

# Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
Laborgeräte & Service

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Lieferung & Zahlungsart siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

## Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0 F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7 <u>mail@szabo-scandic.com</u> www.szabo-scandic.com

#### SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

## BID (m): 293T Lysate: sc-118811



#### 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 A1, Bag-1, Bcl-w, Bcl-x and Mcl-1. 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.

#### REFERENCES

- 1. Vaux, D.L., et al. 1988. Bcl-2 promotes the survival of hemopoietic cells and cooperates with c-Myc to immortalize pre-B cells. Nature 335: 440-442.
- Nuñez, G., et al. 1990. Deregulated Bcl-2 gene expression selectively prolongs survival of growth factor-deprived hemopoietic cell lines. J. Immunol. 144: 3602-3610.
- Oltvai, Z.N., et al. 1993. Bcl-2 heterodimerizes in vivo with a conserved homolog, Bax, that accelerates programmed cell death. Cell 74: 609-619.
- Sato, T., et al. 1994. Interactions among members of the Bcl-2 protein family analyzed with a yeast two-hybrid system. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 91: 9238-9242.
- Oltvai, Z.N. and Korsmeyer, C.J. 1994. Checkpoints of dueling dimers foil death wishes. Cell 79: 189-192.
- 6. Yang, E., et al. 1996. Molecular thanatopsis: a discourse on the Bcl-2 family and cell death. Blood 88: 386-401.
- 7. Wang, K., et al. 1996. BID: a novel BH3 domain-only death agonist. Genes Dev. 10: 2859-2869.
- 8. Nagata, S. 1997. Apoptosis by death factor. Cell 88: 355-365.
- Alvarez, MD. et al. 2006. Time-dependent onset of Interferon-α2b-induced apoptosis in isolated hepatocytes from preneoplastic rat livers. Cytokine 6: 245-253.

#### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Bid (mouse) mapping to 6 F1.

#### PRODUCT

BID (m): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of mouse BID transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

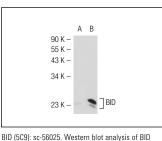
#### APPLICATIONS

BID (m): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for mouse reactive BID antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20  $\mu I$  per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

BID (5C9): sc-56025 is recommended as a positive control antibody for Western Blot analysis of enhanced mouse BID expression in BID transfected 293T cells (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1,000).

#### DATA



expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse BID transfected: sc-118811 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.

#### **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures

#### PROTOCOLS

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