DFFB rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00001677-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human DFFB peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human DFFB is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human DFFB peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by We stern Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — DFFB

Entrez GeneID	1677
GeneBank Accession#	DFFB
Gene Name	DFFB
Gene Alias	CAD, CPAN, DFF-40, DFF2, DFF40
Gene Description	DNA fragmentation factor, 40kDa, beta polypeptide (caspase-activated DNase)
Omim ID	601883
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene 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. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been found for this gene but the biological validity of these variants has not been determined. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta polypeptide|DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta polypeptide (caspase-activated DNase)|DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta subunit|OTTHUMP00000003633|caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease|caspase-activated nuclease

Pathway

- Apoptosis