

DDIT3 Human

Description: DDIT3 Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 189 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 21 kDa. The DDIT3 protein is fused to a 20 amino acids His tag at N-terminus. The DDIT3 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-645

For research use only.

Synonyms: DNA damage-inducible transcript 3, DDIT-3, Growth arrest and DNA-damage-inducible protein GADD153, C/EBP-homologous protein, CHOP, DDIT3, GADD153, CEBPZ, CHOP10, MGC4154.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MAAESLPFSF GTLSSWELEA
WYEDLQEVLS SDENG GTYVS PPGNEEEESK IFTTLDPASL AWL TEEEP EPE AEVTSTSQSP
HSPDSSQSSL AQEEEEEDQG RTRKRKQSGH SPARAGKQRM KEKEQENERK VAQLAEENER
LKQEIERLTR EVEATRRALI DRMVNLHQA.

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The DDIT3 protein solution (1mg/ml) contains 20mM Tris-HCl pH-8 and 20% glycerol.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

DDIT3 reduces DNA-binding activity of C/EBP and lap by forming heterodimers which don't bind DNA. DDIT3, also known as GADD153, is a basic domain-leucine zipper (bZIP) transcription factor of C/EBP family. DDIT3 protein is up-regulated by several stresses, such as amino acid or glucose starvation, endoplasmic reticulum (ER) stress, osmotic stress and hypoxia. DDIT3 protein is involved in ER stress-mediated apoptosis and in disease including diabetes, brain ischemia and neurodegenerative disease. DDIT3 plays a role in asoprisnil-induced apoptosis. Hypoglycaemia-induced necrotic cell death of neuroblastoma cells is an active process mediated via the induction of the transcription factor DDIT3. DDIT3 plays an important role in melanoma progression. HRG stimulation of mammary epithelial cells induces the expression of DDIT3 mRNA and protein and transcription of DDIT3 promoter.

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