

## DDIT4L 抗原（重组蛋白）

中文名称：DDIT4L 抗原（重组蛋白）

英文名称：DDIT4L Antigen (Recombinant Protein)

别名：REDD2; Rtp801L

储存：冷冻（-20℃）

相关类别：抗原

概述

Full length fusion protein

技术规格

<b>Full name:</b>	DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4-like
<b>Synonyms:</b>	REDD2; Rtp801L
<b>Swissprot:</b>	Q96D03
<b>Gene Accession:</b>	BC013592
<b>Purity:</b>	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
<b>Expression system:</b>	Escherichia coli
<b>Tags:</b>	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
<b>Background:</b>	REDD-2 (regulated in development and DNA damage response 2), also designated Rtp801L or DDIT4L (DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4-like), is a 193 amino acid cytoplasmic protein belonging to the DDIT4 family and is predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle. Considered a stress-induced protein, REDD-2 is a negative regulator of the mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) pathway. mTOR is a serine/threonine kinase that plays an essential role in cell

l growth control and is an important regulator of skeletal muscle size. Highly expressed in human atherosclerotic lesions and macrophages, REDD-2 mediates monocyte cell death through reduction of Trx (thioredoxin-1) expression. REDD2 expression in macrophages increases oxidized LDL (oxLDL)-induced cell death, suggesting that REDD2 may play a critical role in arterial pathology.