

Human CRADD / RAIDD Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 12900-H08E



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MRT34; RAIDD; RAIDD

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CRADD (P78560) (Met 1-Glu 199) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CRADD consisting of 209 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 24.1 kDa. It migrates as an approximately 26 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 20% glycerol, pH 8.0

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

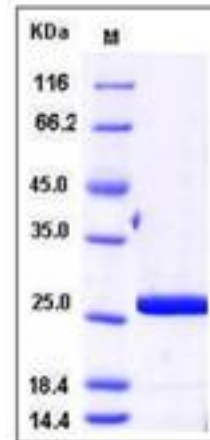
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Death domain-containing protein CRADD, also known as Caspase and RIP adaptor with death domain, RIP-associated protein with a death domain, CRADD and RAIDD, is a protein which is constitutively expressed in most tissues, with particularly high expression in adult heart, testis, liver, skeletal muscle, fetal liver and kidney. CRADD / RAIDD contains one CARD domain and one death domain. CRADD / RAIDD contains a death domain involved in the binding of RIP protein. The CARD domain mediates the interaction with caspase-2. FADD / MORT1 is a death domain (DD)-containing adaptor / signaling molecule that interacts with the intracellular DD of FAS / APO-I (CD95) and tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 and the prodomain of caspase-8 (Mch5 / MACH / FLICE). CRADD / RAIDD has a dual-domain structure similar to that of FADD. CRADD / RAIDD has an NH2-terminal caspase homology domain that interacts with caspase-2 and a COOH-terminal DD that interacts with RIP. CRADD / RAIDD could play a role in regulating apoptosis in mammalian cells. CRADD / RAIDD is a apoptotic adaptor molecule specific for caspase-2 and FASL / TNF receptor-interacting protein RIP. In the presence of RIP and TRADD, CRADD / RAIDD recruits caspase-2 to the TNFR-1 signalling complex.

References

- 1.Ahmad,M. et al., 1997, Cancer Res. 57 (4):615-9.
- 2.Chou J.J., et al., 1998, Cell 94:171-80.
- 3.Tang,J. et al., 2005, Cancer Biol Ther. 4 (6):645-9.

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