



Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-10845
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human; Mouse; Rat; Pig; Chicken
Applications	IHC; IF; WB
Gene Name	CASP8 MCH5
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-8
Specificity	This antibody detects endogenous levels of human Caspase-8
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CASP8; Caspase 8; Apoptotic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; CAP4; Caspase-8; CASP8 MCH5; Caspase8; Caspase-8 (CASP-8; EC 3.4.22.61; 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; Caspase-8 subunit p10]
Observed Band	55kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	55kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle.
Function	catalytic activity: Strict requirement for Asp at position P1 and has a preferred cleavage sequence of (Leu/Asp/Val)-Glu-Thr-Asp-I-(Gly/Ser/Ala)., disease: Defects in CASP8 are the cause of caspase-8 deficiency (CASP8D) [MIM:607271]. CASP8D is a disorder resembling autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS). It is characterized by lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, and defective CD95-induced apoptosis of peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs). It leads to defects in activation of T-lymphocytes, B-



lymphocytes, and natural killer cells leading to immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent sinopulmonary and herpes simplex virus infections and poor responses to immunization.,domain:Isoform 9 contains a N-terminal extension that is required for interaction with the BCAP31 complex.,function:Most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNF

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 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

matters needing attention

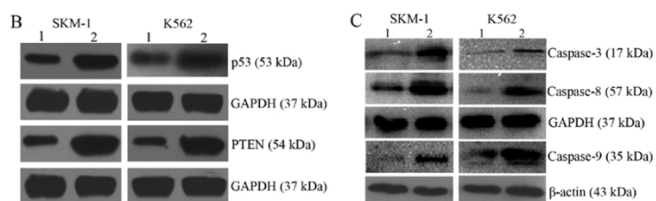
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

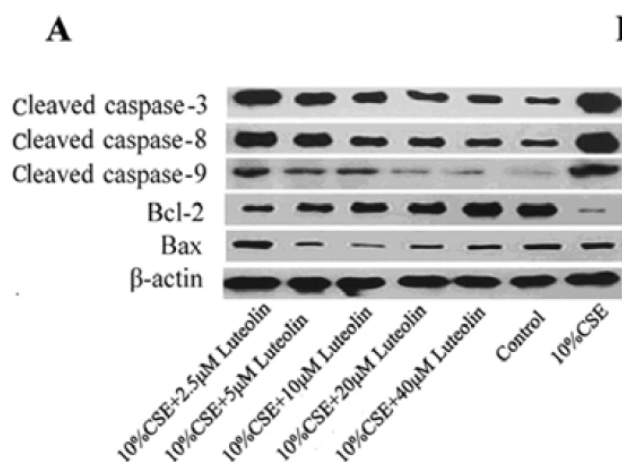
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



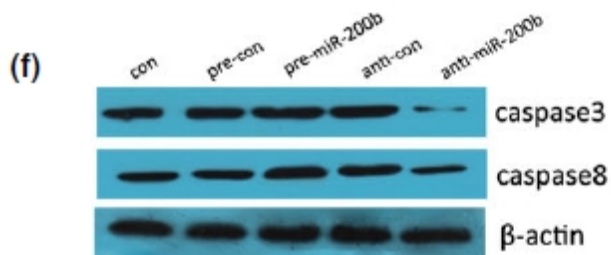
Products Images



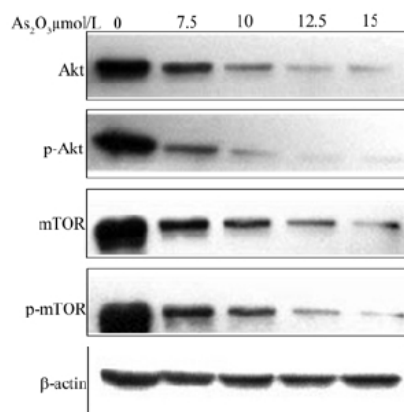
57 Yang B, Wang L, Luo X, et al. SPAG6 silencing inhibits the growth of the malignant myeloid cell lines SKM-1 and K562 via activating p53 and caspase activation-dependent apoptosis[J]. International journal of oncology, 2015, 46(2): 649-656.



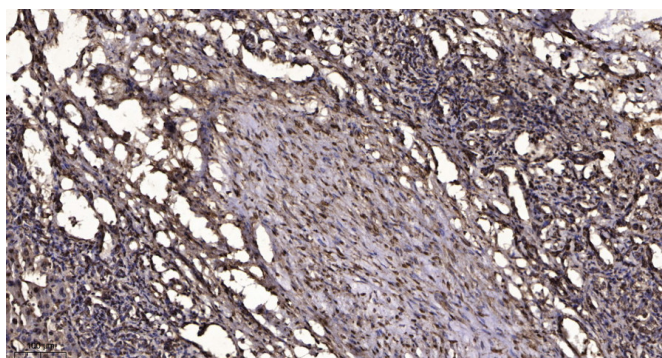
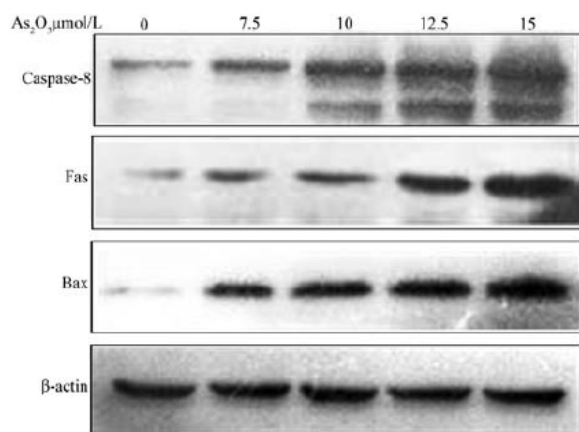
536 Tan X, Jin P, Feng L, et al. Protective effect of luteolin on cigarette smoke extract induced cellular toxicity and apoptosis in normal human bronchial epithelial cells via the Nrf2 pathway[J]. Oncology reports, 2014, 31(4): 1855-1862.



801 Li P, He Q Y, Luo C Q. Overexpression of miR - 200b inhibits the cell proliferation and promotes apoptosis of human hypertrophic scar fibroblasts in vitro[J]. The Journal of dermatology, 2014, 41(10): 903-911.



860 Yu Y, Yang Y, Wang J. Anti-apoptotic and apoptotic pathway analysis of arsenic trioxide induced apoptosis in human gastric cancer SGC-7901 cells[J]. Oncology reports, 2014, 32(3): 973-978.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA, pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).