

Phospho-Caspase 6(S257) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP3043a

Product Information

| Application | WB, IHC-P, E |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Primary Accession | <u>P55212</u> |
| Other Accession | <u>O35397, O08738, Q3T0P5</u> |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Predicted | Bovine, Mouse, Rat |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Clone Names | RB06896 |
| Calculated MW | 33310 |
| | |

Additional Information

| Gene ID | 839 |
|--------------------|--|
| Other Names | Caspase-6, CASP-6, Apoptotic protease Mch-2, Caspase-6 subunit p18, Caspase-6 subunit p11, CASP6, MCH2 |
| Target/Specificity | This Caspase 6 Antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S257 of human Caspase 6. |
| Dilution | WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| Format | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification. |
| Storage | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Precautions | Phospho-Caspase 6(S257) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

Protein Information

| Name | CASP6 (<u>HGNC:1507</u>) |
|----------|--|
| Function | Cysteine protease that plays essential roles in programmed cell death, axonal degeneration, development and innate immunity (PubMed: <u>19133298</u> , PubMed: <u>22858542</u> , PubMed: <u>27032039</u> , PubMed: <u>28864531</u> , |

PubMed:30420425, PubMed:32298652, PubMed:8663580). Acts as a noncanonical executioner caspase during apoptosis: localizes in the nucleus and cleaves the nuclear structural protein NUMA1 and lamin A/LMNA thereby inducing nuclear shrinkage and fragmentation (PubMed:11953316, PubMed:<u>17401638</u>, PubMed:<u>8663580</u>, PubMed:<u>9463409</u>). Lamin-A/LMNA cleavage is required for chromatin condensation and nuclear disassembly during apoptotic execution (PubMed:<u>11953316</u>). Acts as a regulator of liver damage by promoting hepatocyte apoptosis: in absence of phosphorylation by AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), catalyzes cleavage of BID, leading to cytochrome c release, thereby participating in nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (PubMed:<u>32029622</u>). Cleaves PARK7/DJ-1 in cells undergoing apoptosis (By similarity). Involved in intrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage of RIPK1 (PubMed:22858542). Furthermore, cleaves many transcription factors such as NF-kappa-B and cAMP response element-binding protein/CREBBP (PubMed:<u>10559921</u>, PubMed:<u>14657026</u>). Cleaves phospholipid scramblase proteins XKR4 and XKR9 (By similarity). In addition to apoptosis, involved in different forms of programmed cell death (PubMed:32298652). Plays an essential role in defense against viruses by acting as a central mediator of the ZBP1-mediated pyroptosis, apoptosis, and necroptosis (PANoptosis), independently of its cysteine protease activity (PubMed: 32298652). PANoptosis is a unique inflammatory programmed cell death, which provides a molecular scaffold that allows the interactions and activation of machinery required for inflammasome/pyroptosis, apoptosis and necroptosis (PubMed:<u>32298652</u>). Mechanistically, interacts with RIPK3 and enhances the interaction between RIPK3 and ZBP1, leading to ZBP1-mediated inflammasome activation and cell death (PubMed:<u>32298652</u>). Plays an essential role in axon degeneration during axon pruning which is the remodeling of axons during neurogenesis but not apoptosis (By similarity). Regulates B-cell programs both during early development and after antigen stimulation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus

Background

Caspase 6 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. This protein could be processed by caspases 7, 8 and 10, and is thought to function as a downstream enzyme in the caspase activation cascade.

References

Kalinin, A.E., et al., J. Invest. Dermatol. 124(1):46-55 (2005). Suzuki, A., et al., Oncogene 23(42):7067-7075 (2004). Horowitz, P.M., et al., J. Neurosci. 24(36):7895-7902 (2004). Schmeck, B., et al., Infect. Immun. 72(9):4940-4947 (2004). Mendez, E., et al., J. Virol. 78(16):8601-8608 (2004).

Images

Dot blot analysis of Phospho-Caspase 6(S257) Antibody Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. AP3043a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antobodies working concentration was 0. 5ug per ml



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