
anti-CIDE-A

Cat #: HM1089
Goat polyclonal IgG
0.2 µg/µl, store at 4 °C

For research use only

BACKGROUND

CPAN is a DNase that is responsible for DNA degradation during apoptosis. CPAN is inhibited by DFF-45. Caspase-3 acts to dissociate CPAN from DFF-45, allowing CPAN to enter the nucleus and degrade DNA. CIDE-A and CIDE-B have been identified as proteins that share homology with the N-terminal region of DFF-45. Like CPAN, CIDE-A and CIDE-B promote cell death and DNA fragmentation and are inhibited by DFF-45 but not by caspase inhibitors. Mice that lack functional CIDE-A have higher metabolic rates, higher lipolysis in brown adipose tissue and higher core body temperatures when subjected to cold. These mice are also resistant to diet-induced obesity and diabetes. This suggests that CIDE-A plays a role in thermogenesis and lipolysis.

SPECIFICITY

This antibody specifically reacts with CIDE-A of human origin by Western blotting and immunohistochemistry.

Recommended dilution for Western blotting: 1:1000.

IMMUNOGEN

A synthetic peptide derived from the carboxyl terminus of human CIDE-A.

STORAGE

This antibody is stable for 12 months when stored at 2-8°C.

REFERENCES

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3. Halenbeck, R., MacDonald, H., Roulston, A., Chen, T.T., Conrpy, L., and Williams, L.T. 1998. CPAN, a human nuclease regulated by the caspase-sensitive inhibitor DFF45. *Curr. Biol.* 8: 537-540.
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6. Zhou, Z., Yon Toh, S., Chen, Z., Guo, K., Ng, C.P., Ponniah, S., Lin, S.C., Hong, W. and Li, P. (2003) Cidea-deficient mice have lean phenotype and are resistant to obesity. *Nat. Genet.* 35, 49-56.

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