

## CRADD Protein, Human

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| <b>Cat. No.:</b>         | HY-P70050  |
| <b>Synonyms:</b>         | rHuDeath domain-containing protein CRADD/CRADD; Death Domain-Containing Protein CRADD; Caspase and RIP Adapter with Death Domain; RIP-Associated Protein with A Death Domain; CRADD; RAIDD |
| <b>Species:</b>          | Human  |
| <b>Source:</b>           | E. coli  |
| <b>Accession:</b>        | P78560 (M1-E199)   |
| <b>Gene ID:</b>          | 8738   |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | Approximately 21.0 kDa   |

### PROPERTIES

|                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>AA Sequence</b>             | <pre> MEARDKQVLR   SLRLELGAEV   LVEGLVLQYL   YQEGILTENH IQEINAQTTG   LRKTMLLLDI   LPSRGPKAFD   TFLDSLQEF P WVREKCLKKAR   EEAMTDLPAG   DRLTGIPSHI   LNSSPSDRQI NQLAQR LGPE   WEPMVL SLGL   SQTDIYRCKA   NHPHNVQSQV VEAFIRWRQR   FGKQATFQSL   HNGLR AVEVD   PSLLLHMLE           </pre> |
| <b>Appearance</b>              | Lyophilized powder.  |
| <b>Formulation</b>             | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM PB, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.4.  |
| <b>Endotoxin Level</b>         | <1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.  |
| <b>Reconstitution</b>          | It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).  |
| <b>Storage &amp; Stability</b> | Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.   |
| <b>Shipping</b>                | Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.  |

### DESCRIPTION

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|-------------------|---|
| <b>Background</b> | CRADD serves as an adapter protein, forming the PIDDosome complex with PIDD1 and CASP2, which activates CASP2 and initiates apoptosis. Additionally, CRADD plays a role in the tumor necrosis factor-mediated signaling pathway by recruiting CASP2 to the TNFR-1 signaling complex through interactions with RIPK1 and TRADD. The direct interaction between CRADD and RIPK1, facilitated by their Death domains, underscores its involvement in these signaling cascades. Through its intricate associations, CRADD emerges as a key player in the regulation of apoptosis and cellular responses to TNF-mediated signals, highlighting its significance in fundamental cellular processes. |
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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