ELK Biotechnology

Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (D210) rabbit pAb

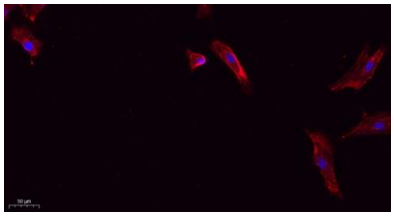
Cat No.:ES7675

For research use only

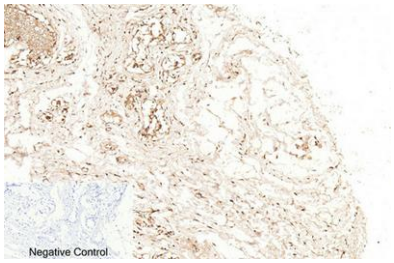
Overview

Product Name	Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (D210) rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;IF;IHC;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000, IHC-p 1:50-300, IF 1:50-300
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-1. AA range:161-210
Specificity	Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Caspase-1 protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to D210.
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	25kD
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],



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549. 1,primary Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit IgG (H&L) - Alexa Fluor 594 Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-breast tissue. 1,Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

+86-27-59760950 ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com www.elkbiotech.com

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road,Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei , P.R.C

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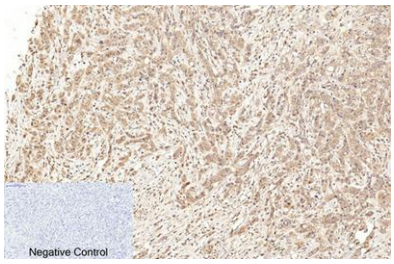
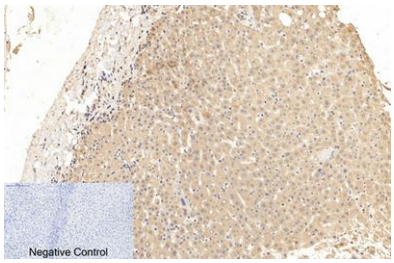


Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-breast-cancer tissue. 1,Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody w



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-liver tissue. 1,Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval(>98°C,20min). 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room tempeRature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

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