

Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody
Catalog # ABO10634**Specification****Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q14790
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Caspase-8(CASP8) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 841

Other Names

Caspase-8, CASP-8, 3.4.22.61, Apoptotic cysteine protease, Apoptotic protease Mch-5, CAP4, FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease, FADD-like ICE, FLICE, ICE-like apoptotic protease 5, MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog, MACH, Caspase-8 subunit p18, Caspase-8 subunit p10, CASP8, MCH5

Calculated MW

55391 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Rat, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm.

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.

Protein Name

Caspase-8(CASP-8)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human Caspase-8(P18)(240-259aa DKVYQMKSKPRGYCLIINNH), different from the related mouse sequence by one amino acid.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.

Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Protein Information

Name CASP8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9931493, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1509}

Function

Thiol protease that plays a key role in programmed cell death by acting as a molecular switch for apoptosis, necroptosis and pyroptosis, and is required to prevent tissue damage during embryonic development and adulthood (PubMed: 23516580, PubMed: 35338844, PubMed: 35446120, PubMed: 8681376, PubMed: 8681377, PubMed: 8962078, PubMed: 9006941, PubMed: 9184224). Initiator protease that induces extrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of effector caspases responsible for FAS/CD95-mediated and TNFRSF1A-induced cell death (PubMed: 23516580, PubMed: 35338844, PubMed: 35446120, PubMed: 8681376, PubMed: 8681377, PubMed: 8962078, PubMed: 9006941, PubMed: 9184224). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (PubMed: 16916640, PubMed: 8962078, PubMed: 9006941). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/TNFRSF6 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed: 8681376, PubMed: 8681377). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed: 9184224). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed: 9184224)

target="_blank">9184224). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed:9184224). In addition to extrinsic apoptosis, also acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis: acts by cleaving RIPK1 at 'Asp-324', which is crucial to inhibit RIPK1 kinase activity, limiting TNF-induced apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory response (PubMed:31827280, PubMed:31827281). Also able to initiate pyroptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of gasdermin-C and -D (GSDMC and GSDMD, respectively): gasdermin cleavage promotes release of the N-terminal moiety that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:32929201, PubMed:34012073). Initiates pyroptosis following inactivation of MAP3K7/TAK1 (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of innate immunity by mediating cleavage and inactivation of N4BP1 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, thereby promoting cytokine production (By similarity). May participate in the Granzyme B (GZMB) cell death pathways (PubMed:8755496). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed:8681376). Independent of its protease activity, promotes cell migration following phosphorylation at Tyr-380 (PubMed:18216014, PubMed:27109099).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Note=Recruitment to lamellipodia of migrating cells is enhanced by phosphorylation at Tyr-380

Tissue Location

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

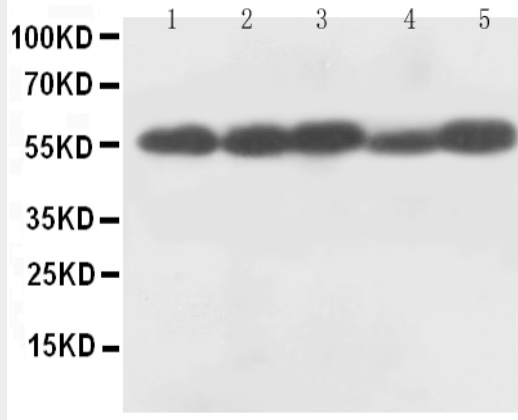
Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Images





Anti-Caspase-8(P18) antibody, ABO10634, Western blotting All lanes: Anti Caspase-8(P18) (ABO10634) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Rat Thymus Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 3: MCF-7 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 5: SMMC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 55KD Observed bind size: 55KD

Anti-Caspase-8 (p18) Antibody - Background

Caspase 8 is a caspase protein. It most likely acts upon caspase 3. This gene encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. The human CASP8 gene, whose product is also known as caspase 8 and FLICE, encodes an interleukin-1beta converting enzyme (ICE)-related cysteine protease that is activated by the engagement of several different death receptors. Caspase 8 is immediately recruited to the Fas receptor once it oligomerizes, and its protease activity is crucial for the apoptotic response generated by the resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). This gene contains at least 11 exons spanning approximately 30kb on human chromosome band 2q33-34. This region of human chromosome 2 was previously reported as the location of the CASP10 gene, whose product is closely related to caspase 8. Caspase-8 deficiency in humans is compatible with normal development and shows that caspase-8 has a postnatal role in immune activation of naive lymphocytes.