

**Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) Antibody**  
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to Caspase 8 (pY380)  
Catalog # AP59500

### Specification

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#### Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14790</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55391

#### Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 841

#### Other Names

MCH5; Caspase-8; CASP-8; 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

#### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of Caspase 8 (pY380) protein.

#### Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000)

#### Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

#### Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23516580) target="\_blank">23516580</a>, PubMed: [35338844](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35338844) target="\_blank">35338844</a>, PubMed: [35446120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35446120) target="\_blank">35446120</a>, PubMed: [8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376) target="\_blank">8681376</a>, PubMed: [8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377) target="\_blank">8681377</a>, PubMed: [8962078](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078) target="\_blank">8962078</a>)

target="\_blank">8962078</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941" target="\_blank">9006941</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23516580" target="\_blank">23516580</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35338844" target="\_blank">35338844</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35446120" target="\_blank">35446120</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377" target="\_blank">8681377</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078" target="\_blank">8962078</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941" target="\_blank">9006941</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16916640" target="\_blank">16916640</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078" target="\_blank">8962078</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941" target="\_blank">9006941</a>). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/TNFRSF6 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377" target="\_blank">8681377</a>). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827280" target="\_blank">31827280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827281" target="\_blank">31827281</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201" target="\_blank">32929201</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34012073" target="\_blank">34012073</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8755496" target="\_blank">8755496</a>). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>). Independent of its protease activity, promotes cell migration following phosphorylation at Tyr-380 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18216014" target="\_blank">18216014</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27109099" target="\_blank">27109099</a>).

### 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

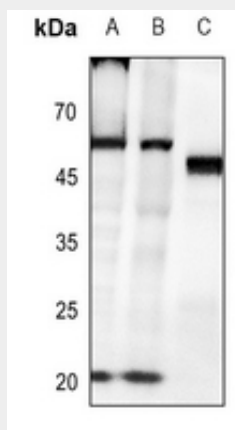
Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle

## Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) 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 (pY380) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Caspase 8 (pY380) expression in HepG2 (A), Jurkat (B), mouse spleen (C) whole cell lysates.

## Anti-Caspase 8 (pY380) Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Caspase 8. The exact sequence is proprietary.