Datasheet for ABIN7600018

anti-DFFA antibody (AA 14-308)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	DFFA
Binding Specificity:	AA 14-308
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This DFFA antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Flow Cytometry (FACS)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-DFFA/ICAD Antibody Picoband®
Immunogen:	E.coli-derived human DFFA/ICAD recombinant protein (Position: E14-S308).
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-DFFA/ICAD Antibody Picoband® (ABIN7600018). Tested in ELISA, Flow Cytometry, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Rat. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	DFFA
Alternative Name:	DFFA (DFFA Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Acetyl-CoA carboxylase 2, ACC-beta, Biotin carboxylase, ACACB, ACC2, ACCB Tissue Specificity: Widely expressed with highest levels in heart, skeletal muscle, liver, adipose tissue, mammary gland, adrenal gland and colon (PubMed:9099716). Isoform 3 is expressed in skeletal muscle, adipose tissue and liver (at protein level) (PubMed:19190759). Isoform 3 is detected at high levels in adipose tissue with lower levels in heart, liver, skeletal muscle and testis (PubMed:19190759). Background: DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha (DFFA), also known as Inhibitor of caspase-activated DNase (ICAD), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the DFFA gene. 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.
Molecular Weight:	45 kDa
Gene ID:	1676
UniProt:	O00273
Pathways:	Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human, Rat Flow Cytometry (Fixed), 1-3 µg/1x10^6 cells, Human ELISA, 0.1-0.5 µg/mL, - 1. Abel, F., Sjoberg, R.-M., Ejeskar, K., Krona, C., Martinsson, T. Analyses of apoptotic regulators CASP9 and DFFA at 1p36.2, reveal rare allele variants in human neuroblastoma tumours. Brit. J. Cancer 86: 596-604, 2002. 2. Inohara, N., Koseki, T., Chen, S., Wu, X., Nunez, G. CIDE, a novel family of cell death activators with homology to the 45 kDa subunit of the DNA fragmentation factor. EMBO J. 17: 2526-2533, 1998. 3. Leek, J. P., Carr, I. M., Bell, S. M., Markham, A. F., Lench,

Application Details

	N. J. Assignment of the DNA fragmentation factor gene (DFFA) to human chromosome bands 1p36.3-p36.2 by in situ hybridization. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 79: 212-213, 1997.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Add 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl, 0.2 mg Na2HPO4, 0.005 mg Sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.