

Anti-REDD1 (Thr23/25) Antibody

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

Product Information

ApplicationWBPrimary AccessionQ9NX09HostRabbitClonalityPolyclonalIsotypeIgGCalculated MW25371

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 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).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.