

DB006: caspase-1 (A19)

Background:

Caspases is a family of mammalian proteases that regulate many of the morphological and biochemical features of apoptosis. The currently identified caspases can be divided into three groups: apoptotic initiators, apoptotic executioners, and inflammatory mediators (1,2). Caspase-2, 8, and 9 have been identified as apoptotic initiators (3,4). Caspase-2 (also designated Nedd-2/ICH-1) can be alternatively spliced to produce two distinct Caspase-2 mRNA species. One mRNA species encodes a protein of 435 amino acids in length and the mRNA splice variant encodes a 312 amino acid protein. The larger protein, Caspase-2_L, in an over expressed state, leads to programmed cell death. Conversely the over expression of Caspase-2_S protein, a truncated version of Caspase-3, 6 and 7. Of these three proteases Caspase-3 is considered to be the essential for the chromatin margination, DNA fragmentation, and nuclear collapse during apoptosis (6). Caspase-1 (also known as ICE) is considered to be a mediator of the inflammatory response by converting the inactive precursor of interleukin-1 to the 17 kDa proinflammatory cytokine, IL-1 (7,8).

Origin:

Caspase-1 is provided as an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody, raised against a peptide mapping to the amino terminus of Human caspase-1 precursor (also designated ICE).

Product Details:

Each vial contains 200 µg/ml of affinity purified rabbit IgG, caspase-1 *DB006 (A19)*, in 1 ml PBS containing 0.1 % sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin.

Competition Studies:

A blocking peptide is also available, *DB006P*, for use in competition studies. Each vial contains 100 μ g of peptide in 0.5 ml PBS with 0.1% sodium azide and 100 μ g BSA.

Specificity:

Caspase-1 *DB006 (A19)* reacts with caspase-1 of mouse, rat, and human origin by western blotting, immunoprecipitation and immunohistochemistry.

Storage:

Store this product at 4° C, do not freeze. The product is stable for one year from the date of shipment.

References:

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