

Product Information

Anti-CIDE-A, C-Terminal

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **C7977**

Product Description

Anti-CIDE-A (cell death-inducing DFF-like effector A) is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a peptide corresponding to amino acids 200-214 of mouse CIDE-A.

The antibody recognizes mouse CIDE-A, ~25 kDa, by immunoblotting.

Apoptosis is related to many diseases and induced by a family of 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 signals result in chromosomal DNA degradation by DNase. CIDE-A and CIDE-B induce DNA fragmentation and activate apoptosis in mammalian cells. The C-terminal region of CIDE-A is necessary and sufficient for killing.

DFF45/ICAD is an inhibitor of caspase activated Dnase, DFF40/CAD and has also been shown to inhibit the apoptotic activities of CIDE-A and CIDE-B. The region of CIDE-A with homology to DFF45 located in the N-terminus was required for DFF45 to inhibit CIDE-A induced apoptosis.¹ CIDE-A is expressed in a number of tissues including kidney and heart.

Reagents

Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

Antibody can be stored at 2-8 °C for three months and at -20 °C for 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.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: the recommended working concentration is 1 µg/ml using mouse heart tissue lysate.

Note: In order to obtain best results and assay sensitivities of different techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration test.

References

1. Inohara, N., et al., CIDE, a novel family of cell death activators with homology to the 45 kDa subunit of the DNA fragmentation factor. *EMBO J.*, **17**, 2526-2533 (1998).

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