

Caspase 4 (p10, Cleaved-Ala290) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES19956

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	Caspase 4 (p10, Cleaved-Ala290) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB; ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 4 (p10, Cleaved-Ala290)
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human Caspase 4 (p10, Cleaved-Ala290, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 289-290)
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	Caspase4
Gene Name	CASP4 ICH2
Cellular localization	Cytoplasm, cytosol . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane ; Peripheral membrane protein ; Cytoplasmic side . Mitochondrion . Inflammasome . Secreted . Predominantly localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Association with the ER membrane requires TMEM214 (PubMed:15123740). Released in the extracellular milieu by keratinocytes following UVB irradiation (PubMed:22246630). .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	10 42kD
Human Gene ID	837
Human Swiss-Prot Number	P49662
Alternative Names	Caspase-4 (CASP-4;EC 3.4.22.57;ICE(rel)-II;Protease ICH-2;Protease TX) [Cleaved into: Caspase-4 subunit





Background

1; Caspase-4 subunit 2]

catalytic activity:Strict requirement for Asp at the P1 position. It has a preferred cleavage sequence of Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp-|- but also cleaves at Asp-Glu-Val-Asp-|-,function:Involved in the activation cascade of caspases responsible for apoptosis execution. Cleaves caspase-1.,PTM:The two subunits are derived from the precursor sequence by an autocatalytic mechanism or by cleavage by Caspase-8.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.,similarity:Contains 1 CARD domain.,subunit:Heterotetramer that consists of two anti-parallel arranged heterodimers, each one formed by a small and a large subunit.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed, with highest levels in spleen and lung. Moderate expression in heart and liver, low expression in skeletal muscle, kidney and testis. Not found in the brain.,

