10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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CIDE-C Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11642

Specification

CIDE-C Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	A9Q0Q7
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit Ig**

CIDE-C Antibody - Additional Information

Other Names
Cell death activator CIDE-3, Cell death-inducing DFFA-like effector protein C, Fat-specific protein FSP27 homolog, CIDEC, FSP27

Target/Specificity
CIDE-C

Formulation
In PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide

Handling
The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions

Precautions
CIDE-C Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

CIDE-C Antibody - Protein Information

CIDE-C Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation

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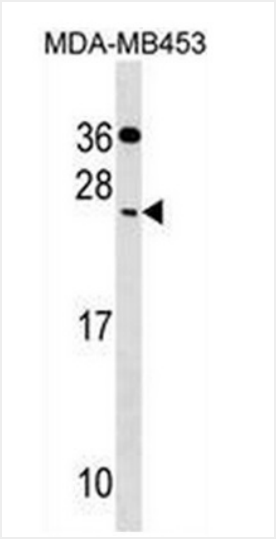
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

CIDE-C Antibody - Images



CIDEC Antibody western blot analysis in MDA-MA453 cell line lysates(35ug/lane). This demonstrates the CIDEC antibody detected the CIDEC protein.

CIDE-C Antibody - Background

CIDEC 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 CIDEC 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