ANTI-APAF1, N-TERMINAL
Developed in Rabbit,
Affinity Isolated Antibody

Product Number A 8469

Product Description
Anti-Apaf1 (Apoptosis Protease-Activating Factor) is developed in rabbit using a peptide corresponding to amino acids 12-28 of human Apaf1 as immunogen. The sequence of this peptide is identical in mouse.1,2 Anti-Apaf1 recognizes Apaf1 by immunoblotting (130 kDa). It reacts with human and mouse Apaf1.

Apoptosis or programmed cell death is induced in cells by a group of five death domain-containing receptors including TNFR1, Fas, DR3, DR4, and DR5.1 These receptors bind to their ligands and send signals which activate members of the caspase family of proteases. The signals ultimately cause the degradation of chromosomal DNA by activating DNase. The mammalian homologue of the key cell death gene CED-4 in C. elegans has been identified from human and mouse and has been designated Apaf1 (apoptosis protease-activating factor1).1,2 Apaf1 is a protein that participates in activation of caspase-3, a deoxyribonuclease which is activated during apoptosis to degrade nucleic DNA. Caspase-3 is activated when it is cleaved by Caspase-9. Apaf1 binds to the N-terminal CED-3 homologous domains of caspase-9 with its N-terminal. Caspase-9 is activated by Apaf1 through this binding.3 Apaf1 is also known to associate with caspase-4 and 8, and it is widely expressed in human tissues.1,4

Reagents
Anti-Apaf1 is supplied as 0.5 mg/ml of affinity isolated antibody in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer
Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability
For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Storage in "frost-free" freezers is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile
The recommended working concentration is 0.5 µg/ml (or approximately 1:1000 -1:2000 dilution) by immunoblotting using total HeLa cell lysates. A band of 130 kDa and possibly several smaller bands are detected. Higher dilution may eliminate the faint bands seen in blot.

Note: In order to obtain best results in different techniques and preparations we recommend determining optimal working concentration by titration test.

References

