

## DDIT4 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：DDIT4 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：DDIT4 Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：Dig2; REDD1; REDD-1

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein
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技术规格

<b>Full name:</b>	DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Dig2; REDD1; REDD-1
<b>Swissprot:</b>	Q9NX09
<b>Gene Accession:</b>	BC007714
<b>Purity:</b>	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
<b>Expression system:</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Tags:</b>	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
<b>Background:</b>	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

r cues to FRAP regulation. The absence of REDD-1 is associated with the development of retinopathy, a major cause of blindness.