

## BID Protein, Mouse (His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P701328
<b>Synonyms:</b>	BH3-interacting domain death agonist; BID; p15 BID
<b>Species:</b>	Mouse
<b>Source:</b>	E. coli
<b>Accession:</b>	EDK99650.1 (A1-S195)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	12122
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 22.72 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<p>           A G S A W S Y T A C    A M D S E V S N G S    G L G A K H I T D L    L V F G F L Q S S G            C T R Q E L E V L G    R E L P V Q A Y W E    A D L E D E L Q T D    G S Q A S R S F N Q            G R I E P D S E S Q    E E I I H N I A R H    L A Q I G D E M D H    N I Q P T L V R Q L            A A Q F M N G S L S    E E D K R N C L A K    A L D E V K T A F P    R D M E N D K A M L            I M T M L L A K K V    A S H A P S L L R D    V F H T T V N F I N    Q N L F S         </p>
<b>Biological Activity</b>	Mouse BID, His Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human BCL2L1/Bcl-XL Protein, His Tag with an affinity constant of 33.06 nM as determined in SPR assay (Biacore T200).
<b>Appearance</b>	Lyophilized powder
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method
<b>Reconstitution</b>	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O.
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
<b>Shipping</b>	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	BH3-interacting domain death agonist (BID), a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 family, is initially discovered through binding to both pro-apoptotic Bax and anti-apoptotic Bcl-2. BID is activated in the BCL-2-regulated or mitochondrial apoptosis pathway and acts as a switch between the extrinsic and intrinsic cell death pathways. During apoptosis, BID can be cleaved not only by caspase-8 during death receptor apoptotic signaling, but also by other caspases, granzyme B,
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calpains and cathepsins. Protease-cleaved BID migrates to mitochondria where it induces permeabilization of the outer mitochondrial membrane that is dependent on the pro-apoptotic proteins Bax and/or Bak, and thus BID acts as a sentinel for protease-mediated death signals<sup>[1][2]</sup>.

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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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