Recombinant DIE protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	534436
Species	Drosophila melanogaster
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	Q9VAK8
Gene ID	43474
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 11.67 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 12 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	25-115
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>85%, 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 25-115 aa (Q9VAK8) 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 Protein Diedel (Fragment 25-115) is a high-quality, soluble fragment derived from Drosophila melanogaster, designed for structural and functional studies. This fragment represents a stable domain of the cytokine Diedel, which plays key roles in immune regulation and tissue homeostasis, making it ideal for investigating viral and bacterial infection responses and age-related tissue degeneration mechanisms. Protein Diedel, encoded by the Diedel gene in Drosophila melanogaster, functions as a cytokine that enhances survival during Sindbis virus infection by suppressing the immune deficiency pathway. It also modulates intestinal stem cell proliferation in response to enteropathogenic bacteria like E. carotovora and, when secreted from muscle or adipose tissue, helps attenuate age-related intestinal degeneration by inhibiting apoptosis. The protein is secreted into the hemolymph, highlighting its role as a systemic signaling molecule in immune and homeostatic processes.