

Recombinant APAF1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301989L**

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

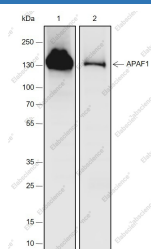
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human APAF1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone	C131610
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications

Recommended Dilution

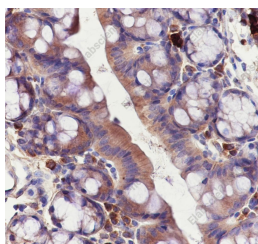
WB	1:1000
IP	1:20-1:50

Data

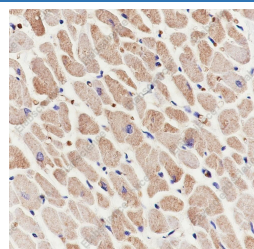


Western Blot with APAF1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:3000. Lane 1: THP-1, Lane 2: Mouse spleen

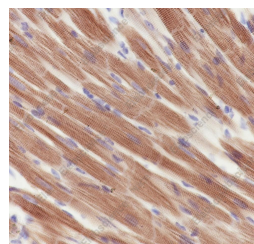
Observed-MW:142 kDa
Calculated-MW:142 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse colon using APAF1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human cardiac muscle using APAF1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat cardiac muscle using APAF1 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web: www.elabscience.com

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Rev. V1.5

Apoptotic protease activating factor 1 (Apaf-1), originally identified as the mammalian homolog of the *C. elegans* apoptotic regulatory protein CED-4, is an important signaling protein involved in the activation of caspase-9 during apoptosis. Cytosolic Apaf-1 forms a complex with caspase-9 in the presence of cytochrome c and dATP, ultimately leading to caspase-9 activation and subsequent activation of caspase-3. The protein contains an amino-terminal CARD domain, a central CED-4 homology domain, and multiple WD-40 repeats at the carboxy terminus. Several isoforms of Apaf-1 are expressed through alternative splicing generating a small insert following the CARD domain as well as an extra WD-40 repeat. Apaf-1 knock-out mice display widespread defects in apoptosis and resistance to a variety of apoptotic stimuli.