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

Full name:	DNA-damage-inducible transcript 4-like
Synonyms:	REDD2; Rtp801L
Swissprot:	Q96D03
Gene Accession:	BC013592
Purity:	>85%, as determined by Coomassie blue stained SDS-PAGE
Expression system:	Escherichia coli
Tags:	His tag C-Terminus, GST tag N-Terminus
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-inducted 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.