

Datasheet for ABIN7202019

**anti-Caspase 1 antibody (Cleaved-Asp210)**

3 Images

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## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	Caspase 1 (CASP1)
Binding Specificity:	AA 130-210, Cleaved-Asp210
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Caspase 1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunofluorescence (IF)

## Product Details

Purpose:	Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human Caspase-1 at AA range: 130-210
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of fragment of activated Caspase-1 protein resulting from cleavage adjacent to D210.
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen

## Target Details

Target:	Caspase 1 (CASP1)
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## Target Details

Alternative Name:	Caspase-1 ( <a href="#">CASP1 Products</a> )
Background:	<p>Rabbit Anti-Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody,CASP1, IL1BC, IL1BCE, Caspase-1, CASP-1, Interleukin-1 beta convertase, IL-1BC, Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme, ICE, IL-1 beta-converting enzyme, p45,CASP1 (caspase 1) 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. CASP1 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. CASP1 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.,Caspase-1</p>
Gene ID:	834
UniProt:	<a href="#">P29466</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Apoptosis</a> , <a href="#">Interferon-gamma Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity</a> , <a href="#">Inflammasome</a>

## Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: WB (1:500-1:2000), IF (1:50-1:300), IHC-P (1:50-1:300), ELISA (1:20000). Not yet tested in other applications.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

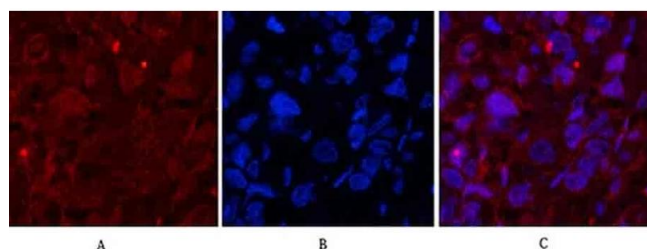
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS containing 50 % Glycerol, 0.5 % BSA and 0.02 % Sodium Azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Handling

Storage: -20 °C

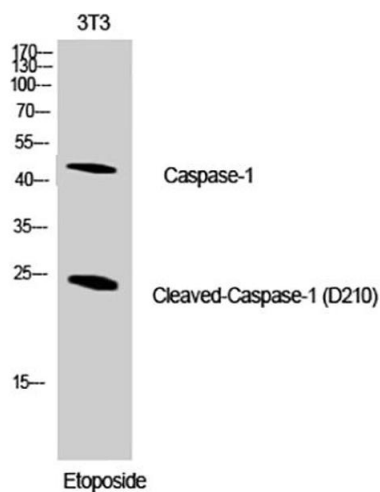
Storage Comment: Stable for one year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Images



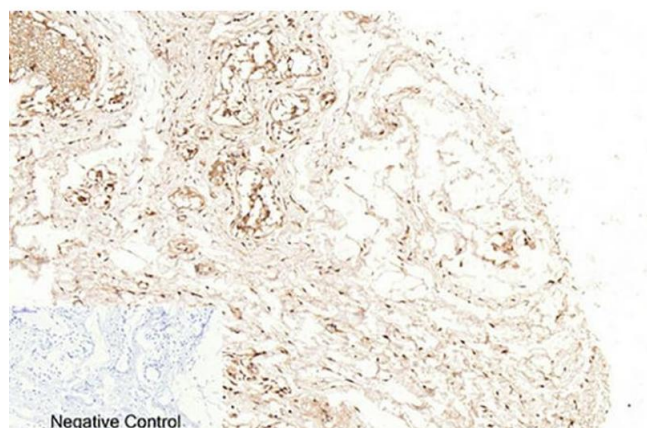
### Immunofluorescence

**Image 1.** Immunofluorescence analysis of human breast cancer tissue. 1, Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Cy3 Labeled secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B.



### Western Blotting

**Image 2.** Western Blot analysis of NIH-3T3 cells using Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:1000.



### Immunohistochemistry

**Image 3.** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast tissue. 1, Cleaved-Caspase-1 (D210) Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4 °C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98 °C, 20 min). 3, secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30 min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.