

ARG54342 anti-DFFB / DFF40 / CAD antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes DFFB / DFF40 / CAD
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human, mouse, and rat DFFB / DFF40 / CAD (40 kDa).
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	DFFB / DFF40 / CAD
Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Peptide corresponding to aa. 147-164 near the center of mouse DFFB / DFF40 / CAD (accession no. NP_031885). The sequence differs from human DFFB / DFF40 / CAD by two amino acids.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Caspase-activated DNase; DFF40; DFF-40; Caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease; DNA fragmentation factor 40 kDa subunit; Caspase-activated nuclease; CPAN; DNA fragmentation factor subunit beta; DFF2; CAD

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	K562 and Jurkat	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chroma-tography
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

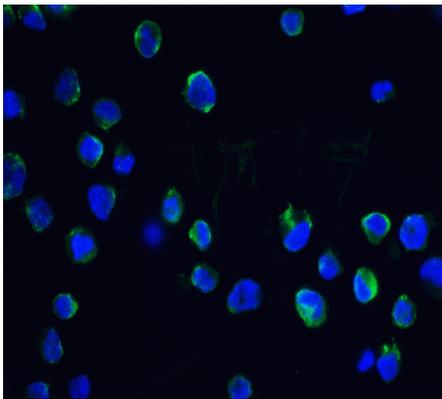
Note

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

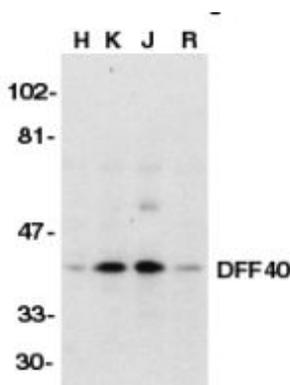
Gene Symbol	Dffb
Gene Full Name	DNA fragmentation factor, beta subunit
Background	Cell death signals are transduced by death domain-containing adapter molecules and members of the caspase family of proteases. These death signals finally cause the degradation of chromosomal DNA by activated DNase. A mouse Dnase that causes DNA fragmentation was identified recently and designated CAD (for caspase activated deoxy-ribonuclease). The human homologue of mouse CAD was more recently identified and termed CPAN, DFF40, and human CAD. DFF45/ICAD is the inhibitory protein of DFF40/CAD with which it forms complexes. Upon cleavage by activated caspase, DFF40/CAD is released and activated and eventually causes the degradation of DNA in the nuclei. Activation of DFF40/CAD is, which causes DNA degradation, is the hallmark of apoptotic cell death.
Function	Nuclease that induces DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Degrades naked DNA and induces apoptotic morphology. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Gene Regulation antibody; Metabolism antibody
Calculated Mw	39 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm, Nucleus [uniprot]

Images



ARG54342 anti-DFFB / DFF40 / CAD antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: K562 cells stained with ARG54342 anti-DFFB / DFF40 / CAD antibody at 20 µg/ml dilution.



ARG54342 anti-DFFB / DFF40 / CAD antibody WB image

Western blot: H:HeLa; K:K562; J:Jurkat; R:Raji stained with ARG54342 anti-DFFB / DFF40 / CAD antibody at 1 µg/ml dilution.