

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

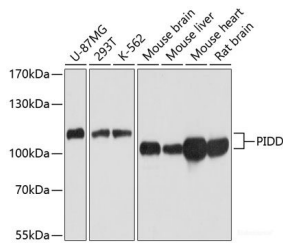
## Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human PIDD (NP_665893.2).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

## Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:1000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:100

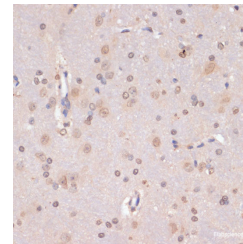
## Data



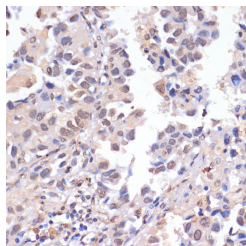
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using PIDD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:100-110kDa**

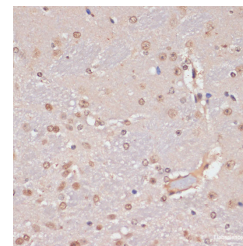
**Calculated Mw:33kDa/37kDa/58kDa/66kDa/82kDa/97kDa/99kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat brain using PIDD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using PIDD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse brain using PIDD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

## For Research Use Only

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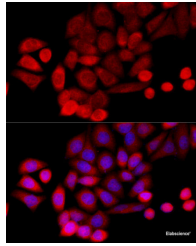
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Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using PIDD Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

## Preparation & Storage

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

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene contains a leucine-rich repeat and a death domain. This protein has been shown to interact with other death domain proteins, such as Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain (FADD) and MAP-kinase activating death domain-containing protein (MADD), and thus may function as an adaptor protein in cell death-related signaling processes. The expression of the mouse counterpart of this gene has been found to be positively regulated by the tumor suppressor p53 and to induce cell apoptosis in response to DNA damage, which suggests a role for this gene as an effector of p53-dependent apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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