

P80376Hu01

CASP2 And RIPK1 Domain Containing Adaptor With Death Domain Protein (CRADD)

Organism: Homo sapiens (Human)

Instruction manual

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY
NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES

1th Edition (Revised in February, 2012)

[DESCRIPTION]

Protein Names: CASP2 And RIPK1 Domain Containing Adaptor With Death Domain

Protein

Gene Names: CRADD

Size: 100µg

Source: Recombinant **Expression Host:** *E.coli*

Function: Apoptotic adaptor molecule specific for caspase-2 and FASL/TNF receptor-interacting protein RIP. In the presence of RIP and TRADD, CRADD recruits caspase-2 to the TNFR-1 signalling complex.

Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Tissue Specificity: Constitutively expressed in most tissues, with particularly high expression in adult heart, testis, liver, skeletal muscle, fetal liver and kidney.

[PROPERTIES]

Residues: Met1~Glu199 (Accession # P78560), with a N-terminal His-tag.

Grade & Purity: >95%, 24 kDa as determined by SDS-PAGE reducing conditions.

Form & Buffer: Supplied as lyophilized form in PBS, pH 7.4.

Endotoxin Level: <1.0 EU per 1µg(determined by the LAL method).

Applications: SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

Predicted Molecular Mass: 24.26 kDa

[PREPARATION]

Reconstitute in PBS.





[STORAGE AND STABILITY]

Storage: Store at 4°C for short term storage (1-2 weeks). Aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Valid period: 12 months stored at -80°C.

[BACKGROUND]

The target protein is fused with a His-tag and its sequence is listed below. The first Met is an initiator amino acid. Moreover, Gly and Ser are added to improve the flexibility of N-terminus at both ends of the His-tag, which will increase the chelating ability of the tag to Ni-Sepharose during purification.

MGHHHHHHSGSEF-MEARDKQVLR SLRLELGAEV LVEGLVLQYL YQEGILTENH IQEINAQTTG LRKTMLLLDI LPSRGPKAFD TFLDSLQEFP WVREKLKKAR EEAMTDLPAG DRLTGIPSHI LNSSPSDRQI NQLAQRLGPE WEPMVLSLGL SQTDIYRCKA NHPHNVQSQV VEAFIRWRQR FGKQATFQSL HNGLRAVEVD PSLLLHMLE

[REFERENCES]

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- 4. Duan H., et al. (1997) Nature 385:86-89.
- 5. The MGC Project Team (2004) Genome Res. 14:2121-2127.

