

**Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO13993**Specification****Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC, IF, ICC, IP, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P55212</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

**Description**

Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, ICC/IF, IP, Flow Cytometry applications. This antibody reacts with Human, Mouse, Rat.

**Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 839

**Other Names**

Caspase-6, CASP-6, CSP-6, 3.4.22.59, Apoptotic protease Mch-2, Caspase-6 subunit p18, Caspase-6 subunit p20, Caspase-6 subunit p11, Caspase-6 subunit p10, CASP6 ([HGNC:1507](http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?hgnc_id=1507))

**Calculated MW**

33310 MW KDa

**Application Details**

WB 1:5000-1:20000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>ICC/IF 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50<br>FC 1:500

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm.

**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 Caspase-6

**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-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CASP6 ([HGNC:1507](#))

### Function

Cysteine protease that plays essential roles in programmed cell death, axonal degeneration, development and innate immunity (PubMed: [19133298](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19133298), PubMed: [22858542](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22858542), PubMed: [27032039](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27032039), PubMed: [28864531](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28864531), PubMed: [30420425](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30420425), PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652), PubMed: [8663580](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8663580)). Acts as a non- canonical executioner caspase during apoptosis: localizes in the nucleus and cleaves the nuclear structural protein NUMA1 and lamin A/LMNA thereby inducing nuclear shrinkage and fragmentation (PubMed: [11953316](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953316), PubMed: [17401638](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17401638), PubMed: [8663580](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8663580), PubMed: [9463409](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9463409)). Lamin-A/LMNA cleavage is required for chromatin condensation and nuclear disassembly during apoptotic execution (PubMed: [11953316](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11953316)). Acts as a regulator of liver damage by promoting hepatocyte apoptosis: in absence of phosphorylation by AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), catalyzes cleavage of BID, leading to cytochrome c release, thereby participating in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (PubMed: [32029622](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32029622)). Cleaves PARK7/DJ-1 in cells undergoing apoptosis (By similarity). Involved in intrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage of RIPK1 (PubMed: [22858542](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22858542)). Furthermore, cleaves many transcription factors such as NF-kappa-B and cAMP response element-binding protein/CREBBP (PubMed: [10559921](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10559921), PubMed: [14657026](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/14657026)). Cleaves phospholipid scramblase proteins XKR4 and XKR9 (By similarity). In addition to apoptosis, involved in different forms of programmed cell death (PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). Plays an essential role in defense against viruses by acting as a central mediator of the ZBP1-mediated pyroptosis, apoptosis, and necroptosis (PANoptosis), independently of its cysteine protease activity (PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). PANoptosis is a unique inflammatory programmed cell death, which provides a molecular scaffold that allows the interactions and activation of machinery required for inflammasome/pyroptosis, apoptosis and necroptosis (PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). Mechanistically, interacts with RIPK3 and enhances the interaction between RIPK3 and ZBP1, leading to ZBP1-mediated inflammasome activation and cell death (PubMed: [32298652](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32298652)). Plays an essential role in axon degeneration during axon pruning which is the remodeling of axons during neurogenesis but not apoptosis (By similarity). Regulates B-cell programs both during early development and after antigen stimulation (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

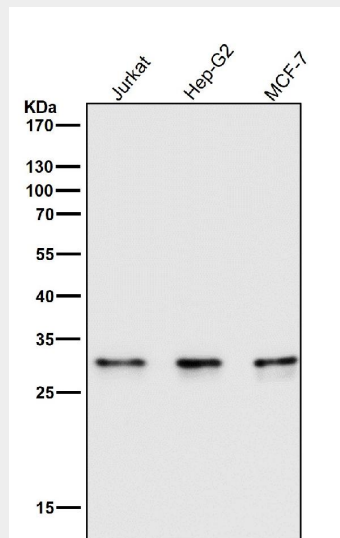
Cytoplasm. Nucleus

## Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

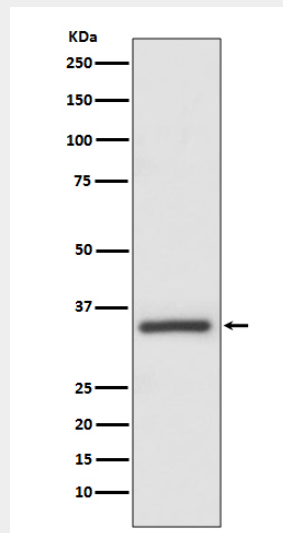
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

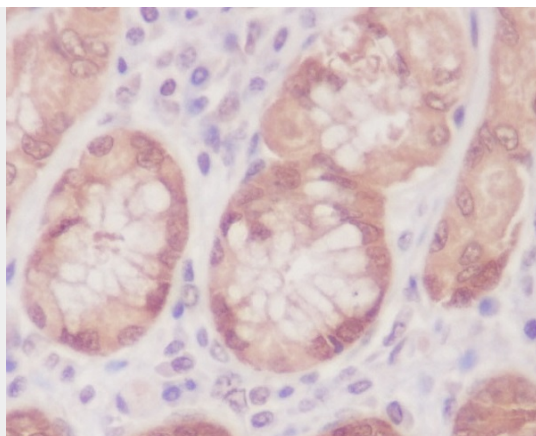
### Anti-Caspase-6 CASP6 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



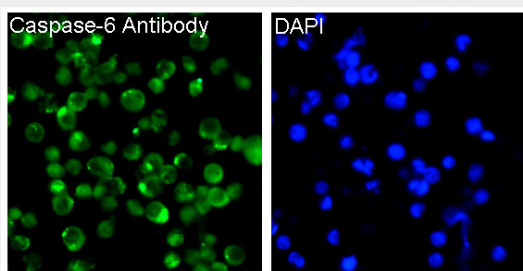
All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1W dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of Caspase-6 expression in MCF-7 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human colon, using Caspase-6 Antibody.



Immunofluorescent analysis of Jurkat cells, using Caspase-6 Antibody.