

Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (N120) rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES7678

For research use only

Overview

Product Name Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (N120) rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit
Applications WB;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human;Rat;Mouse;

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not

yet tested in other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized

peptide derived from human Caspase 1. AA

range:101-150

Specificity Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (N120) Polyclonal Antibody

detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Caspase-1 p20 protein resulting from cleavage

adjacent to N120.

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 Caspase1
Gene Name CASP1

Cellular localization Cytoplasm . Cell membrane .

Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit

antiserum by affinity-chromatography using

epitope-specific immunogen.

Clonality Polyclonal
Concentration 1 mg/ml
Observed band 20kD
Human Gene ID 834
Human Swiss-Prot Number P29466

Alternative Names 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

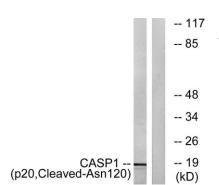
Background This gene encodes a protein which is a member of

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 results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],



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Western blot analysis of lysates from rat eye cells, using Caspase 1 (p20,Cleaved-Asn120) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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