

Recombinant TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301903L**

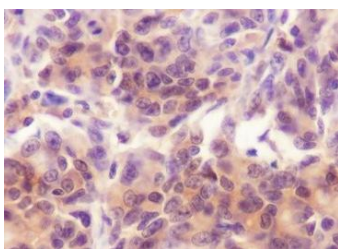
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

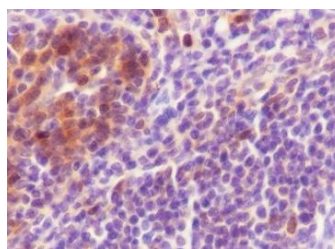
Reactivity	Human;
Immunogen	Recombinant human TMS1/ASC fragment
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG, κ
Clone	A619
Purification	Protein A purified
Buffer	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution

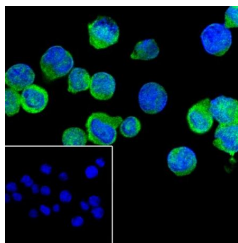
WB	1:1000
IHC	1:100-1:500
IF	1:50



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil using TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.



Immunofluorescent analysis of (100% Ice-cold methanol) fixed THP-1 cells using anti-TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

Target of methylation-induced silencing (TMS1)/Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD (ASC), also referred to as PYCARD and CARD5, is a 22-kDa pro-apoptotic protein containing an N-terminal pyrin domain (PYD) and a C-terminal caspase recruitment domain (CARD). The ASC/TMS1 gene was originally found to be aberrantly methylated and silenced in breast cancer cells, and has since been found to be silenced in a number of other cancers, including ovarian cancer, glioblastoma, melanoma, gastric cancer, lung cancer, and prostate cancer. Expression of ASC/TMS1 can be induced by pro-apoptotic/inflammatory stimuli. During apoptosis ASC/TMS1 is re-distributed from the cytosol to the mitochondria and associates with mitochondrial Bax to trigger cytochrome c release and subsequent apoptosis. ASC/TMS1 has also been found to be a critical component of inflammatory signaling where it associates with and activates caspase-1 in response to pro-inflammatory signals.