

Caspase-8 Antibody
Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90751**Specification**

Caspase-8 Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB, IHC, ICC |
| Primary Accession | Q14790 |
| Clonality | Monoclonal |

Other Names

Caspase 8; CASP-8; Apoptotic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease; ICE-like apoptotic protease 5; MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog; MACH; Caspase-8 subunit p18; CAP4;

| | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Calculated MW | 55391 Da |

Caspase-8 Antibody - Additional Information

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Purification | Affinity-chromatography |
| Immunogen | A synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-8 |
| Description | Caspases are a family of cytosolic aspartate specific cysteine proteases. Involved in the activation cascade of caspases responsible for apoptosis execution. Activated caspase-8 cleaves and activates downstream effector caspases such as caspase-1, -3, -6, and -7. |
| Storage Condition and Buffer | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |

Caspase-8 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, PubMed: [35338844](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35338844) target="_blank">35338844, PubMed: [35446120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35446120) target="_blank">35446120, PubMed: [8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376) target="_blank">8681376, PubMed: [8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377) target="_blank">8681377, PubMed: [8962078](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078) target="_blank">8962078)

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

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

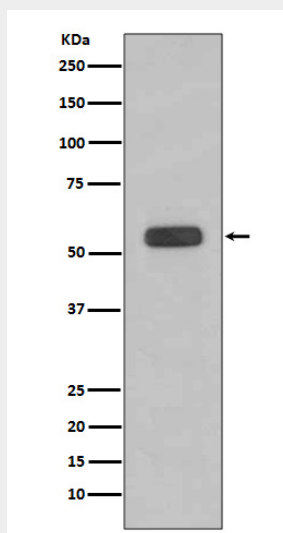
Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle

Caspase-8 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](#)

Caspase-8 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Caspase-8 expression in HeLa cell lysate.