Polyclonal Anti- Caspase-8 (P18)

Catalogue No. PA1308

Lot No. 09H01

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100μg/vial

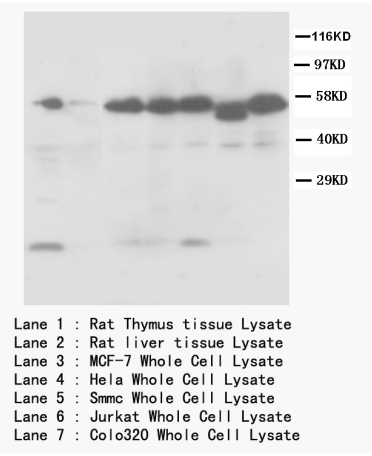
Specificity

Human, rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot



Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the middle region of human Caspase-8(P18), different to the related mouse sequence by a single amino acids.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen-tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	1μg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	-	-	-	-
IHC-F	-	-	-	-
ICC	-	-	-	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500μg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:

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BACKGROUND

Caspase 8 is a caspase protein. It most likely acts upon caspase 3. This gene encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. The human CASP8 gene, whose product is also known as caspase 8 and FLICE, encodes an interleukin-1beta converting enzyme (ICE)-related cysteine protease that is activated by the engagement of several different death receptors. Caspase 8 is immediately recruited to the Fas receptor once it oligomerizes, and its protease activity is crucial for the apoptotic response generated by the resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). This gene contains at least 11 exons spanning approximately 30kb on human chromosome band 2q33-34. This region of human chromosome 2 was previously reported as the location of the CASP10 gene, whose product is closely related to caspase 8.[1] Caspase-8 deficiency in humans is compatible with normal development and shows that caspase-8 has a postnatal role in immune activation of naive lymphocytes.[2]

REFERENCE

1. Grenet, J.; Teitz, T.; Wei, T.; Valentine, V.; Kidd, V. J. : Structure and chromosome localization of the human CASP8 gene. *Gene* 226: 225-232, 1999.
2. Chun, H. J.; Zheng, L.; Ahmad, M.; Wang, J.; Speirs, C. K.; Siegel, R. M.; Dale, J. K.; Puck, J.; Davis, J.; Hall, C. G.; Skoda-Smith, S.; Atkinson, T. P.; Straus, S. E.; Lenardo, M. J. : Pleiotropic defects in lymphocyte activation caused by caspase-8 mutations lead to human immunodeficiency. *Nature* 419: 395-399, 2002.