

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody
Peptide-affinity purified goat antibody
Catalog # AF1194a

Specification

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P49662
Other Accession	NP_150649 , 837
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Dog, Cat
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	100ug/200ul
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	43262

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 837

Other Names

Caspase-4, CASP-4, 3.4.22.57, ICE(rel)-II, Protease ICH-2, Protease TX, Caspase-4 subunit 1, Caspase-4 subunit 2, CASP4, ICH2

Format

0.5 mg IgG/ml in Tris saline (20mM Tris pH7.3, 150mM NaCl), 0.02% sodium azide, with 0.5% bovine serum albumin

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - Protein Information

Name CASP4 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:15123740, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1505}

Function

Inflammatory caspase that acts as the effector of the non- canonical inflammasome by mediating lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced pyroptosis (PubMed:25119034, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:32109412)

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34671164" target="_blank">34671164, PubMed:37001519, PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714). Also indirectly activates the NLRP3 and NLRP6 inflammasomes (PubMed:23516580, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:7797510). Acts as a thiol protease that cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1: catalyzes cleavage of CGAS, GSDMD and IL18 (PubMed:15326478, PubMed:23516580, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:28314590, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714, PubMed:7797510). Effector of the non-canonical inflammasome independently of NLRP3 inflammasome and CASP1: the non-canonical inflammasome promotes pyroptosis through GSDMD cleavage without involving secretion of cytokine IL1B (PubMed:25119034, PubMed:25121752, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:31268602, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714). In the non-canonical inflammasome, CASP4 is activated by direct binding to the lipid A moiety of LPS without the need of an upstream sensor (PubMed:25119034, PubMed:25121752, PubMed:29520027, PubMed:32510692, PubMed:32581219, PubMed:37993712). LPS-binding promotes CASP4 activation and CASP4-mediated cleavage of GSDMD and IL18, followed by IL18 secretion through the GSDMD pore, pyroptosis of infected cells and their extrusion into the gut lumen (PubMed:25119034, PubMed:25121752, PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714). Also indirectly promotes secretion of mature cytokines (IL1A and HMGB1) downstream of GSDMD-mediated pyroptosis via activation of the NLRP3 and NLRP6 inflammasomes (PubMed:26375003, PubMed:32109412). Involved in NLRP3-dependent CASP1 activation and IL1B secretion in response to non-canonical activators, such as UVB radiation or cholera enterotoxin (PubMed:22246630, PubMed:23516580, PubMed:24879791, PubMed:25964352, PubMed:26173988, PubMed:26174085, PubMed:26508369). Involved in NLRP6 inflammasome- dependent activation in response to lipoteichoic acid (LTA), a cell- wall component of Gram-positive bacteria, which leads to CASP1 activation and IL1B secretion

(PubMed:33377178). Involved in LPS- induced IL6 secretion; this activity may not require caspase enzymatic activity (PubMed:26508369). The non-canonical inflammasome is required for innate immunity to cytosolic, but not vacuolar, bacteria (By similarity). Plays a crucial role in the restriction of S.typhimurium replication in colonic epithelial cells during infection (PubMed:25121752, PubMed:25964352). Pyroptosis limits bacterial replication, while cytokine secretion promotes the recruitment and activation of immune cells and triggers mucosal inflammation (PubMed:25121752, PubMed:25964352, PubMed:26375003). May also act as an activator of adaptive immunity in dendritic cells, following activation by oxidized phospholipid 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl- sn-glycero-3- phosphorylcholine, an oxidized phospholipid (oxPAPC) (By similarity). Involved in cell death induced by endoplasmic reticulum stress and by treatment with cytotoxic APP peptides found in Alzheimer's patient brains (PubMed:15123740, PubMed:22246630, PubMed:23661706). Cleavage of GSDMD is not strictly dependent on the consensus cleavage site but depends on an exosite interface on CASP4 that recognizes and binds the Gasdermin-D, C-terminal (GSDMD-CT) part (PubMed:32109412). Catalyzes cleavage and maturation of IL18; IL18 processing also depends of the exosite interface on CASP4 (PubMed:15326478, PubMed:37993712, PubMed:37993714). In contrast, it does not directly process IL1B (PubMed:7743998, PubMed:7797510, PubMed:7797592). During non-canonical inflammasome activation, cuts CGAS and may play a role in the regulation of antiviral innate immune activation (PubMed:28314590).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm, cytosol. Endoplasmic reticulum membrane; Peripheral membrane protein; Cytoplasmic side. Mitochondrion Inflammasome. Secreted Note=Predominantly localizes to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) Association with the ER membrane requires TMEM214 (PubMed:15123740) Released in the extracellular milieu by keratinocytes following UVB irradiation (PubMed:22246630).

Tissue Location

Widely expressed, including in keratinocytes and colonic and small intestinal epithelial cells (at protein level). Not detected in brain.

Goat Anti-CASP4 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](#)

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - Images



AF1194a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of Human Heart lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - Background

This gene encodes a protein that is 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 and a large and 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 caspase is able to cleave and activate its own precursor protein, as well as caspase 1 precursor. When overexpressed, this gene induces cell apoptosis. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

Goat Anti-CASP4 Antibody - References

- A Large-scale genetic association study of esophageal adenocarcinoma risk. Liu CY, et al. *Carcinogenesis*, 2010 Jul. PMID 20453000.
- Mutational analysis of caspase genes in prostate carcinomas. Kim MS, et al. *APMIS*, 2010 Apr. PMID 20402676.
- New genetic associations detected in a host response study to hepatitis B vaccine. Davila S, et al. *Genes Immun*, 2010 Apr. PMID 20237496.
- Association between genetic variants in VEGF, ERCC3 and occupational benzene haematotoxicity. Hosgood HD 3rd, et al. *Occup Environ Med*, 2009 Dec. PMID 19773279.
- Common genetic variants in candidate genes and risk of familial lymphoid malignancies. Liang XS, et al. *Br J Haematol*, 2009 Aug. PMID 19573080.