



Anti-Acinus (IN), rabbit polyclonal

Catalog Number: 905-177

Quantity: 100 µg

Background: Chromatin condensation and nuclear fragmentation (CCNF) is the hallmark of apoptosis. CCNF is triggered by the activation of members of caspase family, caspase activated DNase (CAD/DFF40), and several novel proteins including AIF and CIDE (1). A new inducer of chromatin condensation was recently identified and designated Acinus (for apoptotic chromatin condensation inducer in the nucleus). Acinus is cleaved by caspase-3 and an additional unknown protease generating a small active peptide p17, which causes chromatin condensation *in vitro* when it is added to purified nuclei. Acinus also induces apoptotic chromatin condensation in cells. Acinus is ubiquitously expressed. Three different spliced forms of Acinus have been identified in human and mouse and designated AcinusL, AcinusS and AcinusS' (2).

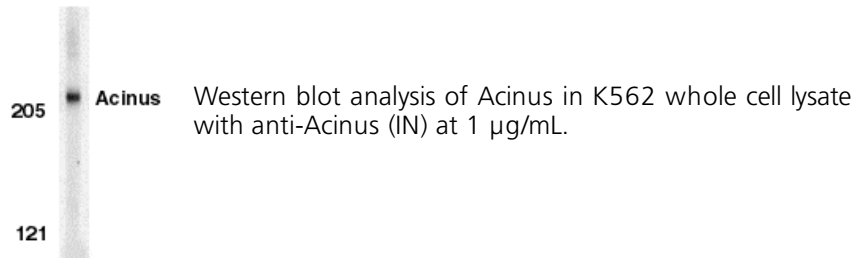
Source: Rabbit anti-Acinus (IN) polyclonal antibody was raised against a peptide (DTSENRPENDVPEPP) corresponding to amino acids 775 to 789 of human AcinusL, 48 to 62 of human AcinusS', or 17 to 31 of human AcinusS, which differ from those of mouse Acinus by one amino acid (2).

Purification: Affinity Purified

Form: In PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Stability: Stable for one year when stored at 4°C.

Application: This polyclonal antibody can be used for detection of Acinus by Western blot at 0.5 to 1 µg/mL. K562 cell lysate can be used as positive control and an approximate 220 kDa band can be detected. For research use only.



For Research Use Only; Not for Therapeutic or Diagnostic Use.

References:

1. Zamzami N, Kroemer G. Condensed matter in cell death. *Nature* 1999;401:127-8.
2. Sahara S, Aoto M, Eguchi Y, Imamoto N, Yoneda Y, Tsujimoto Y. Acinus is a caspase-3-activated protein required for apoptotic chromatin condensation. *Nature* 1999 401:168-73.

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