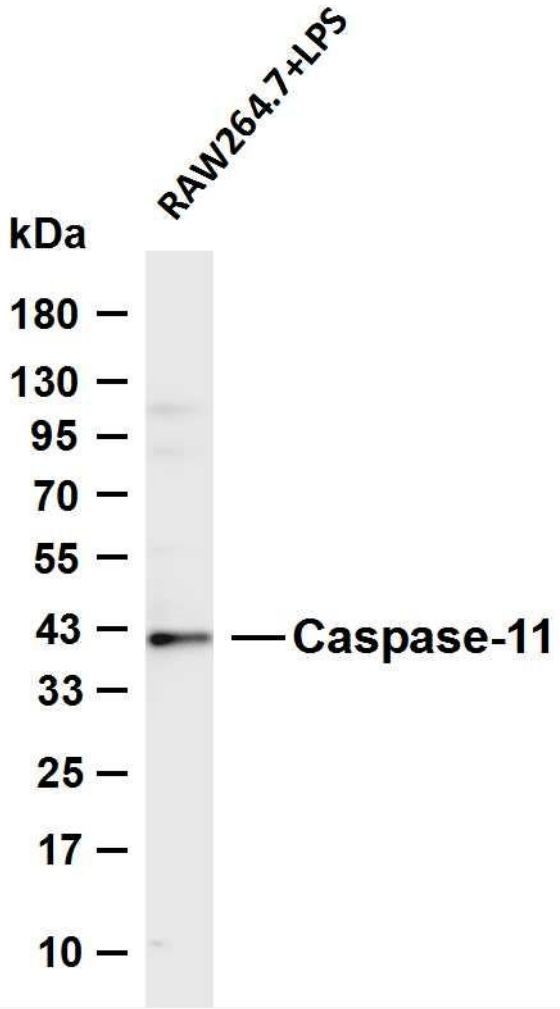
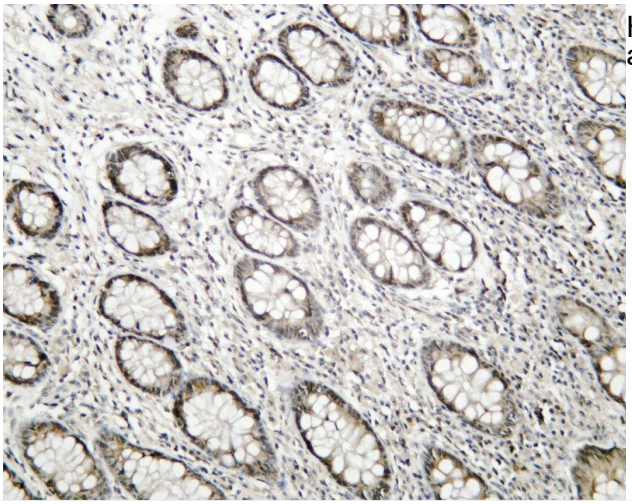
Caspase-11 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No	YP-rAb-17981
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Gene Name	CASP4 ICH2
Protein Name	CASP4(Caspase4)
Purification Process	Protein A
Specificity	Endogenous
Formulation	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
Source	Monoclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution	IHC 1:200-1:1000; WB 1:2000-1:10000; IF 1:200-1:1000; ELISA 1:5000-1:20000; Note: For IHC, we suggest antigen retrieval with TE buffer pH 9.0
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-15° C to -25° C/1 year(Do not lower than -25° C)
Synonyms	CASP4 ; ICH2 ; Caspase-4 ; CASP-4 ; ICE ; rel ; -II ; Protease ICH-2 ; Protease TX
Observed Band	42kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	43kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic.reticulum.Inflammasome.Membrane.Mitochondrion.Secreted
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed, including in thymus, lung and spleen (at protein level). Very low levels, if any, in the brain.
