

Caspase-8 rabbit pAb

Cat No.: ES17845

For research use only

Overview

Product Name Caspase-8 rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications IHC;IF;WB

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse; Rat;Pig;Chicken **Recommended dilutions** IHC-p 1:50-200, WB 1:500-2000

ImmunogenSynthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-8SpecificityThis antibody detects endogenous levels of human

Caspase-8

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and

0.02% sodium azide.

Storage Store at -20° C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Caspase8
Gene Name CASP8 MCH5

Cellular localization Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 55kD
Human Gene ID 841
Human Swiss-Prot Number 014790

Alternative Names Caspase-8 (CASP-8;EC 3.4.22.61;Apoptotic cysteine

protease; Apoptotic protease

Mch-5;CAP4;FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease;FADD-like ICE;FLICE;ICE-like apoptotic

protease 5; MORT1-associated ced-3

homolog;MACH) [Cleaved into: Caspase-8 subunit

p18; C

Background This gene encodes 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



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exist as inactive proenzymes composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Many alt



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