

Product datasheet for **TA369078**

DDIT4 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC
Recommended Dilution:	IHC: 25-100 Positive control: Human thyroid cancer Predicted cell location: Cytoplasm
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Fusion protein of human DDIT4
Formulation:	pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Antigen affinity purification
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C.
Stability:	1 year
Gene Name:	DNA damage inducible transcript 4
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 54541 Human Q9NX09

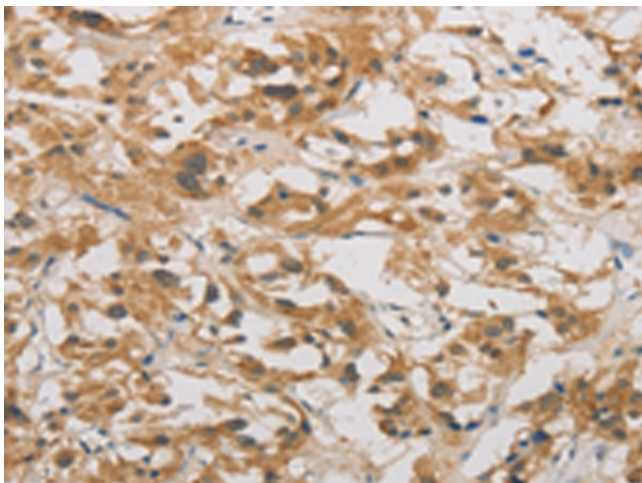
Background: REDD-1, also designated DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4, dig2 or RTP801, is thought to function in the regulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS). REDD-1 expression has also been linked to apoptosis, Ab toxicity and the pathogenesis of ischemic diseases. As an HIF-1-responsive gene, REDD-1 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.



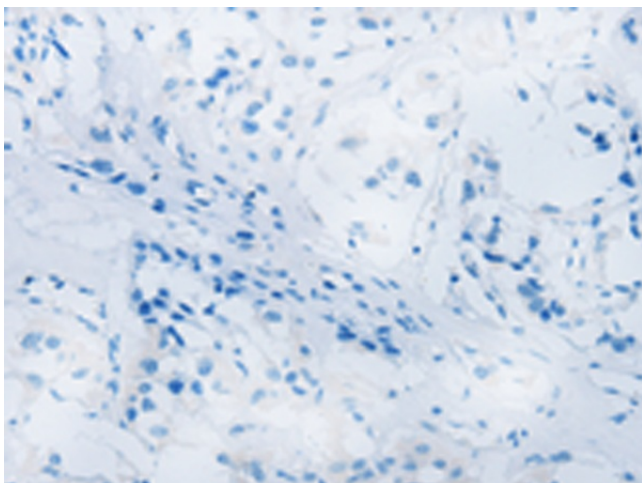
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Synonyms: Dig2; FLJ20500; REDD-1; REDD1; RP11-442H21.1; RTP801

Product images:



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using TA369078 (DDIT4 Antibody) at dilution 1/20 (Original magnification: $\times 200$)



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using TA369078 (DDIT4 Antibody) at dilution 1/20, treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: $\times 200$)