



Rabbit Anti-DFFB/FITC Conjugated antibody

SL0043R-FITC

Product Name:	Anti-DFFB/FITC
Chinese Name:	FITC标记的Caspase 激活的脱氧核糖核酸酶抗体
Alias:	5730477D02Rik; CAD; Caldesmon; Caspase activated deoxyribonuclease; Caspase activated DNase; Caspase activated nuclease; Caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease; Caspase-activated DNase; Caspase-activated nuclease; CDM; CPAN; Deoxyribonuclease III, caspase activated; DFF 40; DFF-40; DFF2; DFF40; Dffb; DFFB_HUMAN; Didff; DNA fragmentation factor 40 kDa subunit; DNA fragmentation factor subunit beta; DNA fragmentation factor, 40 Da, beta polypeptide (caspase activated DNase); DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD beta subunit; DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta polypeptide; DNA fragmentation factor, 40kDa, beta polypeptide (caspase activated DNase); DNA fragmentation factor, 40kDa, beta polypeptide (caspase-activated DNase); DNAaction factor, beta subunit; OTTHUMP00000003633.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,Rat,Rabbit,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	IF=1:50-200 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	40kDa
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse DFF-40 beta (201-260aa)
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene but the biological validity of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Function:

Nuclease that induces DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Degrades naked DNA and induces apoptotic morphology.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of DFFA and DFFB

Subcellular Location:

Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

Similarity:

Contains 1 CIDE-N domain.

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 1677](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 13368](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 84359](#) Rat

[Omim: 601883](#) Human

[SwissProt: O76075](#) Human

[SwissProt: O54788](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q99N34](#) Rat

[Unigene: 133089](#) Human

[Unigene: 388918](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 67077](#) Rat

Product Detail:

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

www.sunlongbiotech.com