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Product Information

Anti-Caspase 8
antibody produced in chicken,
affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **GW21154**
Formerly listed as GenWay Catalog Number 15-288-21154, Caspase-8 Antibody.
Storage Temperature –20 °C

Synonyms: Caspase 8 isoform B, EC 3.4.22.-, CASP-8, ICE-like apoptotic protease 5, MORT1-associated CED-3 homolog, MACH, FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3-like protease, FADDlike ICE, FLICE, Apoptotic cysteine protease, Apoptotic protease Mch-5, CAP4

Product Description
The most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNFRSF1A induced cell death. Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor. The resulting aggregate called death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP 8 proteolytic activation. The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases. Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5, and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC. It cleaves and activates CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9, and CASP10, and may participate in the GZMB apoptotic pathways. It cleaves ADPRT and hydrolyzes the small-molecule substrate, Ac-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp-|-AMC. It is a likely target for the cowpox virus CRMA death inhibitory protein. Isoforms 5, 6, 7, and 8 lack the catalytic site and may interfere with the pro-apoptotic activity of the complex.

This protein 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 composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits.

This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Alternative splicing gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

NCBI Accession number: NP_203519.1
Swiss Prot Accession number: Q14790

Gene Information: Human .. CASP8 (841)

Immunogen: Recombinant protein Caspase 8 isoform B

Immunogen Sequence: Gi # 15718706,
sequence 266-436

The product is a clear, colorless solution in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Species Reactivity: Human

Tested Applications: WB

Recommended Dilutions: Recommended starting dilution for Western blot analysis is 1:500, for tissue or cell staining 1:200.

Note: Optimal concentrations and conditions for each application should be determined by the user.

Precautions and Disclaimer
This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Due to the sodium azide content a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for this product has been sent to the attention of the safety officer of your institution. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability
For continuous use, store at 2–8 °C for up to one week. For extended storage, store in –20 °C freezer in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frostfree" freezers, is not recommended. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

KAA,LPG,MAM 02/10-1