

## Product datasheet for **RG237731**

### DFFB (NM\_001282669) Human Tagged ORF Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Expression Plasmids
Product Name:	DFFB (NM_001282669) Human Tagged ORF Clone
Tag:	TurboGFP
Symbol:	DFFB
Synonyms:	CAD; CPAN; DFF-40; DFF2; DFF40
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pCMV6-AC-GFP (PS100010)
E. coli Selection:	Ampicillin (100 ug/mL)
Restriction Sites:	SgfI-MluI
Cloning Scheme:	

Cloning sites used for ORF Shuttling:



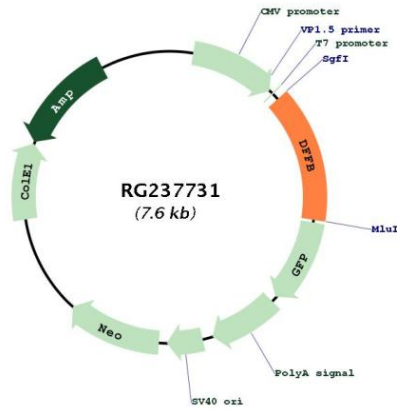
ACCN:	NM_001282669
ORF Size:	1086 bp



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<b>OTI Disclaimer:</b>	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. <a href="#">More info</a>
<b>OTI Annotation:</b>	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
<b>Components:</b>	The ORF clone is ion-exchange column purified and shipped in a 2D barcoded Matrix tube containing 10ug of transfection-ready, dried plasmid DNA (reconstitute with 100 ul of water).
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NM_001282669.2</a>
<b>RefSeq Size:</b>	2905 bp
<b>RefSeq ORF:</b>	1089 bp
<b>Locus ID:</b>	1677
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	1p36.32
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Apoptosis
<b>MW:</b>	42 kDa
<b>Gene Summary:</b>	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]

Product images:



Circular map for RG237731