

Anti-CIDE-3 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CIDE-3.
Model	STJ92292
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CIDE-3
Immunogen Region	160-240 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	63924
Gene Symbol	CIDECD
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	CIDE-3 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CIDE-3 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed mainly in adipose tissue, small intestine, heart, colon and stomach and, at lower levels, in brain, kidney and liver.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Cell death activator CIDE-3 Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector protein C Fat-specific protein FSP27 homolog
Molecular Weight	26.754 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:24229OMIM:612120
Alternative Names	Cell death activator CIDE-3 Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector protein C Fat-specific protein FSP27 homolog
Function	Binds to lipid droplets and regulates their enlargement, thereby restricting lipolysis and favoring storage. At focal contact sites between lipid droplets, promotes directional net neutral lipid transfer from the smaller to larger lipid droplets. The transfer direction may be driven by the internal pressure difference between the contacting lipid droplet pair. Its role in neutral lipid transfer and lipid droplet enlargement is activated by the interaction with PLIN1. May act as a CEBPB coactivator in the white adipose tissue to control the expression of a subset of CEBPB downstream target genes, including SOCS1, SOCS3, TGFB1, TGFBR1, ID2 and XDH. When overexpressed in preadipocytes, induces apoptosis or increases cell susceptibility to apoptosis induced by serum deprivation or TGFB treatment. As mature adipocytes, that express high CIDE levels, are quite resistant to apoptotic stimuli, the physiological significance of its role in apoptosis is unclear. May play a role in the modulation of the response to osmotic stress by preventing NFAT5 to translocate into the nucleus and activate its target genes expression.
Sequence and Domain Family	The CIDE-N domain is involved in homodimerization which is crucial for its function in promoting lipid exchange and transfer.
Cellular Localization	Nucleus Endoplasmic reticulum. Lipid droplet. Diffuses quickly on lipid droplet surface, but becomes trapped and clustered at lipid droplet contact sites, thereby enabling its rapid enrichment at lipid droplet contact sites.
Post-translational Modifications	Ubiquitinated and targeted to proteasomal degradation, resulting in a short half-life. Protein stability depends on triacylglycerol synthesis, fatty acid availability and lipid droplet formation .