

### Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human, Mouse, Rat

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, IHC:1:50-1:200

**Protein 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.

**Gene ID:**

DDIT4

**Uniprot**

Q9NX09

**Synonyms:**

DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4

**Immunogen:**

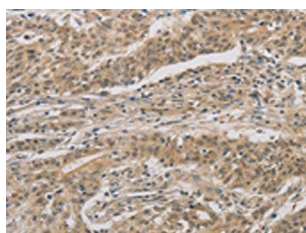
Fusion protein of human DDIT4.

**Storage:**

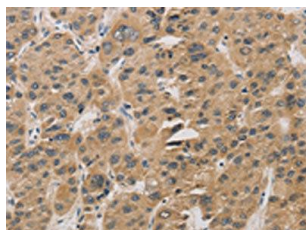
-20&deg; C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>, 40% Glycerol

## Product Images

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The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human gastric cancer tissue using PACO16162(DDIT4 Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer tissue using PACO16162(DDIT4 Antibody) at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).