

# ICAD Antibody

Catalog # ASC10035

## Product Information

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<b>Application</b>	WB, E
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q54786</a>
<b>Other Accession</b>	<a href="#">Q54786</a> , <a href="#">9087146</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Calculated MW</b>	36572
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Application Notes</b>	ICAD antibody can be used for detection of ICAD by Western blot at 1:1000 dilution. A 45 kDa band can be detected.

## Additional Information

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<b>Gene ID</b>	13347
<b>Other Names</b>	ICAD Antibody: ICAD, 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
<b>Target/Specificity</b>	Dffa;
<b>Reconstitution &amp; Storage</b>	ICAD antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°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.
<b>Precautions</b>	ICAD Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Protein Information

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<b>Name</b>	Dffa
<b>Synonyms</b>	Icad
<b>Function</b>	Inhibitor of the caspase-activated DNase (DFF40).
<b>Cellular Location</b>	Cytoplasm.

## Background

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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.

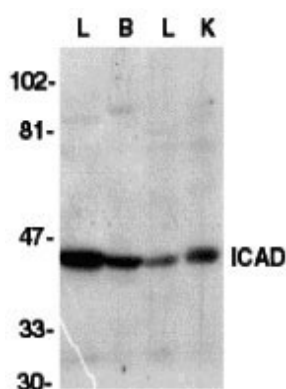
## References

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- Liu X, Zou H, Slaughter C, Wang X. DFF, a heterodimeric protein that functions downstream of caspase-3 to trigger DNA fragmentation during apoptosis. *Cell* 1997;89:175-184
- Enari M, Sakahira H, Yokoyama H, Okawa K, Iwamatsu A, Nagata S. A caspase-activated DNase that degrades DNA during apoptosis, and its inhibitor ICAD. *Nature* 1998;391:43-50
- Sakahira H, Enari M, Nagata S. Cleavage of CAD inhibitor in CAD activation and DNA degradation during apoptosis. *Nature* 1998;391:96-99
- Wyllie A. Apoptosis. An endonuclease at last. *Nature* 1998;391:20-21 (RD1299)

## Images

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Western blot analysis of ICAD in mouse lung (L), brain (B), liver (L), and kidney tissue lysate with CAD antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.