

Product datasheet for **TA305969**

Dffa Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Product Type: | Primary Antibodies |
| Applications: | WB |
| Recommended Dilution: | WB: 1:1000 |
| Reactivity: | Mouse |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Isotype: | IgG |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Immunogen: | ICAD antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids 312 to 331 of mouse ICAD . |
| Formulation: | PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Concentration: | 1ug/ul |
| Purification: | Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Storage: | Store at -20°C as received. |
| Stability: | Stable for 12 months from date of receipt. |
| Gene Name: | DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit |
| Database Link: | NP_034174 Entrez Gene 13347 Mouse O54786 |



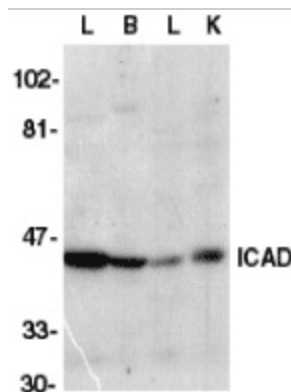
[View online »](#)

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 DNA fragmentation factor (DFF) was identified recently which was cleaved by caspase-3 during apoptosis. Mouse homologue of human DFF was identified as a DNase inhibitor designated ICAD, for inhibitor of caspase-activated DNase. Upon cleavage of DFF/ICAD, a caspase activated deoxyribonuclease (CAD) is released and activated and eventually causes the degradation of DNA in the nuclei. Therefore, the cleavage of CAD inhibitor molecule DFF/ICAD, which causes DNase activation and DNA degradation, is the hallmark of apoptotic cell death.

Synonyms:

DFF-45; DFF1; DFF45; ICAD

Product images:

Western blot analysis of ICAD in mouse lung (L), brain (B), liver (L), and kidney tissue lysate with CAD antibody at 1:1000 dilution.