

Anti-CIDE A [V62P1E3*B10]

Catalogue number: 152792

Sub-type: Primary antibody

Images:

Contributor

Inventor: Ayham Alnabulsi

Institute: Vertebrate Antibodies Limited

Images:

Tool details

***FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

Name: Anti-CIDE A [V62P1E3*B10]

Alternate name: Cell death activator CIDE A, Cell Death Inducing DFFA Like Effector A, cell death inducing DNA fragmentation factor, alpha subunit like effector A, CIDE-A, CIDEA

Class: Monoclonal

Conjugate: Unconjugated

Description: 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. DFF45/ICARD has been identified as inhibitor of caspase activated DNase DFF40/CAD. DFF45 related proteins CIDE A and CIDE B (for cell death inducing DFF like effector A and B) were recently identified. CIDE contains a new type of domain termed CIDE N, which has high homology with the regulatory domains of DFF45/ICAD and DFF40/CAD. Expression of CIDE A induces DNA fragmentation and activates apoptosis, which is inhibited by DFF45. CIDE A is a DFF45 inhibitable effector that promotes cell death and DNA fragmentation. CIDE A is expressed in many tissues.

Purpose:

Parental cell:

Organism:

Tissue:

Model:

Gender:

Isotype: IgG1 kappa

Reactivity: Human

Selectivity:

Host: Mouse

Immunogen:

Ovalbumin-conjugated synthetic peptide- QAKGRFTCG

Immunogen UNIPROT ID:

Sequence:

Growth properties:

Production details:

Formulation:

Recommended controls: IHC - formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded multi tumour tissue microarray

Bacterial resistance:

Selectable markers:

Additional notes:

Target details

Target: Cell Death-Inducing DFFA-Like Effector A (CIDE A)

Target alternate names:

Target background: 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. DFF45/ICARD has been identified as inhibitor of caspase activated DNase DFF40/CAD. DFF45 related proteins CIDE A and CIDE B (for cell death inducing DFF like effector A and B) were recently identified. CIDE contains a new type of domain termed CIDE N, which has high homology with the regulatory domains of DFF45/ICAD and DFF40/CAD. Expression of CIDE A induces DNA fragmentation and activates apoptosis, which is inhibited by DFF45. CIDE A is a DFF45 inhibitable effector that promotes cell death and DNA fragmentation. CIDE A is expressed in many tissues.

Molecular weight:

Ic50:

Applications

Application: ELISA ; IHC ; WB

Application notes:

Handling

Format: Liquid

Concentration: 0.9-1.1 mg/ml

Passage number:

Growth medium:

Temperature:

Atmosphere:

Volume:

Storage medium:

Storage buffer: PBS with 0.02% azide

Storage conditions: -15° C to -25° C

Shipping conditions: Shipping at 4° C

Related tools

Related tools:

References

References: Cameron Edward Snell PhD thesis, (2013). Mitochondrial modulators of hypoxia-related pathways in tumours. DPhil. University of Oxford. ; Snell et al., 2016. Targeting the mitochondrial Lon protease reduces aerobic glycolysis and HIF-1a stabilisation in tumour cells. Submitted for publication.

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