Function	Inflammatory caspase that acts as the effector of the non-canonical inflammasome by mediating lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced pyroptosis (PubMed:22002608, PubMed:23348507, PubMed:23887873, PubMed:24031018, PubMed:25119034, PubMed:30135078, PubMed:37001519, PubMed:38632402). Also indirectly activates the NLRP3 and NLRP6 inflammasomes (PubMed:26320999, PubMed:30392956, PubMed:37001519). Acts as a thiol protease that cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1: catalyzes cleavage of CGAS and GSDMD (PubMed:26375003, PubMed:28314590, PubMed:30392956, PubMed:38632402). In contrast to its human ortholog, does not cleave IL18 (PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714). Effector of the non-canonical inflammasome independently of NLRP3 inflammasome and CASP1: the non-canonical inflammasome promotes pyroptosis through GSDMD

	cleavage without involving secretion of cytokine IL1B and IL18 (PubMed:22002608, PubMed:22895188, PubMed:23348507, PubMed:23887873, PubMed:24031018, PubMed:26320999, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:30135078, PubMed:30589883). In the non-canonical inflammasome, CASP4/CASP11 is activated by direct binding to the lipid A moiety of LPS without the need of an upstream sensor (PubMed:22002608, PubMed:23348507, PubMed:25119034, PubMed:37001519, PubMed:38632402). LPS-binding promotes CASP4/CASP11 activation and CASP4/CASP11-mediated cleavage of GSDMD, followed by pyroptosis of infected cells and their extrusion into the gut lumen (PubMed:22002608, PubMed:23348507, PubMed:25119034, PubMed:38632402). Also indirectly promotes secretion of mature cytokines (IL1A, IL18 and HMGB1) downstream of GSDMD-mediated pyroptosis via activation of the NLRP3 and NLRP6 inflammasomes (By similarity). Involved in NLRP3-dependent CASP1 activation and IL1B and IL18 secretion in response to non-canonical activators, such as UVB radiation or cholera enterotoxin (PubMed:26320999). Involved in NLRP6 inflammasome-dependent activation in response to lipoteichoic acid (LTA), a cell-wall component of Gram-positive bacteria, which leads to CASP1 activation and IL1B and IL18 secretion (PubMed:30392956). Involved in LPS-induced IL6 secretion; this activity may not require caspase enzymatic activity (By similarity). The non-canonical inflammasome is required for innate immunity to cytosolic, but not vacuolar, bacteria (PubMed:23348507). Plays a crucial role in the restriction of S.typhimurium replication in colonic epithelial cells during infection (PubMed:25121752, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:34671164). Activation of the non-canonical inflammasome in brain endothelial cells can lead to excessive pyroptosis, leading to blood-brain barrier breakdown (PubMed:38632402). Pyroptosis limits bacterial replication, while cytokine secretion promotes the recruitment and activation of immune cells and triggers mucosal inflammation (PubMed:25121752). May also act as an activator of adaptive immunity in dendritic cells, following activation by oxidized phospholipid 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl- sn-glycero-3-phosphorylcholine, an oxidized phospholipid (oxPAPC) (PubMed:27103670). Cleavage of GSDMD is not strictly dependent on the consensus cleavage site but depends on an exosite interface on CASP4/CASP11 that recognizes and binds the Gasdermin-D, C-terminal (GSDMD-CT) part (PubMed:32109412, PubMed:32554464). In contrast, it does not directly process IL1B (PubMed:8702803, PubMed:9038361). During non-canonical inflammasome activation, cuts CGAS and may play a role in the regulation of antiviral innate immune activation (PubMed:28314590).
Background	This gene encodes a member of the cysteine proteases that plays important roles in apoptosis, cell migration and the inflammatory response. The encoded protein mediates production of pro-inflammatory cytokines by macrophages upon bacterial infection. Mice lacking the encoded protein are resistant to endotoxic shock induced by lipopolysaccharide. A 5-bp deletion encompassing a splice acceptor junction resulting in alternate splicing and a shorter non-functional isoform in certain mouse strains has been described. Although its official nomenclature is "caspase 4, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase", this gene and its encoded protein have historically been called caspase 11. This gene is present in a cluster of three caspase genes on chromosome 9. [provided by RefSeq, Apr 2015]
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Various whole cell lysates were separated by 4-20% SDS-PAGE, and the membrane was blotted with anti-Caspase-11 antibody. The HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H + L) antibody was used to detect the antibody. Lane 1: RAW264.7 was treated with LPS(100mg/ml) for 24 hou



Human tonsil was stained with anti-Caspase-11 Rabbit antibody