

PACO16164

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## Product Information

**Size:**

50ul

**Reactivity:**

Human, Mouse, Rat

**Source:**

Rabbit

**Isotype:**

IgG

**Applications:**

ELISA, IHC

**Recommended dilutions:**

ELISA:1:1000-1:2000, IHC:1:25-1:100

**Protein Background:**

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 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.

**Gene ID:**

DDIT4L

**Uniprot**

Q96D03

**Synonyms:**

DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4-like

**Immunogen:**

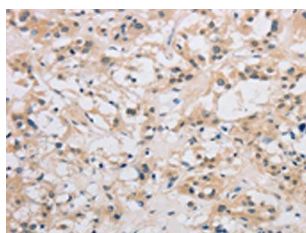
Fusion protein of human DDIT4L.

**Storage:**

-20&deg; C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>, 40% Glycerol

## Product Images

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The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using PACO16164(DDIT4L Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with fusion protein. (Original magnification: x—200).