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Product Information

BID, GST-tagged, human
recombinant, expressed in *Sf*9 insect cells

Catalog Number **SRP5168**
Storage Temperature –70 °C

Synonyms: FP497, MGC42355, MGC15319

Product Description

BID is a BH3 interacting death domain that heterodimerizes with either agonist BAX or antagonist BCL2.[1] BID is a member of the BCL-2 family of cell death regulators and is a mediator of mitochondrial damage induced by caspase-8 (CASP8). BID initiates apoptosis by binding to regulatory sites on prosurvival BCL2 proteins to directly neutralize their function. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants of BID have been found, but the full-length nature of some variants has not been defined. BID together with cathepsins play an important role in the actions of camptothecin on breast cancer cells.[2]

Recombinant full-length human BID was expressed by baculovirus in *Sf*9 insect cells using an N-terminal GST tag. The gene accession number is BC036364. Recombinant protein stored in 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.5, 150 mM NaCl, 10 mM glutathione, 0.1 mM EDTA, 0.25 mM DTT, 0.1 mM PMSF, and 25% glycerol.

Molecular mass: ~52 kDa

Purity: 70–95% (SDS-PAGE, see Figure 1)

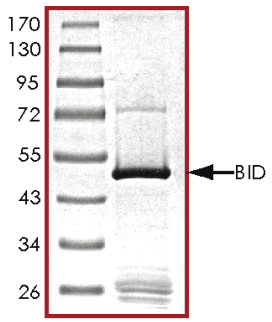
Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

The product ships on dry ice and storage at –70 °C is recommended. After opening, aliquot into smaller quantities and store at –70 °C. Avoid repeated handling and multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

Figure 1.
SDS-PAGE Gel of Typical Lot
70–95% (densitometry)



References

1. Hayakawa, A. et al., Bid truncation mediated by caspases-3 and -9 in vinorelbine-induced apoptosis. Apoptosis, **13(4)**, 523-30 (2008).
2. Lamparska-Przybysz, M. et al., Cathepsins and BID are involved in the molecular switch between apoptosis and autophagy in breast cancer MCF-7 cells exposed to camptothecin. J. Physiol. Pharmacol., **56** Suppl 3, 159-79 (2005).

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