

FADD Human

Description: FADD produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 244 amino acids (1-208 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 27.4 kDa. FADD is fused to 36 amino acid His-Tag at N-terminus and purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-740

For research use only.

Synonyms: GIG3, MORT1, MGC8528, FADD, Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain, Protein FADD, FAS-associated death domain protein, FAS-associating death domain-containing protein, Mediator of receptor induced toxicity, Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRGSHHHHHHGMASMTGGQQ MGRDLYDDDD KDRWGSMDPF
LVLLHSVSSS LSSSELTCLK FLCLGRVGKR KLERVQSGLD LFSMLLEQND LEPGHTELLR
ELLASLRRHD LLRRVDDFEA GAAAGAAPGE EDLCAAFNVI CDNVGKDWRR LARQLKVSdT
KIDSIEDRYP RNLTERTVRES LRIWKNTKEKE NATVAHLVGA LRSCQMNLVA DLVQEVQQR
DLQNRSGAMS PMS

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The FADD protein solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl, pH-8, and 10% 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:

FADD is an adaptor protein that cooperates with a variety of cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Using its C-terminal death domain, FADD is recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and consequently it takes parts in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. FADD interaction with the receptors reveals the N-terminal effector domain of, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thus initiate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice furthermore propose the significance of FADD in premature T cell development. FADD plays a role in survival/proliferation and cell cycle development. FADD also takes part in cellular sublocalization, protein phosphorylation, and inhibitory molecules.

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