

## CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-93260**

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

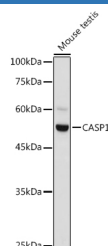
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of mouse CASP1
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

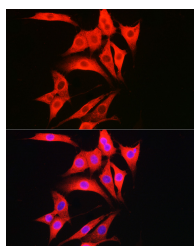
### Data



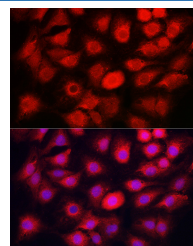
Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse testis using CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MW:48 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:45 kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells using CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of C6 cells using CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Thiol protease involved in a variety of inflammatory processes by proteolytically cleaving other proteins, such as the precursors of the inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1 beta (IL1B and interleukin 18 (IL18 as well as the pyroptosis inducer Gasdermin-D (GSDMD, into active mature peptides. Plays a key role in cell immunity as an inflammatory response initiator: once activated through formation of an inflammasome complex, it initiates a proinflammatory response through the cleavage of the two inflammatory cytokines IL1B and IL18, releasing the mature cytokines which are involved in a variety of inflammatory processes. Cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1. Also initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway, through cleavage of GSDMD. In contrast to cleavage of interleukins IL1B and IL18, recognition and cleavage of GSDMD is not strictly dependent on the consensus cleavage site but depends on an exosite interface on CASP1 that recognizes and binds the Gasdermin-D, C-terminal (GSDMD-CT part. Upon inflammasome activation, during DNA virus infection but not RNA virus challenge, controls antiviral immunity through the cleavage of CGAS, rendering it inactive. In apoptotic cells, cleaves SPHK2 which is released from cells and remains enzymatically active extracellularly (By similarity).

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