



Mouse anti-Human DFFA monoclonal antibody, clone BG52F4 (CABT-B10086)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	Recombinant His fusion protein corresponding to human DFFA.
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	BG52F4
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IP, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	100 µl
Buffer	In HEPES, 150 mM NaCl (50% glycerol, 0.01% BSA, 0.03% sodium azide)
Storage	Store at -20°C. Avoid multiple freeze/thaw cycles.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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
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to trigger both DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Keywords	DFFA; DNA fragmentation factor, 45kDa, alpha polypeptide; DFF1; ICAD; DFF-45; DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha; DFF45; inhibitor of CAD; DNA fragmentation factor 45 kDa subunit;
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GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID	1676
UniProt ID	Q5T6G6
Pathway	Activation of DNA fragmentation factor, organism-specific biosystem; Apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Apoptosis, conserved biosystem; Apoptosis, organism-specific biosystem; Apoptosis induced DNA fragmentation, organism-specific biosystem
Function	deoxyribonuclease activity; identical protein binding; protein binding
