

DDIT4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number: E-AB-11148

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

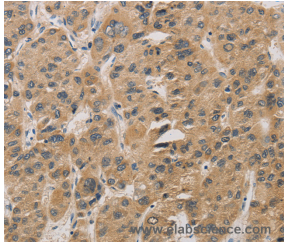
Description

Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human DDIT4
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

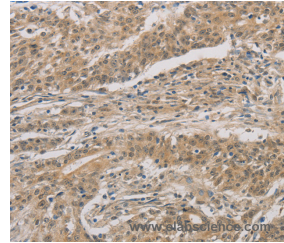
Applications Recommended Dilution

IHC	1:50-1:200
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Data



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using DDIT4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:30



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using DDIT4 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution 1:30

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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.

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