

DDIT4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-11148

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

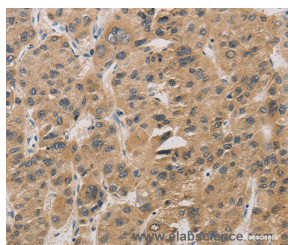
Description

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| 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 |

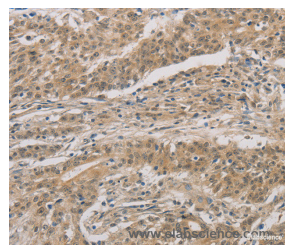
Applications Recommended Dilution

| | |
|------------|------------|
| IHC | 1:50-1:200 |
|------------|------------|

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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