

Datasheet for ABIN537403

anti-CASP14 antibody**3** Images**2** Publications[Go to Product page](#)

Overview

Quantity:	50 µL
Target:	CASP14
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Gerbil
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This CASP14 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

Product Details

Purpose:	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against full length recombinant CASP14.
Immunogen:	Recombinant protein corresponding to full length human CASP14.

Target Details

Target:	CASP14
Alternative Name:	Caspase-14 (CASP14 Products)

Application Details

Application Notes:	The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

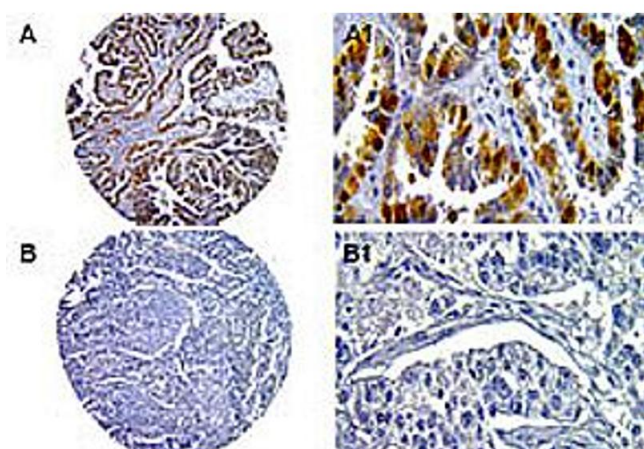
Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	In serum (0.05 % sodium azide)
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Publications

Product cited in: Kashuba, Li, Wang, Senchenko, Protopopov, Malyukova, Kutsenko, Kadyrova, Zabarovska, Muravenko, Zelenin, Kisselev, Kuzmin, Minna, Winberg, Ernberg, Braga, Lerman, Klein, Zabarovsky. "RBSP3 (HYA22) is a tumor suppressor gene implicated in major epithelial malignancies." in: **Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America**, Vol. 101, Issue 14, pp. 4906-11, (2004) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded sections from a human ovarian cancer tissue microarray stained for CASP14 expression. Using CASP14 polyclonal antibody at 1 : 2000. Low (A) and high (B) stage ovarian tumor tissue cores. High magnification from areas of the tissue cores (A1 and B1) . Decreased CASP14 expression was seen in the high grade, compared to the low grade tumor. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.

Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of CASP14. Tissue lysates (50 ug/lane) and recombinant human CASP14 were (Hu C14, 15 ng) were western blotted with CASP14 polyclonal antibody at 1 : 2000. The antisera detected both the proform of CASP14, and the large and small subunits of active/cleaved CASP14.

Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections of human cervix stained for CASP14 expression. Using CASP14 polyclonal antibody at 1 : 2000. A. Normal cervix (squamous epithelium) . B. CIN1 (low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, mild dysplasia) . C. CIN2 (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion, moderate dysplasia) . D. CIN3 (high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion ; severe dysplasia-carcinoma in situ) . In normal cervi, CASP14 staining was found most in the midzone layer, but was absent from the basal/parabasal cell layer where mitotically active cells are known to reside. This suggests induction of CASP14 expression with differentiation. CASP14 expression declined progressively during malignant transformation as the histologic severity of the cervical atypia advanced from CIN1 to CIN3. Hematoxylin-eosin counterstain.

