

## DFFA

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**37kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human DFFA

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

DFFA ; DFF1; Inhibitor of CAD; ICAD; DFF 45; DFF45

**Catalog #:**A1032

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**1676

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**O00273

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

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), a heterodimeric protein of 40-kD (DFFB) and 45-kD (DFFA) subunits, is one of the major endonucleases responsible for internucleosomal DNA cleavage during apoptosis. 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. Assignment of the DNA fragmentation factor gene (DFFA) to human chromosome bands 1p36.3-2 by in situ hybridization

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