

DFFA Human

Description:DFFA Human Recombinant fused with 20 amino acid His tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 351 amino acids (1- 331 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 38.7kDa.The DFFA is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #:PRPS-725

For research use only.

Synonyms:DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha, DNA fragmentation factor 45 kDa subunit, DFF-45, Inhibitor of CAD, ICAD, DFFA, DFF1, DFF45.

Source:Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance:Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MEVTGDAGVP ESGEIRTLKP
CLLRRNYSRE QHGVAASCLE DLRSKACDIL AIDKSLTPVT LVLAEDGTIV DDDYFLCLP
SNTKFVALAS NEKWAYNNSD GGTAWISQES FDVDETDSGA GLKWKNVARQ LKEDLSSIIL
LSEEDLQMLV DAPCSDLAQE LRQSCATVQR LQHTLQQVLD QREEVRQSKQ LLQLYLQALE
KEGSLLSKQE ES

Purity:Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The DFFA solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 10% glycerol and 1mM DTT.

Stability:

DFFA although stable 4°C for 4 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

DFF is a heterodimeric protein of 40kDa (DFFB) and 45kDa (DFFA) subunits. DFFA (DNA fragmentation factor subunit alpha) is the substrate for caspase-3 and triggers DNA fragmentation during apoptosis. DFF is activated once DFFA is cleaved by caspase-3. The cleaved fragments of DFFA detach from DFFB (the active component of DFF), which in turn triggers DNA fragmentation as well as chromatin condensation during apoptosis. Apoptosis is accompanied by shrinkage and fragmentation of the cells and nuclei and degradation of the chromosomal DNA into nucleosomal units. A reduced level of DFFA detected in ovarian endometriosis may be a part of an apoptosis-resistant mechanism enhancing the disease progression.DFFA at chromosome 1 shows rare allelic variants in neuroblastoma tumors.

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