

## Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody

Catalog # AN1668

### Specification

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#### Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P42574</a>
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	31608

#### Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 836

##### Other Names

Caspase, -3, CPP-32, Apoptain, Yama, SCA-1, CASP-2, NEDD2, ICH-1, p18, p13, p12

##### Target/Specificity

The caspases are a group of cysteine enzymes, which cleave proteins in response to intrinsic and extrinsic pathways that cause apoptotic cell death. The caspases can be grouped into two subgroups based on their roles in apoptosis. Initiator caspases (caspases 2, 8, 9, and 10) are activated through the apoptosis-signaling pathways and activate the effector caspases (caspases 3, 6, and 7) which carry out apoptosis. Caspase cascades are initiated through assembly of multiprotein complexes that trigger activation of the initiator caspases, which are then released and are able to activate the downstream effector caspases.

##### Format

Protein A Purified

##### 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

Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

##### Shipping

Blue Ice

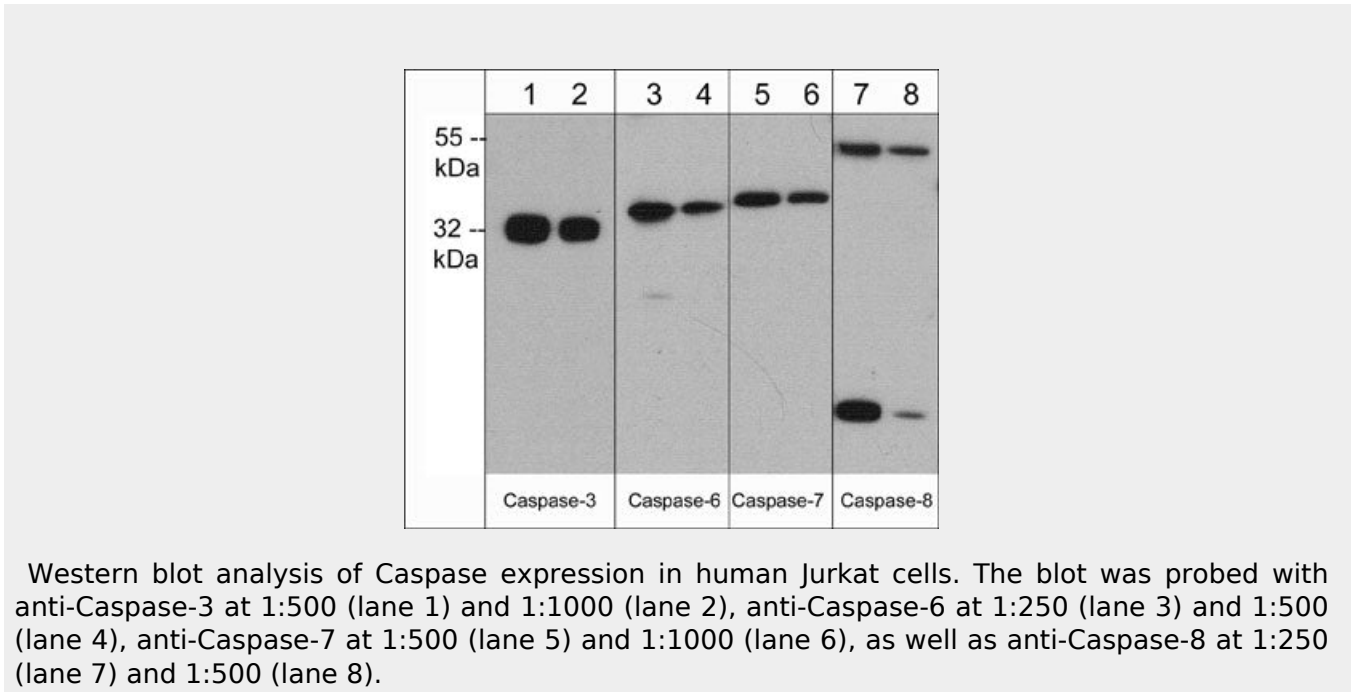
#### Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

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-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



### Anti-Caspase-3 (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

The caspases are a group of cysteine enzymes, which cleave proteins in response to intrinsic and extrinsic pathways that cause apoptotic cell death. The caspases can be grouped into two subgroups based on their roles in apoptosis. Initiator caspases (caspases 2, 8, 9, and 10) are activated through the apoptosis-signaling pathways and activate the effector caspases (caspases 3, 6, and 7) which carry out apoptosis. Caspase cascades are initiated through assembly of multiprotein complexes that trigger activation of the initiator caspases, which are then released and are able to activate the downstream effector caspases.