

CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-18207

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

Description

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Reactivity | Human |
| Immunogen | Fusion protein of human CASP1 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Antigen affinity purification |
| Conjugation | Unconjugated |
| Buffer | PBS with 0.05% NaN ₃ and 40% Glycerol, pH7.4 |

Applications

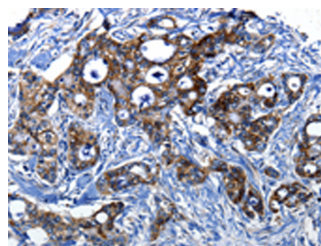
Recommended Dilution

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| WB | 1:1000-1:4000 |
| IHC | 1:25-1:100 |

Data



Western blot analysis of HeLa cells using CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000
Observed Mw: Refer to figures
Calculated Mw: 45 kDa



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human pancreas cancer tissue using CASP1 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:25 (x200)

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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 small, 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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