Recombinant Human Caspase-14/CASP14 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH030982

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

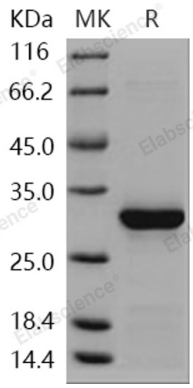
Description

Species	Human
Source	E.coli-derived Human Caspase-14/CASP14 protein Ser 2-Gln 242, with an N-terminal His
Calculated MW	28.5 kDa
Observed MW	30 kDa
Accession	NP_036246.1
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated Cynomolgus IL18 in a functional ELISA.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	Please contact us for more information.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Caspase 14 is a member of the caspase family. Caspases are a kind of cysteine proteinase consisting of a prodomain plus large and small catalytic subunits, that play a central role in cell apoptosis. Caspase 14 possesses an unusually short prodomain and is highly expressed in embryonic tissues but absent from most of the adult tissues except for the skin, which suggests a role in ontogenesis and skin physiology. Unlike the other short prodomain caspases(caspase-3, caspase-6, and caspase-7), Caspase 14 was not processed by multiple death stimuli including activation of members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and expression of proapaptotic members of the bcl-2 family. Caspase 14 has been described to be processed and activated by anti-Fas agonist antibody or TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand in vivo. The expression and processing of this caspase may take part in keratinocyte terminal differentiation, which is essential for the skin barrier.

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