DDIT4 Antibody

Catalog No: #36407



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

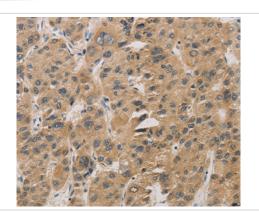
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| Product Name | DDIT4 Antibody |
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| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification. |
| Applications | IHC |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous levels of total DDIT4 protein. |
| Immunogen Type | Recombinant Protein |
| Immunogen Description | Full length fusion protein |
| Target Name | DDIT4 |
| Other Names | Dig2; REDD1; REDD-1 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#: Q9NX09NCBI Gene ID: 54541Gene Accssion: BC007714 |
| Uniprot | Q9NX09 |
| GeneID | 54541; |
| Concentration | 1.5mg/ml |
| Formulation | Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C |
| | |

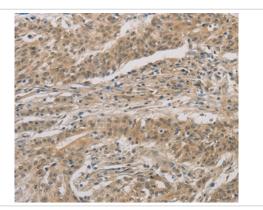
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50-1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using #36407 at dilution 1/30.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using #36407 at dilution 1/30.

Background

REDD-1, also designated DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4, dig2 or RTP801, is thought to function in the regulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). REDD-1 expression has also been linked to apoptosis, Ab toxicity and the pathogenesis of ischemic diseases. As an HIF-1-responsive gene, REDD-1 exhibits strong hypoxia-dependent upregulation in ischemic cells of neuronal origin. In response to stress due to DNA damage and glucocorticoid treatment, REDD-1 is upregulated at the transcriptional level. REDD-1 negatively regulates the mammalian target of Rapamycin (mTOR), a serine/threonine kinase often referred to as FRAP. It is crucial in the coupling of extra- and intracellular cues to FRAP regulation. The absence of REDD-1 is associated with the development of retinopathy, a major cause of blindness.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only