

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABO13413**Specification****Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF, ICC, FC
Primary Accession	Q9ULZ3
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

Description

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, ICC/IF, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 29108

Other Names

Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD, hASC, Caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 5 {ECO:0000303|Ref.5}, PYD and CARD domain-containing protein {ECO:0000303|Ref.4}, Target of methylation-induced silencing 1, PYCARD {ECO:0000303|Ref.4, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16608}

Calculated MW

21627 MW KDa

Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000
ICC/IF 1:50-1:200
FC 150

Subcellular Localization

Cytoplasm. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Nucleus. Upstream of caspase activation, a redistribution from the cytoplasm to the aggregates occurs. These appear as hollow, perinuclear spherical, ball-like structures. Upon NLRP3 inflammasome activation redistributes to the perinuclear space localizing to endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria. Localized primarily to the nucleus in resting monocytes/macrophages and rapidly redistributed to the cytoplasm upon pathogen infection. Localized to large cytoplasmic aggregate appearing as a speck containing AIM2, PYCARD, CASP8 and bacterial DNA after infection with Francisella tularensis (By similarity)..

Tissue Specificity

Widely expressed at low levels. Detected in peripheral blood leukocytes, lung, small intestine, spleen, thymus, colon and at lower levels in placenta, liver and kidney. Very low expression in skeletal muscle, heart and brain. Detected in the leukemia cell lines HL-60 and U-937, but not in Jurkat T- cell lymphoma and Daudi Burkitt's lymphoma. Detected in the melanoma cell line WM35, but not in WM793. Not detected in HeLa cervical carcinoma cells and MOLT-4 lymphocytic leukemia cells.

Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human TMS1

Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PYCARD {ECO:0000303|Ref.4, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:16608}

Function

Functions as a key mediator in apoptosis and inflammation (PubMed:11103777, PubMed:12646168, PubMed:15030775, PubMed:17349957, PubMed:17599095, PubMed:19158675, PubMed:19158676, PubMed:19234215, PubMed:19494289, PubMed:21487011, PubMed:24630722, PubMed:25847972, PubMed:30674671, PubMed:34678144, PubMed:36050480). Promotes caspase- mediated apoptosis involving predominantly caspase-8 and also caspase-9 in a probable cell type-specific manner (PubMed:11103777, PubMed:12646168). Involved in activation of the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway, promotes caspase-8-dependent proteolytic maturation of BID independently of FADD in certain cell types and also mediates mitochondrial translocation of BAX and activates BAX-dependent apoptosis coupled to activation of caspase-9, -2 and -3 (PubMed:14730312, PubMed:16964285). Involved in innate immune response by acting as an integral adapter in the assembly of various inflammasomes (NLRP1, NLRP2, NLRP3, NLRP6, AIM2 and probably IFI16) which recruit and activate caspase-1 leading to processing and secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines (PubMed:15030775, PubMed:16982856, PubMed:17349957, PubMed:17599095, PubMed:19158675, PubMed:19158676, PubMed:19234215, PubMed:21487011, PubMed:<a

[23530044](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23530044), PubMed:[24630722](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24630722), PubMed:[25847972](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25847972), PubMed:[29440442](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29440442), PubMed:[30674671](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30674671), PubMed:[33980849](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33980849), PubMed:[34678144](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34678144), PubMed:[34706239](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34706239)).

