

Rabbit Anti-LRDD/APC Conjugated antibody

SL7615R-APC

Product Name	Anti-LRDD/APC
Chinese Name	APC 标记的富含亮氨酸重复死亡结构域蛋白抗体
Alias	Leucine rich repeats and death domain containing; Leucine-rich repeats and death domain containing; MGC16925; p53-induced protein with a death domain; PIDD; DKFZp434D229; PIDD_HUMAN.
Research Area	Cell biology Apoptosis
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Rat(predicted:Human,Mouse) IF=1:100-500
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	100kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human LRDD/PIDD
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Storage	
Product Detail	background: The death domain (DD) containing protein PIDD is a p53 target gene in an erythroleukemia cell line that undergoes G1 phase arrest and subsequent apoptosis after p53 expression. Independently, PIDD was also described as a DD-containing protein with unknown function. The N-terminal region of PIDD contains seven leucine-rich repeats (LRRs), a protein interaction motif found in various proteins with diverse functions, followed by two ZU-5

domains and a C-terminal DD. PIDD forms a complex with caspase-2 and the adaptor protein RAIDD. Increased PIDD expression results in spontaneous activation of caspase-2 and sensitization to apoptosis by genotoxic stimuli, via interaction with caspase-2 and CRADD/RAIDD. PIDD also promotes apoptosis downstream of p53 as component of the DNA damage/stress response pathway that connects p53/TP53 to apoptosis. PIDD has also been shown to interact with NEMO/IKBKG and RIP1 and enhance sumoylation and ubiquitination of NEMO/IKBKG, an important component for activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B.

Function:

Promotes apoptosis downstream of the tumor suppressor as component of the DNA damage/stress response pathway that connects p53/TP53 to apoptosis. Associates with NEMO/IKBKG and RIP1 and enhances sumoylation and ubiquitination of NEMO/IKBKG which is important for activation of the transcription factor NF-kappa-B. Associates with CASP2/caspase-2 and CRADD/RAIDD, and induces activation of CASP2 which an important regulator in apoptotic pathways.

Subunit:

Interacts with FADD and MAP-kinase activating death domain/MADD. Forms a complex with IKBKG and with receptor-interacting serine-threonine kinase 1/RIP1. Forms also a complex named PIDDosome with CASP2 and CRADD.

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity:

Ubiquitous.

Similarity:

Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 7 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.
Contains 1 peptidase S68 domain.
Contains 2 ZU5 domains.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 55367](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 57913](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 293625](#) Rat



[Omim: 605247](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9HB75](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9ERV7](#) Mouse

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.