Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-03651)

Anti-Caspase-1 Antibody (7F280)

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 46 kDa. Actual: 47 kDa.
Clone:	7F280
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. 25 ug total protein per lane of various lysates (see on figure) probed with Caspase-1 monoclonal antibody, unconjugated (TMAB-03651) at 1:500 dilution and 4°C overnight incubation. Followed by conjugated secondary antibody incubation at r. T. for 60 min. 2. The THP-1 (H) cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10 min at r. T.) and then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 20 min at -20°C, the cells then were incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions (30 min at r. T.), followed by secondary antibody incubation for 40 min at room temperature. Primary Antibody (green): Rabbit Anti-Caspase-1 antibody (TMAB-03651): 1 µg/10^6 cells; Isotype Control (orange): Rabbit IgG. Blank control (black): PBS. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.
Application:	FCM,WB
Recommended	FCM=1 µg/Test; WB=1:1000-5000

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:	A synthesized peptide: human Caspase 1
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].

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