Recombinant CIDEA protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	544144
Synonyms	Cell death activator CIDE-A; Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector A
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	O60543
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 22.87 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 23 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	32-219
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 32-219 aa (O60543) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Recombinant Human CIDEA Protein Fragment (32-219) is a high-purity, functional fragment encompassing the CIDE-N domain of the lipid transferase CIDEA. This product is an essential tool for researchers studying lipid droplet dynamics, cellular lipid storage, and domain-specific molecular interactions in metabolic and cell biology research. CIDEA (Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector A) is a lipid transferase critical for promoting unilocular lipid droplet formation through mediation of lipid droplet fusion. This process enables lipid droplet enlargement, which restricts lipolysis and favors lipid storage. CIDEA localizes to lipid droplet surfaces and focal contact sites between droplets, where it facilitates directional neutral lipid transfer from smaller to larger lipid droplets. Additionally, CIDEA may function as a CEBPB coactivator in epithelial cells, regulating expression of downstream target genes including ID2, IGF1, and SOCS family members. The protein is primarily localized to lipid droplets, with enrichment at lipid droplet contact sites, and has also been observed in the nucleus. The provided fragment (32-219) specifically contains the CIDE-N domain, enabling focused investigation of this functionally important region.