



# Caspase-1 (phospho Ser376) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES7679

For research use only

## Overview

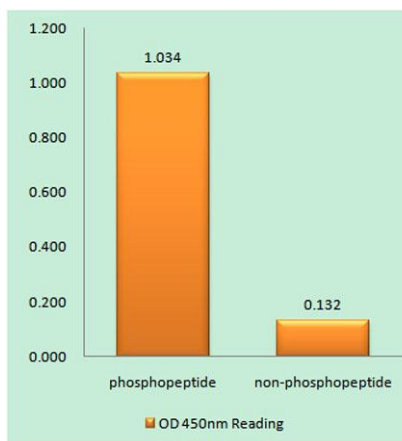
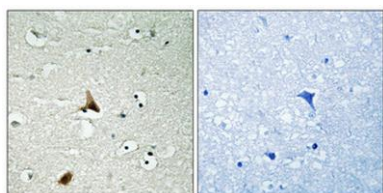
<b>Product Name</b>	Caspase-1 (phospho Ser376) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser376. AA range:342-391
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-Caspase-1 (S376) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase-1 protein only when phosphorylated at S376.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Caspase1
<b>Gene Name</b>	CASP1
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	45kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	834
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P29466
<b>Alternative Names</b>	CASP1; IL1BC; IL1BCE; Caspase-1; CASP-1; Interleukin-1 beta convertase; IL-1BC; Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme; ICE; IL-1 beta-converting enzyme; p45
<b>Background</b>	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 results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative contrl (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by i

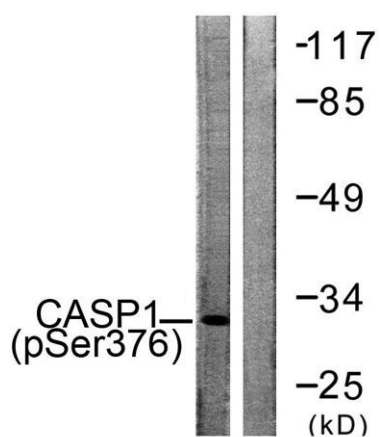
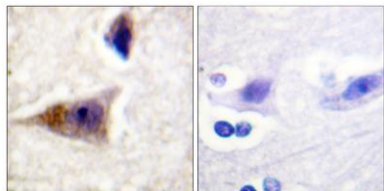


Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (Phospho-ELISA) for Immunogen Phosphopeptide (Phospho-left) and Non-Phosphopeptide (Phospho-right), using Caspase 1 (Phospho-Ser376) Antibody





Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain, using Caspase 1 (Phospho-Ser376) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using Caspase 1 (Phospho-Ser376) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

