

A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

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

1:50

Host Rabbit Isotype lgG, κ Clone A619

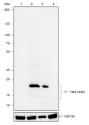
Purification Protein Apurified

Buffer PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

Applications Recommended Dilution 1:1000 **WB** 1:100-1:500 **IHC**

Data

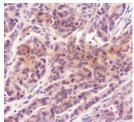
IF

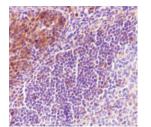


Western Blot with TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody at THP-1, Lane 3: HL-60, Lane 4: HeLa (negative control)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: Jurkat (negative control), Lane 2: cancer using TMS1/ASC Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500.

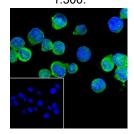
> Observed-MW:22, 15 kDa Calculated-MW:22, 15 kDa





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

Rev. V1.1



For Research Use Only

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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

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 redistributed 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.