Anti-Caspase-1 Antibody

R1510-23



Product Type: Rabbit polyclonal IgG, primary antibodies

Species reactivity: Human

Applications: IF-Cell, IHC-P, FC

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 45 kDa

Description: Caspase-1, originally designated ICE (for IL-1 converting enzyme), is a member of the

group of caspases with large prodomains. Caspase-1 promotes maturation of interleukin IL- 1β and interleukin18 (IL-18) by proteolytic cleavage of precursor forms into biologically active pro-inflamatory cytokines. Active caspase-1, a (p20/p10)2 tetramer, is necessary and sufficient for cleavage of precursor IL-1 as well as for induction of apoptosis in some cell lines. The highly conserved family of caspases mediate many of the morphological and biochemical features of apoptosis, including structural dismantling of cell bodies and nuclei, fragmentation of genomic DNA, destruction of regulatory proteins and propagation of other pro-apoptotic molecules. The human Caspase-1 gene maps to chromosome 2q14 and encodes a cytoplasmic protein expressed in liver, heart, skeletal muscle kidney and testis. Caspase-1 has been implicated in inflammation, septic shock, and other situations such as

wound healing and the growth of certain leukemias.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within human Caspase-1 aa 162-205.

Positive control: Jurkat, human lung tissue, human liver tissue.

Subcellular location: Cytoplasm.

Database links: SwissProt: P29466 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

 IF-Cell
 1:50-1:200

 IHC-P
 1:50-1:200

 FC
 1:50-1:100

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4), 0.2% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into

single-use upon delivery. Store at -20 ℃ long term.

Purity: Immunogen affinity purified.

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Service mail:support@huabio.cn



Images

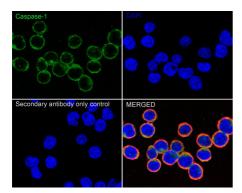


Fig1: Immunocytochemistry analysis of Jurkat cells labeling Caspase-1 with Rabbit anti-Caspase-1 antibody (R1510-23) at 1/100 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Caspase-1 antibody (R1510-23) at 1/100 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 $^{\circ}$ C. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor † 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at $+4^{\circ}$ C. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor ** 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

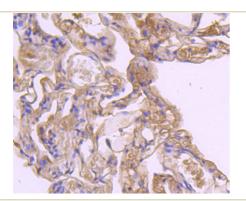


Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung tissue using anti- Caspase-1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

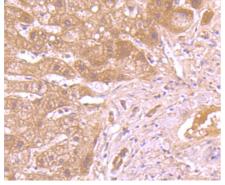


Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using anti- Caspase-1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

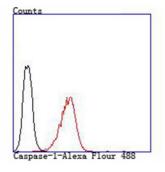


Fig4: Flow cytometric analysis of Jurkat cells with Caspase-1 antibody at 1/100 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

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Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

