

## Cleaved Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody

**catalog number: E-AB-93278**

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

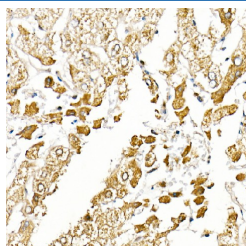
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human Cleaved Caspase-1 p20
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

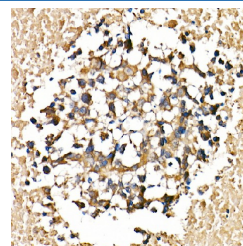
### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC	1:50-1:100
IF	1:50-1:200

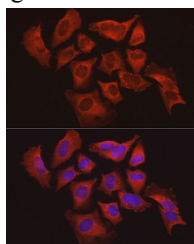
### Data



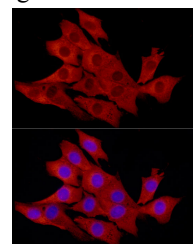
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using Cleaved Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:20 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer using Cleaved Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:20 (40x lens). Perform high pressure antigen retrieval with 10 mM citrate buffer pH 6.0 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using Cleaved Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using Cleaved Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

This gene encodes a protein which is a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce 2 subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This gene was identified by its ability to proteolytically cleave and activate the inactive precursor of interleukin-1, a cytokine involved in the processes such as inflammation, septic shock, and wound healing. This gene has been shown to induce cell apoptosis and may function in various developmental stages. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest a role in the pathogenesis of Huntington disease. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

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