Elabscience®

Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody

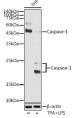
catalog number: E-AB-93169

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 |

ApplicationsRecommended DilutionWB1:500-1:2000

Data



Western blot analysis of extracts of THP-1 cells using Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:500 dilution.THP-1 cells were treated by PMA/TPA (80 nM) at 37°C for overnight and

LPS (1 μ g/ml) at 37°C for 6 hours.

Observed-MW:48 kDa/20-25 kDa

Calculated-MW:10 kDa/29 kDa/35 kDa/42 kDa/45 kDa

| 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

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 smal l, 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.

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