Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-03668)

Anti-Caspase-7 p20 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse (predicted:Rat,Pig,Cow,Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 20/33 kDa. Actual: 40 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse placenta); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Caspase-7) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-03668) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining. 2. Sample: A549 Cell (Human) Lysate at 30 µg Primary: Anti-Caspase-7 (TMAB-03668) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 30 kD Observed band size: 40 kD 3. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (mouse stomach tissue); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Caspase-7) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-03668) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 minutes and DAB staining.
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

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-7 isoform alpha subunit p20
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	840
Uniprot ID:	P55210

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 two subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. The precursor of this caspase is cleaved by caspase3 and 10. It is activated upon cell death stimuli and induces apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in four transcript variants, encoding three distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq].

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