Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: E-AB-68259

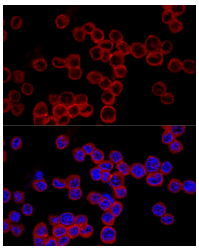
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

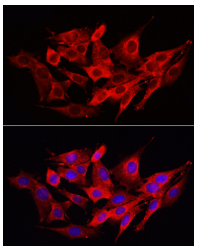
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human Caspase-1
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Buffer	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IF	1:50-1:200

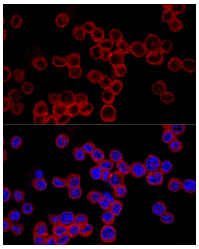
Data



Confocal immunofluorescence analysis of Raw264.7 cells using Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of U2OS cells using Caspase-1 Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

Preparation & Storage

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

Background

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web:www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017

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.

Toll-free: 1-888-852-8623
Web:www.elabscience.com
Tel: 1-832-243-6086
Email:techsupport@elabscience.com
Fax: 1-832-243-6017