

Caspase-1 (phospho Ser376) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #14017



Package Size: #14017-1 50ul #14017-2 100ul

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

Description

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Product Name | Caspase-1 (phospho Ser376) 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,Mouse,Rat |
| Specificity | Phospho-Caspase-1 (S376) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S376. |
| Immunogen Description | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser376. AA range:342-391 |
| Other Names | CASP1; IL1BC; IL1BCE; Caspase-1; CASP-1; Interleukin-1 beta convertase; IL-1BC; Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme; ICE; IL-1 beta-converting enzyme; p45 |
| Accession No. | Swiss Prot:P29466GenelD:834 |
| Uniprot | P29466 |
| GenelD | 834 |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 29 |
| 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: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Background

caspase 1(CASP1) Homo sapiens 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. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only