

Anti-Caspase-1 p10 Polyclonal Antibody 2

Product Details

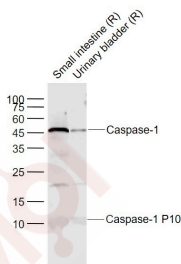
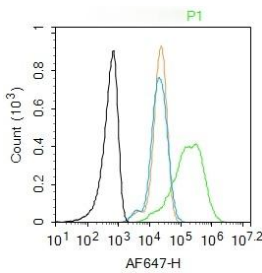
Ig Type: IgG
Reactivity: Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse)
Molecular Weight: Theoretical: 10/45 kDa. Actual: 10/45 kDa.
Purification: Protein A purified

Applications

1. Blank control: Raw264.7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Caspase-1 P10 antibody (TMAB-00281)
Dilution: 1 µg/10⁶ cells;
Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG.
Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF647
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.

Verified Activity:

2. Sample:
 Lane 1: Small intestine (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg
 Lane 2: Urinary bladder (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg
Primary: Anti-Caspase-1 P10 (TMAB-00281) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 45/10 kDa
Observed band size: 45/10 kDa



Application: FCM,WB
Recommended: WB: 1:500-2000; 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: mouse Caspase-1 P10

Antigen Species: Mouse

Gene ID: 12362

Uniprot ID: P29452

Synonyms: Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme (ICE;IL-1 beta-converting enzyme);Interleukin-1 beta convertase (IL-1BC);p45;CASP-1;IL1BCE;CASP1;IL1BC;Caspase-1

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].

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

This product is for Research Use Only · Not for Human or Veterinary or Therapeutic Use

Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481