

Product datasheet for **TP720857M**

ICAD (DFFA) (NM_004401) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human DNA fragmentation factor, 45kDa, alpha polypeptide (DFFA), transcript variant 1
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	E. coli
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	Met1-Thr331
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	38.7 kDa
Purity:	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	Supplied as a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Endotoxin:	Endotoxin level is < 0.1 ng/μg of protein (< 1 EU/μg)
Storage:	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for at least 3 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_004392
Locus ID:	1676
UniProt ID:	O00273
RefSeq Size:	2053
Cytogenetics:	1p36.22
RefSeq ORF:	993
Synonyms:	DFF-45; DFF1; ICAD



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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. Two alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Protein Pathways:

Apoptosis