

## Caspase-8 Antibody

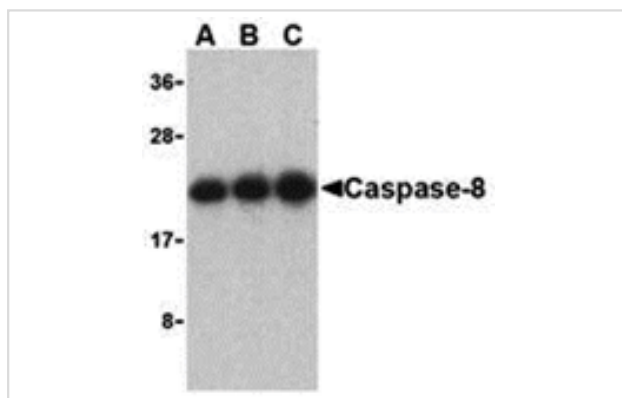
Catalog No: #24296

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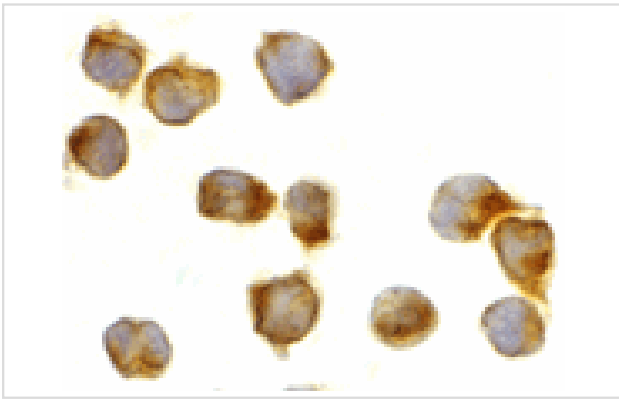
## Description

Product Name	Caspase-8 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Affinity chromatography purified via peptide column
Applications	ELISA WB ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Specificity	Depending on cell lines or tissues used, either full-length or other cleavage products may be observed.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Raised against a 16 amino acid peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human Caspase-8 isoform A.
Target Name	Caspase-8
Other Names	FLICE, MACH, Mch5
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:Q14790Gene ID:841
Uniprot	Q14790
GeneID	841;
Concentration	1mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Can be stored at -20°C, stable for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

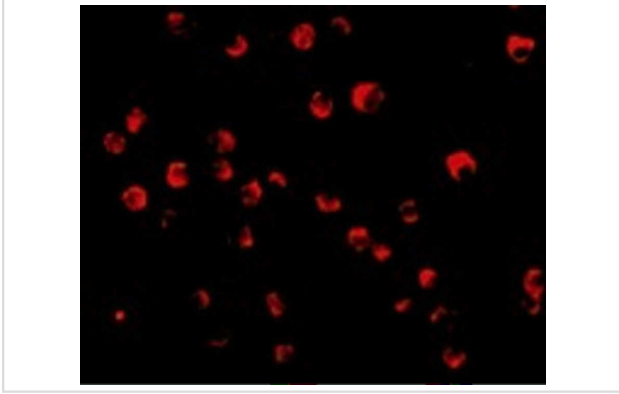
## Images



Western blot analysis of caspase-8 in Jurkat cell lysate with caspase-8 antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 ug/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of caspase-8 in Jurkat cells with caspase-8 antibody at 2 ug/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Caspase-8 in Jurkat cells with Caspase-8 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

## Background

Caspases are a family of cysteine proteases that can be divided into the apoptotic and inflammatory caspase subfamilies. Unlike the apoptotic caspases, members of the inflammatory subfamily are generally not involved in cell death but are associated with the immune response to microbial pathogens. The apoptotic subfamily can be further divided into initiator caspases, which are activated in response to death signals, and executioner caspases, which are activated by the initiator caspases and are responsible for cleavage of cellular substrates that ultimately lead to cell death. Caspase-8 is an initiator caspase that was identified as a member of the Fas/APO-1 death-inducing signaling complex. The adaptor molecule FADD couples procaspase-8 to the Fas receptor death domain; subsequent oligomerization promotes procaspase-8 autoactivation. FLIP, a catalytically inactive caspase-8-like molecule inhibits these interactions and thus can inhibit apoptosis.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only