TRADD Protein, Human (GST)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702570
Synonyms:	TNFR1 associated DEATH domain protein; TNFR1-associated DEATH domain protein; TNFRSF1A associated via death domain; TNFRSF1A-associated via death domain; tradd; TRADD_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type 1 associated DEATH domain protein; Tumor necrosis factor receptor type 1-associated DEATH domain protein
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q15628 (M1-A312)
Gene ID:	8717
Molecular Weight:	61.2kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris-based buffer,50% glycerol.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	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.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	The TRADD protein serves as an adapter molecule for TNFRSF1A/TNFR1, specifically associating with the cytoplasmic domain of activated TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 to mediate its interaction with FADD. Overexpression of TRADD induces two major TNF-induced responses: apoptosis and activation of NF-kappa-B. The nuclear form of TRADD acts as a tumor suppressor by preventing the ubiquitination and degradation of isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A through interaction with TRIP12, disrupting the interaction between TRIP12 and isoform p19ARF/ARF of CDKN2A. Stimulation of TNF-alpha receptor TNFRSF1A leads to the formation of two distinct signaling complexes. Plasma membrane-bound complex I, composed of TNFRSF1A, TRADD, RIPK1, TRAF2, and BIRC2/c-IAP1 or BIRC3, interacts with CHUCK/IKK-alpha, IKBKB/IKK-beta, and IKBKG/IKK-gamma, promoting cell survival. Subsequently, TRADD, RIPK1, and TRAF2 dissociate from TNFRSF1A to form cytoplasmic complex II with FADD and caspase CASP8, promoting cell apoptosis. TRADD also interacts with various proteins within these complexes, including TRPC4AP, UXT1, DAB2IP, SQSTM1, TRIP12, HIPK2, KRT14, KRT18, KRT16, KRT17, FADD, and TOMM70, highlighting its multifaceted role in diverse cellular processes.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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