

Recombinant Human SMAC/Diablo Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH031669

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

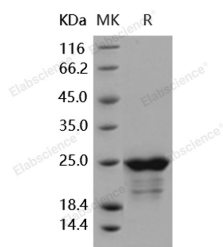
Description

Synonyms	DFNA64;SMAC
Species	Human
Expression Host	E.coli
Sequence	Ala 56-Asp 239
Accession	NP_063940.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	22 kDa
Observed molecular weight	22 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	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°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C 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% Tween80 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

For Research Use Only

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 knowledge 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.