

**bs-0043R****[ Primary Antibody ]****DFFB Rabbit pAb****Bioss**  
**ANTIBODIES**

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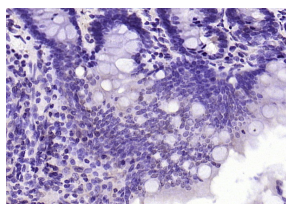
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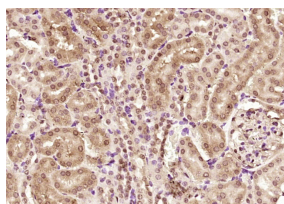
400-901-9800

**— DATASHEET —**

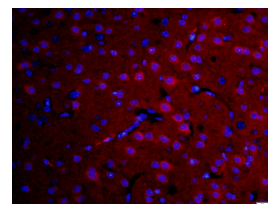
<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> IHC-P (1:100-500) IHC-F (1:100-500) IF (1:100-500)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 13368	<b>SWISS:</b> Q54788	
<b>Target:</b> DFFB		<b>Reactivity:</b> Mouse, Rat (predicted: Rabbit, GuineaPig)
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse DFF-40 beta: 201-260/344.		
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 40 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cytoplasm ,Nucleus
<b>Storage:</b> 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
<b>Background:</b> 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].		

**— VALIDATION IMAGES —**

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat intestine); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (DFFB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0043R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (DFFB) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-0043R) at 1:200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue;4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum, C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-DFFB Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(bs-0043R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, Cy3 conjugated(bs-0295G-Cy3) used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C. DAPI(5ug/ml, blue, C-0033) was used to stain the cell nuclei

**— SELECTED CITATIONS —**

- **[IF=5.076]** Endesfelder Stefanie. et al. Prevention of Oxygen-Induced Inflammatory Lung Injury by Caffeine in Neonatal Rats. Oxid Med Cell Longev. 2020;2020:3840124 IHC ;Rat. 32831996
- **[IF=3]** Andreas Pietrucha. et al. Oxygen and HIF1α-dependent SDF1 expression in primary astrocytes. DEV NEUROBIOL.

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

2024 Mar;; WB ;Mouse. 38544386

- **[IF=1.647]** Yuan J et al. Bmp4 inhibits goose granulosa cell apoptosis via PI3K/AKT/Caspase-9 signaling pathway. (2018) Anim Reprod Sci. 200:86-95. WB ;Goose. 30522702