Caspase-8 (phospho Ser347) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14015

Package Size: #14015-1 50ul #14015-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	Caspase-8 (phospho Ser347) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC-p,IF(paraffin section),ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human,Rat
Specificity	Phospho-Caspase-8 (S347) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase-8 protein only when phosphorylated at S347.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 8 around the phosphorylation site of Ser347. AA range:313-362
Other Names	CASP8; MCH5; Caspase-8; CASP-8; Apoptotic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; CAP4; FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease; FADD-like ICE; FLICE; ICE-like apoptotic protease 5; MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog; MACH
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:Q14790GeneID:841
Uniprot	Q14790
GeneID	841
SDS-PAGE MW	55
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

caspase 8(CASP8) Homo sapiens This gene encodes 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 composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Many alt

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only