

Product datasheet for **RC208266L2V**

DFFB (NM_004402) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	DFFB (NM_004402) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	DFFB
Synonyms:	CAD; CPAN; DFF-40; DFF2; DFF40
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP (PS100071)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_004402
ORF Size:	1014 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC208266).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_004402.2
RefSeq Size:	3048 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1017 bp
Locus ID:	1677
UniProt ID:	O76075
Cytogenetics:	1p36.32
Domains:	CAD
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome



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Protein Pathways: Apoptosis

MW: 39.1 kDa

Gene Summary: 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 some of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2013]