

Human BID ELISA Kit | BID elisa kit

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CATALOG #
AAA258369

REACTIVITY
Human

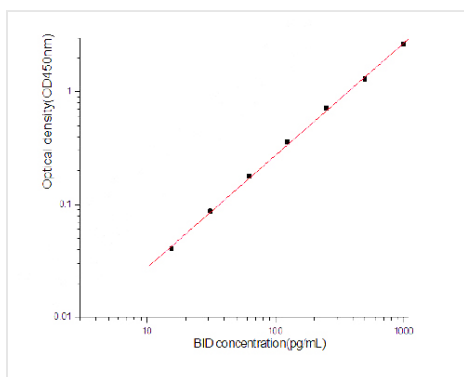
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BID; Human BID ELISA Kit; BID ELISA Kit; Human; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; FP497 ELISA Kit; BID elisa kit

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This assay recognizes both recombinant and natural Human BID. The factors listed below were prepared at 50 ng/mL in dilution buffer and assayed for cross-reactivity. No cross-reactivity was observed.
Assay Type	Quantitative Sandwich
Sensitivity	< 4.57 pg/mL
Intra-assay Precision	Three samples of known concentration were tested twenty times on one plate to assess intra-assay precision.
Inter-assay Precision	Three samples of known concentration were tested in five separate assays to assess inter-assay precision.

IMAGES



Standard Curve (Sample)

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for BID elisa kit	Background: The BH3 interacting domain death agonist (BID) is a pro-apoptotic member of the Bcl-2 protein family, which contains only the BH3 domain, and is required for its interaction with the Bcl-2 family proteins and for its pro-death activity. BID is important to cell death mediated by these proteases and thus is the sentinel to protease-mediated death signals. Recent studies further indicate that Bid may be more than just a killer molecule, it could be also involved in the maintenance of genomic stability by engaging at mitosis checkpoint. BID is an integrating key regulator of the intrinsic death pathway that amplifies caspase-dependent and caspase-independent execution of neuronal apoptosis. Therefore pharmacological inhibition of BID provides a promising therapeutic strategy in neurological diseases where programmed cell death is prominent. BID is activated by Caspase 8 in response to Fas/TNF-R1 death receptor activation. Activated BID is translocated to mitochondria and induces cytochrome c release, which in turn activates downstream caspases. BID action has been proposed to involve the mitochondrial re-location of its truncated form, tBid, to facilitate the release of apoptogenic proteins like cytochrome c. Principle of the Assay: The principle of this ELISA kit is based on the solid phase sandwich enzyme immunoassay technique. A monoclonal antibody specific for Human BID has been pre-coated onto well plate strips. Standards and samples are added to the wells and Human BID present in the sample is bound by the immobilized antibody. After incubation the wells are washed and a horseradish peroxidase conjugated anti-Human BID antibody is added, producing an antibody-antigen-antibody "sandwich complex". Following a wash to remove any unbound antibody a TMB substrate solution is loaded and color develops in proportion to the amount of Human BID bound. The reaction is stopped by the addition of a stop solution and the intensity of the color can be measured at 450 nm (See schematics below). Intended Uses: For the quantitative determination of Human BID concentration in serum.
References	Gross A. (2006) BID as a double agent in cell life and death. Cell Cycle. 5(6): 582-4. Yin XM. (2007) Bid, a BH3-only multi-functional molecule, is at the cross road of life and death. Gene. 369: 7-19. Esposti MD. (2002) The roles of Bid. Apoptosis. 7(5): 433-40. Yin XM. (2000) Signal transduction mediated by Bid, a pro-death Bcl-2 family proteins, connects the death receptor and mitochondria apoptosis pathways. Cell Res. 10(3): 161-7. Yin XM. (2000) Bid, a critical mediator for apoptosis induced by the activation of Fas/TNF-R1 death receptors in hepatocytes. J Mol Med. 78(4): 203-11.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.