

## Datasheet for ABIN7317332

### CRADD Protein (His tag)



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#### Overview

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Quantity:                     | 100 µg                                       |
| Target:                       | CRADD  |
| Origin:                       | Human  |
| Source:                       | Escherichia coli (E. coli)                   |
| Protein Type:                 | Recombinant                                  |
| Purification tag / Conjugate: | This CRADD protein is labelled with His tag. |

#### Product Details

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Purpose:         | Recombinant Human CRADD/RAIDD Protein (His Tag)  |
| Sequence:        | Met 1-Glu 199  |
| Characteristics: | A DNA sequence encoding the human CRADD (P78560) (Met 1-Glu 199) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. |
| Purity:          | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.   |

#### Target Details

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Target:           | CRADD  |
| Alternative Name: | CRADD/RAIDD ( <a href="#">CRADD Products</a> )   |
| Background:       | Background: Death domain-containing protein CRADD; also known as Caspase and RIP adapter with death domain; RIP-associated protein with a death domain; CRADD and RAIDD; is a protein which is constitutively expressed in most tissues; with particularly high expression in adult heart; testis; liver; skeletal muscle; fetal liver and kidney. CRADD / RAIDD contains one CARD |

## Target Details

domain and one death domain. CRADD / RAIDD contains a death domain involved in the binding of RIP protein. The CARD domain mediates the interaction with caspase-2. FADD / MORT1 is a death domain (DD)-containing adaptor / signaling molecule that interacts with the intracellular DD of FAS / APO-I ( CD95 ) and tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 and the prodomain of caspase-8 ( Mch5 / MACH / FLICE). CRADD / RAIDD has a dual-domain structure similar to that of FADD. CRADD / RAIDD has an NH2-terminal caspase homology domain that interacts with caspase-2 and a COOH-terminal DD that interacts with RIP. CRADD / RAIDD could play a role in regulating apoptosis in mammalian cells. CRADD / RAIDD is a apoptotic adaptor molecule specific for caspase-2 and FASL / TNF receptor-interacting protein RIP. In the presence of RIP and TRADD; CRADD / RAIDD recruits caspase-2 to the TNFR-1 signalling complex.

Synonym: Death Domain-Containing Protein CRADD; Caspase and RIP Adapter with Death Domain; RIP-Associated Protein with A Death Domain; CRADD; RAIDD

Molecular Weight: 24.1 kDa

UniProt: [P78560](#)

Pathways: [Apoptosis](#), [Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis](#), [Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity](#)

## Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

Format: Lyophilized

Reconstitution: Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, 20 % glycerol, pH 8.0

Storage: 4 °C,-20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.