Recombinant Human SMAC/Diablo Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031669

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

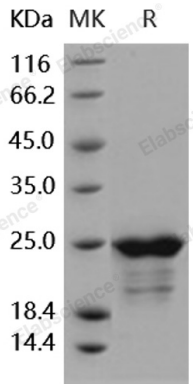
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human SMAC/Diablo protein Ala 56-Asp 239, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	22 kDa
Observed MW	22 kDa
Accession	NP_063940.1
Bio-activity	Immobilized recombinant human SMAC-His at 10 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind recombinant human XIAP-AVI with a linear range of 0.125-1.0 μg/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Apoptosis is an essential processes required for normal development and homeostasis of all metazoan organisms. Second Mitochondria-Derived Activator of Caspases (Smac) or Direct IAP Binding Protein with low isoelectric point, pI (Diablo) is a proapoptogenic mitochondrial protein that is released to the cytosol in response to diverse apoptotic stimuli, including commonly used chemotherapeutic drugs. The current knowlege about structure and function of Smac/Diablo during programmed cell death, both in mitochondrial and receptor pathways are presented. It has been shown that Diablo mainly interacts with IAPs in the cytochrome c/Apaf-1/caspase-9 pathway, and promotes apoptosis. Diablo is released from the mitochondria into the cytosol occurring downstream of cytochrome c release in response to apoptotic stimuli such as irradiation, DNA damage or cytotoxic drugs. In the cytosol, Smac/Diablo interacts and antagonizes inhibitors of apoptosis proteins (IAPs), thus allowing the activation of caspases and apoptosis. This activity has prompted the synthesis of peptidomimetics that could potentially be used in cancer therapy. The role of Smac/DIABLO in colorectal carcinogenesis is ill defined. Data continues to accumulate to suggest that decreased levels of Smac/ DIABLO may be important in chemoradiation-resistance to apoptosis in advanced colon cancer.

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