

DESCRIPTION

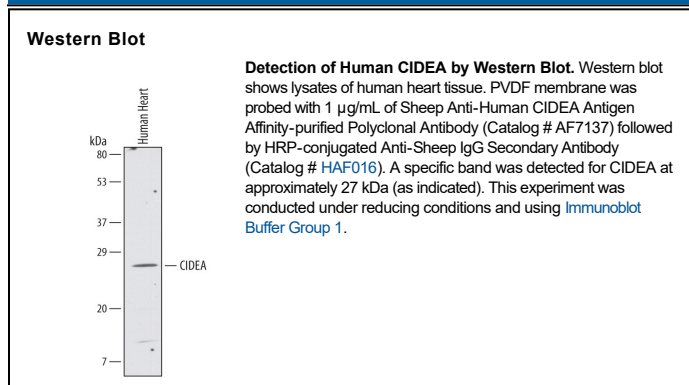
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human CIDEA in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 12% cross-reactivity with recombinant human CIDEA is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human CIDEA Lys61-Arg162 (Val99Phe) Accession # O60543
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	1 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

CIDEA (Cell death-Inducing DNA fragmentation factor- α -like Effector A) is a 24-27 kDa member of the CIDE family of molecules. It is expressed in human adipocytes and striated muscle, plus mouse brown adipocytes and hepatocytes, and appears to have at least two functions. In the cytoplasm of fat cells, CIDEA localizes to lipid droplets and ER, and promotes the formation of lipid droplets at the expense of lipolysis and AMPK activity. In the nucleus, CIDEA apparently binds to LXR, and is capable of inducing apoptosis. CIDEA undergoes O-linked glycosylation. When glycosylated, CIDEA is nuclear; when nonglycosylated, CIDEA is cytoplasmic. Human CIDEA is 219 amino acids (aa) in length, and contains one CIDE domain (aa 33-110) that potentially mediates dimerization. CIDEA reportedly homodimerizes, and heterodimerizes with CIDEB. There is one potential isoform variant that possesses a 46 aa substitution for aa 1-12. Over aa 61-162, human CIDEA shares 89% aa identity with mouse CIDEA.