

BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist p15 Recombinant Protein | mtBID recombinant protein

Recombinant Mouse BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist p15

CATALOG # AAA38624	HOST E Coli
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist p15; Recombinant Mouse BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist p15; tBID Mouse; Truncated BH3 Interacting Domain Death Agonist Mouse Recombinant; Truncated BH3-interacting domain death agonist; p22 BID; BID; FP497; MGC15319; MGC42355; tBID; mtBID recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Purity/Purification	Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	The Mouse Truncated BID protein solution contains 10mM Tris-HCl pH-8, 1mM EDTA and 250mM NaCl. Sterile Filtered colorless liquid formulation (0.1mg/1ml).
Concentration	0.1mg/1ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	195
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C if entrie vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20 degree C for longer period of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for mtBID recombinant protein	Description: Truncated BID Mouse Recombinant also called BH3-interacting domain death agonist p15 produced in E Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 61-195 amino acids (135 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 15.4 kDa. Introduction: Truncated BH3 interacting domain death agonist is a truncated form of the pro-apoptotic full-length BID. Truncated BH3 interacting domain death agonist is generated by Caspase-8 cleavage of BID. The truncated form of the protein translocates from the cytosol to mitochondria and transduces apoptotic signals. BID is a pro-apoptotic Bcl-2 protein having only the BH3 domain. In reaction to apoptotic signaling, BID interacts with another Bcl-2 family of cell death regulators, called Bax, they form a heterodimer resulting to the insertion of Bax into the outer mitochondrial membrane. Bax induces the opening of the mitochondrial voltage-dependent anion channel which lead to the release of cytochrome c and other pro-apoptotic factors from the mitochondria resulting in activation of caspases. BID is a mediator of mitochondrial damage induced by caspase-8 (CASP8). CASP8 cleaves BID, and the COOH-terminal part translocates to mitochondria where it triggers cytochrome c release. The major proteolytic product p15 BID releasea cytochrome c. Isoform 1, Isoform 2 and Isoform 4 induce ice-like proteases and apoptosis while Isoform 3 does not induce apoptosis.
Product Categories/Family for mtBID recombinant protein	Recombinant & Natural Proteins ; Recombinant Proteins ; BID

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	31542228
NCBI GeneID	12122

NCBI Accession #	NP_031570.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_007544.3
UniProt Accession #	P70444 ; Q99M39
NCBI Official Full Name	BH3-interacting domain death agonist
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	BH3 interacting domain death agonist
NCBI Official Symbol	Bid
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	AI875481; AU022477; 2700049M22Rik
NCBI Protein Information	BH3-interacting domain death agonist; p22 BID
UniProt Protein Name	BH3-interacting domain death agonist
UniProt Gene Name	Bid
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	BID
UniProt Entry Name	BID_MOUSE

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/bid-recombinant-protein-e-coli/38624>