

# RAIDD (FL-199): sc-7880

## BACKGROUND

A cytoplasmic domain of approximately 80 amino acids has been identified in the apoptosis-mediating receptors of TNF-R1 and FAS. This region was determined to be necessary for the transduction of the apoptotic signal and was designated the "death domain". Other death domain-containing, but otherwise structurally unrelated, proteins were identified on the basis of their ability to associate with the cytoplasmic domains of TNF-R1 or FAS. The receptor interacting protein RIP is a death domain-containing serine/threonine kinase which associates with FAS or the TNF-R1 binding protein TRADD. RAIDD (RIP-associated ICH-1/Ced-3 homologous protein with a death domain) has been identified as a RIP binding protein that also associates with members of the caspase family, providing a link between activation of the TNF-Rs and the triggering of the cysteine protease cascade. The amino-terminal domain of RAIDD shares significant homology with the prodomain of ICH-1 and mediates the binding of RAIDD to this cysteine protease.

## REFERENCES

1. Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. A novel domain within the 55 kDa TNF receptor signals cell death. *Cell* 74: 845-853.
2. Cleveland, J.L., et al. 1995. Contenders in FAS-L/TNF death signaling. *Cell* 81: 479-482.
3. Hsu, H., et al. 1995. The TNF receptor 1-associated protein TRADD signals cell death and NF $\kappa$ B activation. *Cell* 81: 495-504.
4. Chinnaiyan, A.M., et al. 1995. FADD, a novel death domain-containing protein, interacts with the death domain of FAS and initiates apoptosis. *Cell* 81: 505-512.
5. Stanger, B.Z., et al. 1995. RIP: a novel protein containing a death domain that interacts with FAS/APO-1 (CD95) in yeast and causes cell death. *Cell* 81: 513-523.
6. Baker, S.J., et al. 1996. Transducers of life and death: TNF receptor superfamily and associated proteins. *Oncogene* 12: 1-9.

## CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CRADD (human) mapping to 12q22; Cradd (mouse) mapping to 10 C2.

## SOURCE

RAIDD (FL-199) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 1-199 representing full length RAIDD (RIP-associated ICH-1/Ced-3 homologous protein with a death domain) of human origin.

## PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

## STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

## APPLICATIONS

RAIDD (FL-199) is recommended for detection of RAIDD of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2  $\mu$ g per 100-500  $\mu$ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

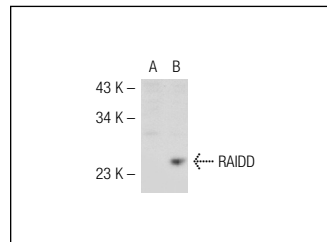
RAIDD (FL-199) is also recommended for detection of RAIDD in additional species, including equine and canine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for RAIDD siRNA (h): sc-37387, RAIDD siRNA (m): sc-37388, RAIDD shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-37387-SH, RAIDD shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37388-SH, RAIDD shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37387-V and RAIDD shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37388-V.

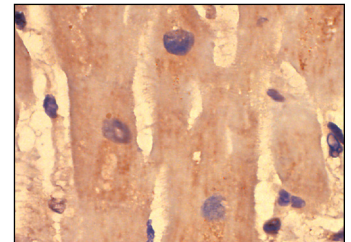
Molecular Weight of RAIDD: 22 kDa.

Positive Controls: RAIDD (m): 293T Lysate: sc-122950, K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203 or human heart tissue.

## DATA



RAIDD (FL-199): sc-7880. Western blot analysis of RAIDD expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and mouse RAIDD transfected: sc-122950 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



RAIDD (FL-199): sc-7880. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human heart tissue showing cytoplasmic localization.

## SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Niizuma, K., et al. 2008. The PIDDosome mediates delayed death of hippocampal CA1 neurons after transient global cerebral ischemia in rats. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 105: 16368-16373.
2. Ho, L.H., et al. 2008. caspase-2 is required for cell death induced by cytoskeletal disruption. *Oncogene* 27: 3393-3404.

## RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

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Try **RAIDD (G-7): sc-377080** or **RAIDD (B-1): sc-374447**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to RAIDD (FL-199).