

Catalog No. LF-MA0218

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY



Anti-Apoptotic protease activating factor-1(22D7)

Background: Apoptosis is a form of programmed cell death in multicellular organisms. Its dysfunction plays a crucial role in different human diseases such as cancer and neurological degenerative disorders. A complex known as the apoptosome is formed in the process of apoptosis from apoptotic protease activating factor-1 (Apaf-1), procaspase-9 and cytochrome c/dATP. The apoptosome comprises seven molecules of Apaf-1 arranged in a symmetric, wheel-shaped structure. Apaf-1 contains an N-terminal caspase recruitment domain (CARD), which is responsible for recruiting caspase-9 and 13 WD40 repeat. Oligomerization of Apaf-1 leads to autoactivation of procaspase-9 that in turn cleaves caspase-3, ultimately causing cell death. Thus, the structure of the apoptosome constitutes a cellular "death wheel". In many cell types, the apoptosome is dispensable for stress-induced apoptosis and it serves to amplify rather than initiate the caspase cascade and must be more important in certain cell types.

Immunogen : Recombinant human protein purified from *E.coli* (His-Apaf-1)

Host : Mouse

Clone number : 14DE3

Isotype : IgG1, k

Size : 100ul

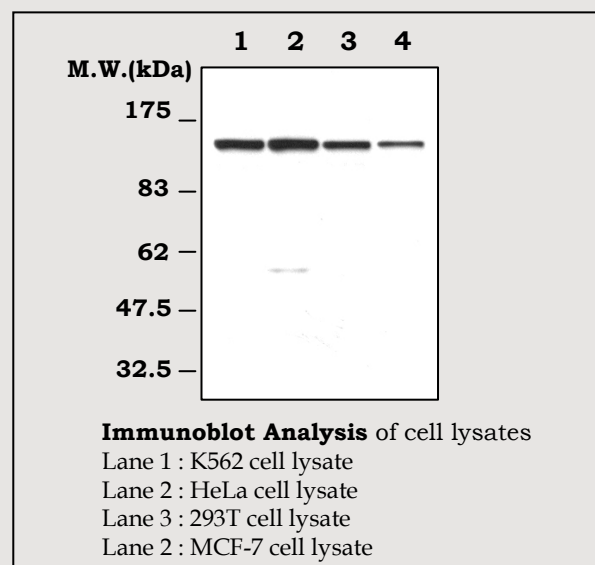
Composition : Hepes with 0.15M NaCl, 0.01% BSA, 0.03% sodium azide, and 50% glycerol

Positive control : K562 cell lysate

Storage : Store for 1 year at -20°C from date of shipment

Species cross reactivity

Human	Mouse	Rat
+	-	-



Applications :

ELISA

Western Blotting (1:5,000)

Background Reference :

- 1) Shi Y, 2006, Curr Opin Cell Biol. 18(6):677-684.
- 2) Lindholm D and Arumäe U, 2004, J Cell Biol. 167(2):193-195.
- 3) Adams JM and Cory S, 2002, Curr Opin Cell Biol. 14(6):715-720.

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