Recombinant Caspase-14/CASP14 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300033P

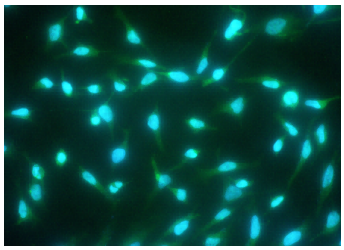
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

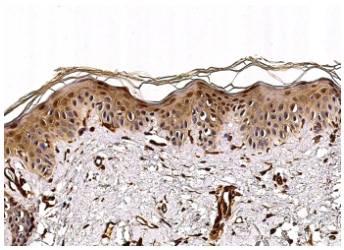
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Caspase-14 / CASP14 protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	8D5
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
IHC-P	1:100-1:500
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100

Data



Immunofluorescence staining of Human CSAP14 in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human CASP14 Monoclonal Antibody (1:60) at 37℃ 1 hour. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI for nuclear staining (blue). Positive staining was localized to cytoplasm and Nucleus.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human skin using Caspase-14 / CASP14 Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2℃-8℃ for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20℃ to -80℃. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

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

This gene encodes 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 two subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This caspase has been shown to be processed and activated by caspase 8 and caspase 7 in vitro, and by anti-Fas agonist antibody or TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand in vivo. The expression and processing of this caspase may be involved in keratinocyte terminal differentiation, which is important for the formation of the skin barrier.

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