

Recombinant Human DIDO1 cell lysate

Cat. No. DIDO1-478HCL **Lot. No.** (See product label)

SPECIFICATION

Product Overview

Species	Human
Description	Apoptosis, a major form of cell death, is an efficient mechanism for eliminating unwanted cells and is of central importance for development and homeostasis in metazoan animals. In mice, the death inducer-obliterator-1 gene is upregulated by apoptotic signals and encodes a cytoplasmic protein that translocates to the nucleus upon apoptotic signal activation. When overexpressed, the mouse protein induced apoptosis in cell lines growing in vitro. This gene is similar to the mouse gene and therefore is thought to be involved in apoptosis. Alternatively spliced transcripts have been found for this gene, encoding multiple isoforms.
Size	100 ul
Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Applications	Western Blot;

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	DIDO1 death inducer-obliterator 1 [Homo sapiens]
Official Symbol	DIDO1

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Synonyms	DIDO1; death inducer-obliterator 1; C20orf158, chromosome 20 open reading frame 158 , DATF1, death associated transcription factor 1; death-inducer obliterator 1; BYE1; DIO 1; DIO1; dJ885L7.8; FLJ11265; KIAA0333; death-associated transcription factor 1; DATF1; DIDO2; DIDO3; DIO-1; DATF-1; C20orf158; MGC16140; DKFZp434P1115;
Gene ID	11083
mRNA Refseq	NM_001193369
Protein Refseq	NP_001180298
MIM	604140
UniProt ID	Q9BTC0
Chromosome Location	20q13.33
Pathway	Cell Cycle, organism-specific biosystem; Chromosome Maintenance, organism-specific biosystem; Meiosis, organism-specific biosystem; Meiotic Synapsis, organism-specific biosystem;
Function	metal ion binding; zinc ion binding;