



# Recombinant Human Cell death activator CIDE-A (CIDEA)

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-BP005431HU
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C, for extended storage, conserve at -20°C or -80°C.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	O60543
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Protein
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Purity</b>	>85% (SDS-PAGE)
<b>Sequence</b>	MEAARDYAGA LIRPLTFMGS QTKRVLFTPL MHPARPF RVSNHDRSSRRGV MASSLQELIS KTLDALVIAT GLVTLVLEED GTVVDTEEFF QTLGDNTHFM ILEKGQKWMP GSQHVPTCSP PKRSGIARVT FDLYRLNPKD FIGCLNVKAT MYEMYSVSYD IRCTGLKGLL RLLRFLSYS AQVTGQFLIY LGTYMLRVLD DKEERPSLRS QAKGRFTCG
<b>Source</b>	Baculovirus
<b>Target Names</b>	CIDEA
<b>Protein Names</b>	Recommended name: Cell death activator CIDE-A Alternative name(s): Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector A
<b>Expression Region</b>	1-219
<b>Notes</b>	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
<b>Tag Info</b>	Tag type will be determined during the manufacturing process.
<b>Protein Length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Target Details</b>	This gene encodes the homolog of the mouse protein Cidea that has been shown to activate apoptosis. This activation of apoptosis is inhibited by the DNA fragmentation factor DFF45 but not by caspase inhibitors. Mice that lack functional Cidea have higher metabolic rates, higher lipolysis in brown adipose tissue and higher core body temperatures when subjected to cold. These mice are also resistant to diet-induced obesity and diabetes. This suggests that in mice this gene product plays a role in thermogenesis and lipolysis. Two alternative transcripts encoding different isoforms have been identified.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL. We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
<b>Shelf Life</b>	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life



of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.