

## Product datasheet for **TA305957**

### ICAD (DFFA) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:1000 - 1:2000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	DFF45 antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids 2 to 21 of human DFF45.
Formulation:	PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration:	1ug/ul
Purification:	Antibody is DEAE purified
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_004392</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 1676 Human</a> <a href="#">O00273</a>



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**Background:**

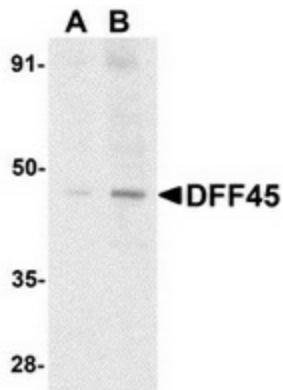
Apoptosis is related to many diseases and induced by a family of cell death receptors and their ligands. Cell death signals are transduced by death domain containing adapter molecules and members of the caspase family of proteases. These death signals finally cause the degradation of chromosomal DNA by activated DNase. A human 45 kDa DNA fragmentation factor (DFF45) was identified recently that was cleaved by caspase-3 during apoptosis. Mouse homologue of human DFF45 was identified as a DNase inhibitor designated ICAD. DFF45/ICAD have short forms that were termed DFF35 and ICADs, respectively. Upon cleavage of DFF45/ICAD, the caspase activated deoxyribonuclease (DFF40/CAD) is released and activated and eventually causes the degradation of DNA in the nuclei. Therefore, the cleavage of DFF45/ICAD, which causes DFF40/CAD activation and DNA degradation, is the hallmark of apoptotic cell death.

**Synonyms:**

DFF-45; DFF1; ICAD

**Protein Pathways:**

Apoptosis

**Product images:**

Western blot analysis of DFF45 in HeLa, (H), K562 (K), Jurkat (J), and Raji (R) whole cell lysate with DFF45 antibody at 1:1000 dilution.