

**DFFB Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP9841a****Specification**

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**DFFB Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O76075</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	39110
Antigen Region	1-30

**DFFB Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 1677**Other Names**

DNA fragmentation factor subunit beta, 3---, Caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease, CAD, Caspase-activated DNase, Caspase-activated nuclease, CPAN, DNA fragmentation factor 40 kDa subunit, DFF-40, DFFB, CAD, DFF2, DFF40

**Target/Specificity**

This DFFB antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1-30 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human DFFB.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000  
FC~~1:10~50  
IHC-P~~1:10~50  
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

DFFB Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**DFFB Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** DFFB

**Synonyms** CAD, DFF2, DFF40

**Function** Nuclease that induces DNA fragmentation and chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Degrades naked DNA and induces apoptotic morphology.

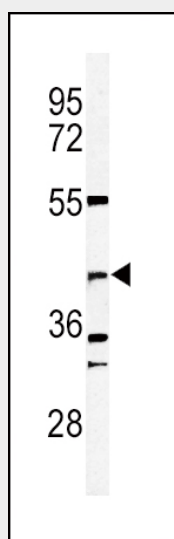
**Cellular Location**  
Cytoplasm. Nucleus.

### DFFB Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

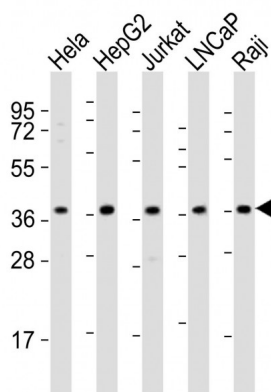
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

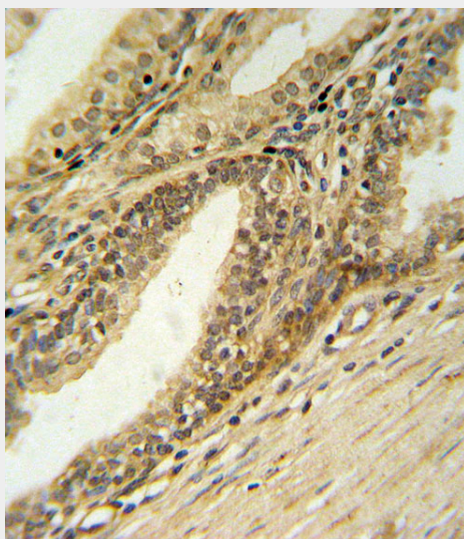
### DFFB Antibody (N-term) - Images



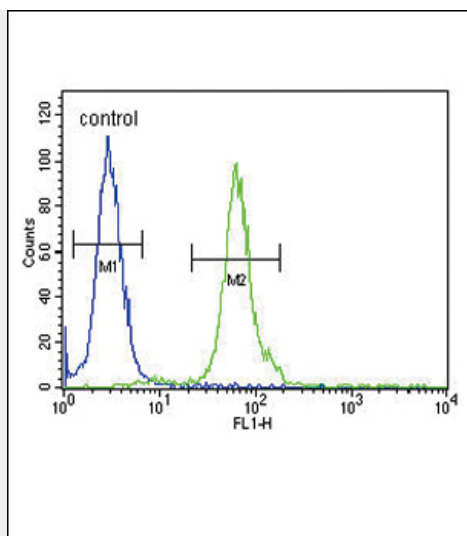
Western blot analysis of DFFB Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9841a) in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). DFFB (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



All lanes : Anti-DFFB Antibody (N-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: HeLa whole cell lysates Lane 2: HepG2 whole cell lysates Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysates Lane 4: LNCaP whole cell lysates Lane 5: Raji whole cell lysates Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution Predicted band size : 39 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



DFFB Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9841a) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded prostate carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the DFFB Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



DFFB Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP9841a) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

#### **DFFB Antibody (N-term) - 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.

#### **DFFB Antibody (N-term) - References**

- Hanus, J., et al. Apoptosis 13(3):377-382(2008)
- Kalinowska-Herok, M., et al. Acta Biochim. Pol. 55(1):21-26(2008)
- Neimanis, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 282(49):35821-35830(2007)
- Hristoskova, S., et al. J. Cell. Physiol. 213(2):490-494(2007)
- Ewing, R.M., et al. Mol. Syst. Biol. 3, 89 (2007)