Apoptosis is defined by several unique morphological nuclear changes, such as chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation. These changes are triggered by the activation of a family of cysteine proteases called caspases. In addition, caspase-activated DNase (CAD/DFF40) and lamin protease (caspase-6) have been implicated in some of these changes. CAD/DFF40 induces chromatin condensation in purified nuclei, but distinct caspase-activated factor(s) may be responsible for chromatin condensation. Apoptotic chromatin condensation inducer in the nucleus (ACINUS) is a protein, which induces apoptotic chromatin condensation after cleavage by caspase-3 without inducing DNA fragmentation. Acinus is essential for apoptotic chromatin condensation in vitro, and an antisense study revealed that Acinus is also important in the induction of apoptotic chromatin condensation in cells.

Buffers

Purified rabbit polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein G column and eluted out with both high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately after elution then followed by dialysis against PBS.

Immunogen

N/A

Application

Tested by peptide-specific ELISA (1:1,000).

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

References: