

DFFB

Synthetic DFF40 IN (aa 203-218)

Catalog No.	PX021BP	Quantity:	50 µg
Alternate Names:	CAD, CPAN, DFF-40, DFF2, DFF40, DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta polypeptide, DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta polypeptide (caspase-activated DNase), DNA fragmentation factor, 40 kD, beta subunit, caspase-activated deoxyribonuclease, caspase-activated nuclease		
Description:	Amino acids 203 to 218 of human DFF40. 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.		
Gene ID:	1677		
Application:	The peptide is used for blocking the activity of anti-DFF40. Incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 min at 37°C usually completely blocks the antibody activity in Western blotting.		
Formulation:	It is supplied as 200 µg/ml, 50 µg/vial, in PBS pH7.2 (10 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ , 10 mM, Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 130 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% bovine serum albumin and 0.02% sodium azide.. Precaution: Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
Sequence:	NGSYFDRGAKGGSRLC		
Storage & Stability:	Store at -20°C, stable for one year.		

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