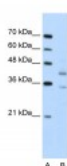




DFFA Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 27-308



Antibody used in WB on Human Jurkat 5.0 ug/ml.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, WB
APPLICATIONS:	DFFA antibody can be used for detection of DFFA by ELISA at 1:312500. DFFA antibody can be used for detection of DFFA by western blot at 5.0 ug/mL, and HRP conjugated secondary antibody should be diluted 1:50,000 - 100,000.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1205 - Jurkat Cell Lysate
PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	37 kDa, 29 kDa
IMMUNOGEN:	Antibody produced in rabbits immunized with a synthetic peptide corresponding a region of human DFFA.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Antibody is purified by protein A chromatography method.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Lyophilized
BUFFER:	Antibody is lyophilized in PBS buffer with 2% sucrose. Add 50 uL of distilled water. Final antibody concentration is 1 mg/mL.
CONCENTRATION:	1 mg/ml
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	For short periods of storage (days) store at 4°C. For longer periods of storage, store DFFA antibody at -20°C. As with any antibody avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	DFFA, DFF-45, DFF1, Ion ChannelAD, ICAD
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_004392
PROTEIN GI NO.:	4758148

OFFICIAL SYMBOL: DFFA

GENE ID: 1676

Background

BACKGROUND: Apoptosis is a cell death process that removes toxic and/or useless cells during mammalian development. The apoptotic process is accompanied by shrinkage and fragmentation of the cells and nuclei and degradation of the chromosomal DNA into nucleosomal units. DNA fragmentation factor (DFF) is a heterodimeric protein of 40-kD (DFFB) and 45-kD (DFFA) subunits. DFFA is the substrate for caspase-3 and triggers DNA fragmentation during apoptosis. DFF becomes activated when DFFA is cleaved by caspase-3. The cleaved fragments of DFFA dissociate from DFFB, the active component of DFF. DFFB has been found to trigger both DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Apoptosis is a cell death process that removes toxic and/or useless cells during mammalian development. The apoptotic process is accompanied by shrinkage and fragmentation of the cells and nuclei and degradation of the chromosomal DNA into nucleosomal units. DNA fragmentation factor (DFF) is a heterodimeric protein of 40-kD (DFFB) and 45-kD (DFFA) subunits. DFFA is the substrate for caspase-3 and triggers DNA fragmentation during apoptosis. DFF becomes activated when DFFA is cleaved by caspase-3. The cleaved fragments of DFFA dissociate from DFFB, the active component of DFF. DFFB has been found to trigger both DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene.

REFERENCES: 1) Yan, B., (2006) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 103 (5), 1504-1509.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 12, 2016