al. 2011. LiCl induces TNF-α and FasL production, thereby stimulating apoptosis in cancer cells. *Cell Commun. Signal.* 9: 15.
5. Geering, B., et al. 2011. A novel TNFR1-triggered apoptosis pathway mediated by class IA PI3Ks in neutrophils. *Blood* 117: 5953-5962.
6. Khan, S., et al. 2012. A novel cyano derivative of 11-keto-β-boswellic acid causes apoptotic death by disrupting PI3K/AKT/Hsp-90 cascade, mitochondrial integrity, and other cell survival signaling events in HL-60 cells. *Mol. Carcinog.* 51: 679-695.
7. Gupta, K., et al. 2012. Green tea polyphenols induce p53-dependent and p53-independent apoptosis in prostate cancer cells through two distinct mechanisms. *PLoS ONE* 7: e52572.
8. Lin, T.K., et al. 2012. The effect of the red wine polyphenol resveratrol on a rat model of biliary obstructed cholestasis: involvement of anti-apoptotic signalling, mitochondrial biogenesis and the induction of autophagy. *Apoptosis* 17: 871-879.



Try **BID (B-3): sc-373939** or **BID (E-7): sc-514622**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to BID (C-20). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647 conjugates, see **BID (B-3): sc-373939**.