Caspase-1-dependent inflammation leads to macrophage pyroptosis, a form of cell death (PubMed:[24630722](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24630722)). The function as activating adapter in different types of inflammasomes is mediated by the pyrin and CARD domains and their homotypic interactions (PubMed:[14499617](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14499617), PubMed:[19234215](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19234215), PubMed:[24630722](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24630722)). Clustered PYCARD nucleates the formation of caspase-1 filaments through the interaction of their respective CARD domains, acting as a platform for of caspase-1 polymerization (PubMed:[24630722](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24630722)). In the NLRP1 and NLRC4 inflammasomes seems not be required but facilitates the processing of procaspase-1 (PubMed:[17349957](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17349957)). In cooperation with NOD2 involved in an inflammasome activated by bacterial muramyl dipeptide leading to caspase-1 activation (PubMed:[16964285](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16964285)). May be involved in RIGI-triggered pro-inflammatory responses and inflammasome activation (PubMed:[19915568](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19915568)). In collaboration with AIM2 which detects cytosolic double-stranded DNA may also be involved in a caspase-1-independent cell death that involves caspase-8 (PubMed:[19158675](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19158675), PubMed:[19158676](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19158676)). In adaptive immunity may be involved in maturation of dendritic cells to stimulate T-cell immunity and in cytoskeletal rearrangements coupled to chemotaxis and antigen uptake may be involved in post-transcriptional regulation of the guanine nucleotide exchange factor DOCK2; the latter function is proposed to involve the nuclear form (PubMed:[22732093](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22732093)). Also involved in transcriptional activation of cytokines and chemokines independent of the inflammasome; this function may involve AP-1, NF-kappa-B, MAPK and caspase-8 signaling pathways (PubMed:[12486103](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12486103), PubMed:[16585594](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16585594)). For regulation of NF-kappa-B activating and inhibiting functions have been reported (PubMed:[12486103](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12486103)). Modulates NF-kappa-B induction at the level of the IKK complex by inhibiting kinase activity of CHUK and IKBK (PubMed:[12486103](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12486103), PubMed:[16585594](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16585594)). Proposed to compete with RIPK2 for association with CASP1 thereby down-regulating CASP1-mediated RIPK2-dependent NF-kappa-B activation and activating interleukin-1 beta processing (PubMed:[16585594](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16585594)). Modulates host resistance to DNA virus infection, probably by inducing the cleavage of and inactivating CGAS in presence of cytoplasmic double-stranded DNA (PubMed:[28314590](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28314590)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Inflammasome. Endoplasmic reticulum. Mitochondrion. Nucleus Note=Upstream of caspase activation, a redistribution from the cytoplasm to the aggregates occurs. These appear as hollow, perinuclear spherical, ball-like structures (PubMed:11103777, PubMed:12191486, PubMed:15030775). Upon NLRP3 inflammasome activation redistributes to the perinuclear space localizing to endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondria (PubMed:12191486, PubMed:15030775). Localized primarily to the nucleus in resting monocytes/macrophages and rapidly redistributed to

the cytoplasm upon pathogen infection (PubMed:19234215). Localized to large cytoplasmic aggregate appearing as a speck containing AIM2, PYCARD, CASP8 and bacterial DNA after infection with *Francisella tularensis* (By similarity). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPB4, ECO:0000269|PubMed:11103777, ECO:0000269|PubMed:12191486, ECO:0000269|PubMed:15030775, ECO:0000269|PubMed:19234215}

Tissue Location

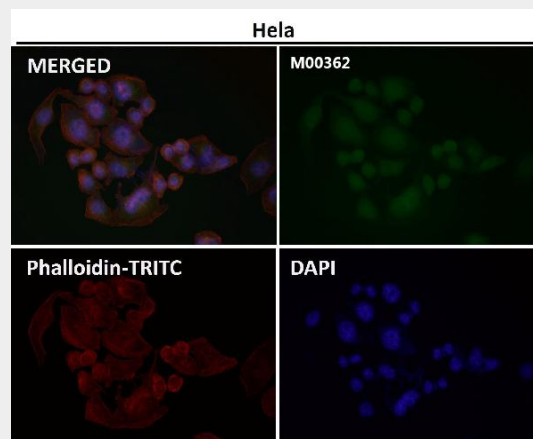
Widely expressed at low levels. Detected in peripheral blood leukocytes, lung, small intestine, spleen, thymus, colon and at lower levels in placenta, liver and kidney. Very low expression in skeletal muscle, heart and brain. Expressed in lung epithelial cells (at protein level) (PubMed:23229815). Detected in the leukemia cell lines HL-60 and U-937, but not in Jurkat T-cell lymphoma and Daudi Burkitt's lymphoma. Detected in the melanoma cell line WM35, but not in WM793. Not detected in HeLa cervical carcinoma cells and MOLT-4 lymphocytic leukemia cells.

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

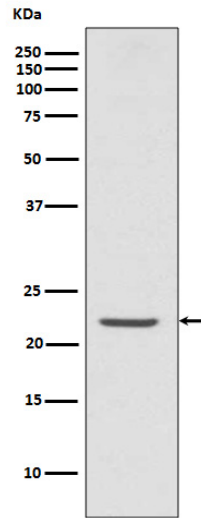
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

Anti-TMS1 PYCARD Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescent analysis using the Antibody at 1:50 dilution.



Western blot analysis of TMS1 expression in U937 cell lysate.