Datasheet for ABIN2779329

anti-DFFA antibody (N-Term)

1 Image

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	DFFA
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Guinea Pig, Horse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This DFFA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB)

Product Details

Immunogen:	The immunogen is a synthetic peptide directed towards the N terminal region of human DFFA
Sequence:	MEVTGDAGVP ESGEIRTLKP CLLRRNYSRE QHGVAASCLE DLRSKACDIL
Predicted Reactivity:	Cow: 92%, Dog: 83%, Guinea Pig: 92%, Horse: 92%, Human: 100%, Mouse: 83%, Rat: 92%
Characteristics:	This is a rabbit polyclonal antibody against DFFA. It was validated on Western Blot using a cell lysate as a positive control.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Target Details

Target:	DFFA
Alternative Name:	DFFA (DFFA Products)

Target Details

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. Alias Symbols: DFF-45, DFF1, Ion ChannelAD, ICAD Protein Interaction Partner: DFFB, UBC, TUBB, ATG3, ISOC1, BZW2, MAT2B, FERMT2, TUBA1A, CNBP, RPS6KA3, PPP5C, PFAS, MAT2A, EIF6, GAPDH, EIF5, CTPS1, CKB, GZMB, CASP7, CASP3, GZMM, TOM1L2, SEPT5, YWHAZ, YWHAG, PRKAA2, STRN4, NECAB2, CIDEB, EWSR1, NAP1L5, TMBIM4, USP15, HERC1, MCC, BAK Protein Size: 331
Molecular Weight:	37 kDa
Gene ID:	1676
NCBI Accession:	NM_004401, NP_004392
UniProt:	O00273
Pathways:	Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis

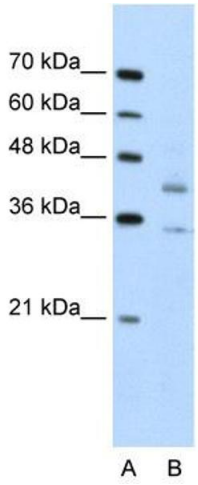
Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator.
Comment:	Antigen size: 331 AA
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	Lot specific
Buffer:	Liquid. Purified antibody supplied in 1x PBS buffer with 0.09 % (w/v) sodium azide and 2 % sucrose.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	For short term use, store at 2-8°C up to 1 week. For long term storage, store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Images



Western Blotting

Image 1. WB Suggested Anti-DFFA Antibody Titration: 5.0ug/ml ELISA Titer: 1:312500 Positive Control: Jurkat cell lysate