

Rabbit anti-Mouse ICAD Polyclonal Antibody | anti-Dffa antibody

ICAD Antibody

CATALOG # AAA39362	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Mouse	APPLICATIONS Western Blot, ELISA
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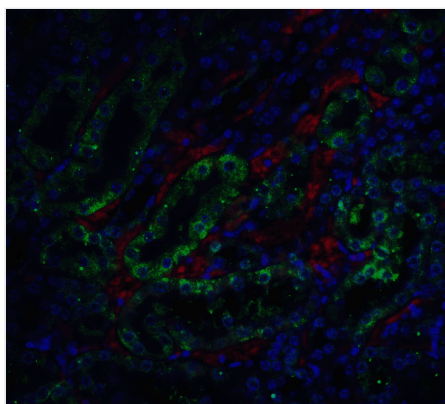
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

ICAD; Polyclonal Antibody; ICAD Antibody; DFF35; Dff45; ICAD-L; ICAD-S; A330085O09Rik; Icad; DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha; DNA fragmentation factor 45 kDa subunit; DFF-45; DNA fragmentation factor; alpha subunit; anti-Dffa antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

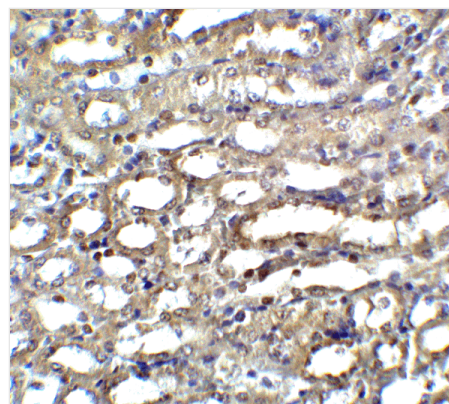
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	ICAD Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	331
Applicable Applications for anti-Dffa antibody	WB (Western Blot), ELISA
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Immunogen	ICAD antibody was raised against a 20 amino acid peptide near the carboxy terminus of mouse ICAD.
Buffer	ICAD Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Preparation and Storage	ICAD antibody can be stored at 4 degree C for three months and -20 degree C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

IMAGES



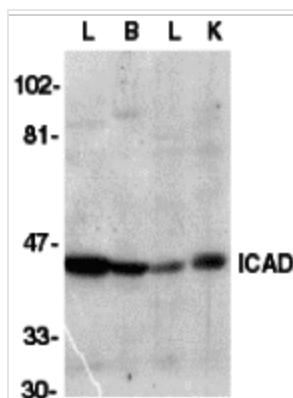
IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence of ICAD in mouse kidney tissue with ICAD antibody at 5 μg/ml. Green: ICAD antibody (2003) Red: Phalloidin staining Blue: DAPI staining



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of ICAD in mouse kidney tissue with ICAD antibody at 5 μg/ml.



Application Data
 Secondary: Goat anti-rabbit IgG HRP conjugate at 1:10000 dilution.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-Dffa antibody	ICAD Antibody: Apoptosis is related to many diseases and induced by a family of cell death receptors and their ligands. Cell death signals are transduced by death domain containing adapter molecules and members of the caspase family of proteases. These death signals finally cause the degradation of chromosomal DNA by activated DNase. A human DNA fragmentation factor (DFF) was identified recently which was cleaved by caspase-3 during apoptosis. Mouse homologue of human DFF was identified as a DNase inhibitor designated ICAD, for inhibitor of caspase-activated DNase. Upon cleavage of DFF/ICAD, a caspase activated deoxyribonuclease (CAD) is released and activated and eventually causes the degradation of DNA in the nuclei. Therefore, the cleavage of CAD inhibitor molecule DFF/ICAD, which causes DNase activation and DNA degradation, is the hallmark of apoptotic cell death.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	9087146
NCBI GeneID	13347
UniProt Accession #	O54786; O54787; Q8BQC7; B2KFX0
Molecular Weight	45 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit
NCBI Official Symbol	Dffa
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ICAD; DFF35; Dff45; ICAD-L; ICAD-S; A330085O09Rik
NCBI Protein Information	DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha; inhibitor of CAD; DNA fragmentation factor 45 kDa subunit
UniProt Protein Name	DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha
UniProt Gene Name	Dffa
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Icad; DFF-45; ICAD
UniProt Entry Name	DFFA_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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 Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/icad-antibody-western-blot-elisa/39362>