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# anti-Caspase 8 antibody





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## Overview

Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	Caspase 8 (CASP8)
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunofluorescence (IF)

## **Product Details**

Purpose:	Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody
Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein
Isotype:	lgG1
Specificity:	The antibody detects endogenous Caspase-8 protein.
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen

# Target Details

Target:	Caspase 8 (CASP8)
Alternative Name:	Caspase-8 (CASP8 Products)
Background:	Mouse Anti-Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody, CASP8 (caspase 8) encodes 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 that 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. Many alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described, although not all variants have had their full-length sequences determined.,Caspase-8

Gene ID: 841

UniProt: Q14790

Pathways: Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, TLR Signaling, Activation of Innate immune

Response, Tube Formation, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity, Toll-Like Receptors

Cascades

# **Application Details**

Application Notes: Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: WB (1:1000-1:2000), IF (1:100-1:200), IHC-P (1:200-1:500).

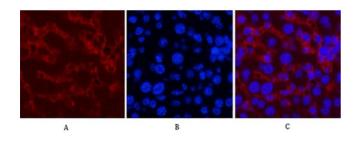
Restrictions: For Research Use only

#### Handling

- I lariulling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium Azide as preservative and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Stable for one year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product,

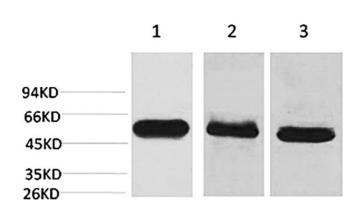
centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

### **Images**



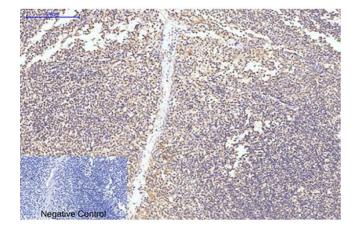
#### **Immunofluorescence**

**Image 1.** Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse liver tissue. 1, Caspase-8 Monoclonal 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 1) Hela, 2) mouse brain tissue, 3) rat brain tissue using Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody.



#### **Immunohistochemistry**

**Image 3.** Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffinembedded human tonsil tissue. 1, Caspase-8 Monoclonal 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.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN7202063.