Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-00280)

TargetMol

Anti-Caspase-1 p10 Polyclonal Antibody

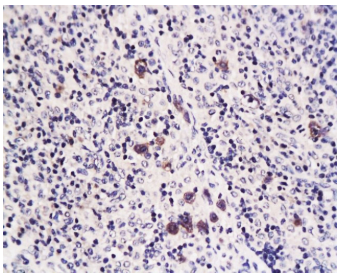
Product Details

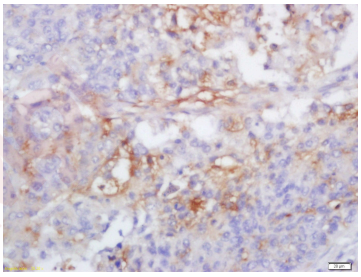
Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 10/45 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

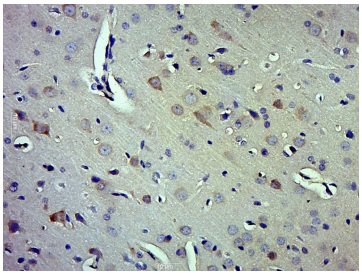
Applications

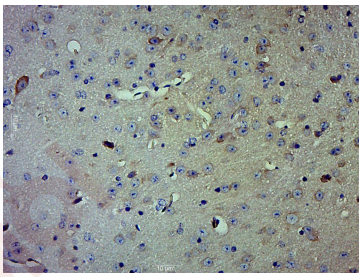
Verified Activity:

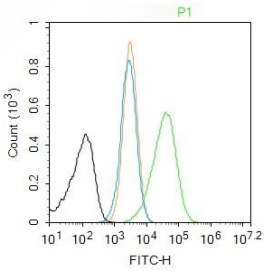
1. Tissue/cell: rat transplant lymphoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00280) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAb staining.
2. Tissue/cell: human lung carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-Caspase-1 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00280) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAb staining.
3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Caspase-1 P10) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00280) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 min and DAB staining.
4. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Caspase-1 P10) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-00280) at 1:500 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 min and DAB staining.
5. Blank control: HL-60. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Caspase-1 P10 antibody (TMAB-00280)
Dilution: 1 µg/10^6 cells;
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488
Dilution: 1 µg/test.
Protocol
The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature.











Application: FCM,IF,IHC-Fr,IHC-P

Recommended: IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1ug/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human Caspase-1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	834
Uniprot ID:	P29466
Synonyms:	p45;Caspase-1;CASP-1;CASP1;Interleukin-1 beta convertase (IL-1BC);Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme (ICE;IL-1 beta-converting enzyme);IL1BCE;IL1BC
Biology Area:	Response to hypoxia,Caspases,Metabolism,Caspases,Caspases,Apoptosis,Hypoxia

Research 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 of this gene results in five transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq].

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