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Anti-REDD1 (Thr23/25) Antibody

Our Anti-REDD1 (Thr23/25) rabbit polyclonal phosphospecific primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions i
Catalog # AN1538

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q9NX09
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	25371

Additional Information

Gene ID	54541
Other Names	DDIT4 antibody, DDIT4_HUMAN antibody, Dig2 antibody, DNA damage inducible transcript 4 antibody, DNA damage inducible transcript 4 protein antibody, DNA damage-inducible transcript 4 protein antibody, FLJ20500 antibody, HIF 1 responsive protein RTP801 antibody, HIF 1 responsive RTP801 antibody, HIF-1 responsive protein RTP801 antibody, Protein regulated in development and DNA damage response 1 antibody, REDD-1 antibody, REDD1 antibody, RTP801 antibody
Target/Specificity	REDD1, Regulated in Development and DNA damage responses 1, is induced by hypoxia, cell stress, and apoptosis. Reduced REDD1 levels can sensitize cells towards apoptosis, where elevated levels of REDD1 induced by hypoxia can desensitize cells to apoptotic stimuli (Schwarzer et al, 2005). REDD1 has a crucial role in inhibiting mammalian rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) signaling during hypoxic stress (Katiyar et al, 2009). It has been shown that the rapid degradation of REDD1 is mediated by the CUL4A–DDB1–ROC1–b-TRCP E3 ligase complex and is regulated by REDD1 phosphorylation at Thr-25, Thr-23 and Ser-19 through the activity of GSK3b (Katiyar et al, 2009).
Dilution	WB~~1:1000
Format	Antigen Affinity Purified from Pooled Serum
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-REDD1 (Thr23/25) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.
Shipping	Blue Ice

Background

REDD1, Regulated in Development and DNA damage responses 1, is induced by hypoxia, cell stress, and apoptosis. Reduced REDD1 levels can sensitize cells towards apoptosis, where elevated levels of REDD1 induced by hypoxia can desensitize cells to apoptotic stimuli (Schwarzer et al, 2005). REDD1 has a crucial role in inhibiting mammalian rapamycin complex 1 (mTORC1) signaling during hypoxic stress (Katiyar et al, 2009). It has been shown that the rapid degradation of REDD1 is mediated by the CUL4A–DDB1–ROC1–b-TRCP E3 ligase complex and is regulated by REDD1 phosphorylation at Thr-25, Thr-23 and Ser-19 through the activity of GSK3b (Katiyar et al, 2009).