

## DFFA Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-62061

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

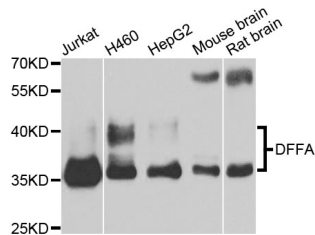
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human DFFA
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

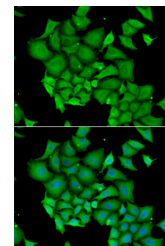
### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:100

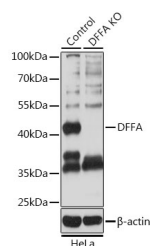
### Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines with DFFA Polyclonal Antibody  
**Observed Mw:35kDa, 45kDa**  
**Calculated Mw:29kDa/36kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells with DFFA Polyclonal Antibody



Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and DFFA knockout (KO) HeLa cells, using DFFA Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000.

### Preparation & Storage

#### For Research Use Only

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

## 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) 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.