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Phospho-Caspase 9(S196) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3044a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P55211
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB6898
Calculated MW	46281

Additional Information

Gene ID	842
Other Names	Caspase-9, CASP-9, Apoptotic protease Mch-6, Apoptotic protease-activating factor 3, APAF-3, ICE-like apoptotic protease 6, ICE-LAP6, Caspase-9 subunit p35, Caspase-9 subunit p10, CASP9, MCH6
Target/Specificity	This Phospho-Caspase 9-S196 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S196 of human caspase 9.
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 9(S196) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	CASP9
Synonyms	MCH6
Function	Involved in the activation cascade of caspases responsible for apoptosis execution. Binding of caspase-9 to Apaf-1 leads to activation of the protease

	which then cleaves and activates effector caspases caspase-3 (CASP3) or caspase-7 (CASP7). Promotes DNA damage- induced apoptosis in a ABL1/c-Abl-dependent manner. Proteolytically cleaves poly(ADP-ribose) polymerase (PARP). Cleaves BIRC6 following inhibition of BIRC6-caspase binding by DIABLO/SMAC (PubMed:36758105, PubMed:36758106).
Tissue Location	Ubiquitous, with highest expression in the heart, moderate expression in liver, skeletal muscle, and pancreas. Low levels in all other tissues. Within the heart, specifically expressed in myocytes.

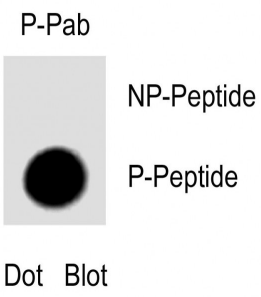
Background

Caspase 9 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 is processed by caspase APAF1; this step is thought to be one of the earliest in the caspase activation cascade.

References

Martin, M.C., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(15):15449-15455 (2005).
Raina, D., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 280(12):11147-11151 (2005).
Cornelis, S., et al., Oncogene 24(9):1552-1562 (2005).
Mohammad, R.M., et al., Mol. Cancer Ther. 4(1):13-21 (2005).
Tacconi, S., et al., Exp. Neurol. 190(1):254-262 (2004).

Images



Dot blot analysis of Phospho-Caspase 9(S196) Antibody Phospho-specific Pab (Cat. AP3044a) on nitrocellulose membrane. 50ng of Phospho-peptide or Non Phospho-peptide per dot were adsorbed. Antobodies working concentration was 0. 5ug per ml.

Citations

- Microenvironment mesenchymal cells protect ovarian cancer cell lines from apoptosis by inhibiting XIAP inactivation.