

Anti-Caspase-1 p20 Polyclonal Antibody 3

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20/46 kDa. Actual: 50 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Blank control: HL-60. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-Caspase-1 p20 antibody (TMAB-03650) Dilution: 1 µg /10⁶ 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. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.</p>
	<p>2. Sample: Lane 1: Mouse Thymus tissue lysates Lane 2: Rat Thymus tissue lysates Lane 3: Human THP-1 cell lysates Lane 4: Human U937 cell lysates Primary: Anti-Caspase-1 p20 (TMAB-03650) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 20/46 kDa Observed band size: 50 kDa</p>
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF,FCM
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. 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 p20
Antigen Species: Human
Gene ID: 834
Uniprot ID: P29466

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

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