

Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (N120) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YC0022
Reactivity :	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	Caspase-1
Fields :	>>Necroptosis;>>Neutrophil extracellular trap formation;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Shigellosis;>>Salmonella infection;>>Pertussis;>>Legionellosis;>>Yersinia infection;>>Influenza A;>>Coronavirus disease - COVID-19;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	CASP1
Protein Name :	Caspase1
Human Gene Id :	834
Human Swiss Prot No :	P29466
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P29452
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 1. AA range:101-150
Specificity :	Cleaved-Caspase-1 p20 (N120) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Caspase-1 p20 protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to N120.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications. The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

Purification :	chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	20kD
Cell Pathway :	NOD-like receptor;Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway;Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);
Background :	<p>This gene encodes a protein which 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 which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce 2 subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This gene was identified by its ability to proteolytically cleave and activate the inactive precursor of interleukin-1, a cytokine involved in the processes such as inflammation, septic shock, and wound healing. This gene has been shown to induce cell apoptosis and may function in various developmental stages. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest a role in the pathogenesis of Huntington disease. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012],</p>
Function :	<p>alternative products:Additional isoforms seem to exist,catalytic activity:Strict requirement for an Asp residue at position P1 and has a preferred cleavage sequence of Tyr-Val-Ala-Asp- -.,enzyme regulation:Specifically inhibited by the cowpox virus Crma protein.,function:Thiol protease that cleaves IL-1 beta between an Asp and an Ala, releasing the mature cytokine which is involved in a variety of inflammatory processes. Important for defense against pathogens. Cleaves and activates sterol regulatory element binding proteins (SREBPs). Can also promote apoptosis.,PTM:The two subunits are derived from the precursor sequence by an autocatalytic mechanism.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.,similarity:Contains 1 CARD domain.,subunit:Heterotetramer that consists of two anti-parallel arranged heterodimers, each one formed by a 20 kDa (p20) and a 10 kDa (p10) subunit. The p20 subu</p>
Subcellular Location :	Cytoplasm . Cell membrane .
Expression :	Expressed in larger amounts in spleen and lung. Detected in liver, heart, small intestine, colon, thymus, prostate, skeletal muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, kidney and testis. No expression in the brain.

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