PDCD10 Protein, Human

Cat. No.:	HY-P71190
Synonyms:	Programmed Cell Death Protein 10; Cerebral Cavernous Malformations 3 Protein; TF-1 Cell Apoptosis-Related Protein 15; PDCD10; CCM3; TFAR15
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli
Accession:	Q9BUL8 (M1-Al212)
Gene ID:	11235
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 28.0 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	MRMTMEEMKN EAETTSMVSM PLYAVMYPVF NELERVNLSA AQTLRAAFIK AEKENPGLTQ DIIMKILEKK SVEVNFTESL LRMAADDVEE YMIERPEPEF QDLNEKARAL KQILSKIPDE INDRVRFLQT IKDIASAIKE LLDTVNNVFK KYQYQNRRAL EHQKKEFVKY SKSFSDTLKT YFKDGKAINV FVSANRLIHQ TNLILQTFKT VA
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.3.
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. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose).
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	PDCD10 Protein emerges as a multifunctional regulator, exerting its influence on diverse cellular processes. Notably, it plays a pivotal role in promoting cell proliferation, modulating apoptotic pathways, and enhancing mitogen-activated protein kinase activity and STK26 activity. Beyond its involvement in cell cycle dynamics, PDCD10 is essential for cell migration, contributing to the normal structure and assembly of the Golgi complex. Furthermore, it proves critical for KDR/VEGFR2 signaling by increasing the stability of KDR/VEGFR2 and preventing its breakdown. PDCD10's significance extends to embryonic development, where it is required for normal cardiovascular development, angiogenesis, vasculogenesis, and

hematopoiesis. Operating as a homodimer, PDCD10 engages in a network of protein-protein interactions, including associations with CCM2, PXN, STK25, STK26, STK24, GOLGA2, and KDR/VEGFR2, highlighting its intricate involvement in cellular signaling pathways and structural processes. The intricate interplay of PDCD10 in these molecular networks underscores its versatile role in cellular homeostasis and warrants further investigation to unravel the detailed mechanisms governing its diverse functions.

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