

Caspase-12 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP52032

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q6UXS9
Reactivity	Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	38907
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from the middle of human Caspase-12
Epitope Specificity	201-300/420
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Caspases are cysteine proteases that cleave C-terminal aspartic acid residues on their substrate molecules. This gene is most highly related to members of the ICE subfamily of caspases that process inflammatory cytokines. In rodents, the homolog of this gene mediates apoptosis in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress. However, in humans this gene contains a polymorphism for the presence or absence of a premature stop codon. The majority of human individuals have the premature stop codon and produce a truncated non-functional protein. The read-through codon occurs primarily in individuals of African descent and carriers have endotoxin hypo-responsiveness and an increased susceptibility to severe sepsis. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	100506742
Other Names	Inactive caspase-12, CASP-12, CASP12
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	CASP12
Function	May function as a negative regulator of inflammatory responses and innate immunity. May reduce cytokine release in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide during infection. Reduces activation of NF-kappa-B in response to TNF (PubMed: 15129283). May lack protease activity (Probable).
Tissue Location	Widely expressed, with highest levels in lung.

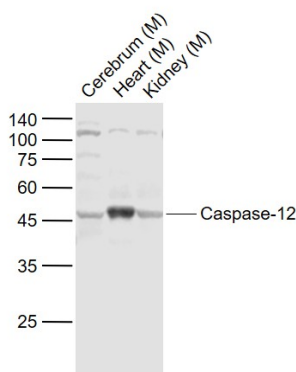
Background

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References

van de Craen M.,et al.FEBS Lett. 403:61-69(1997).
Carninci P.,et al.Science 309:1559-1563(2005).
Yoneda T.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 276:13935-13940(2001).

Images



Sample:

Lane 1: Cerebrum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Lane 2: Heart (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

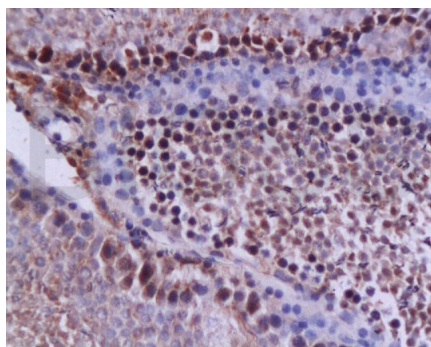
Lane 3: Kidney (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Caspase-12 (AP52032) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 45/52 kD

Observed band size: 46 kD



Tissue/cell: rat testis tissue(high fat); 4%

Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling

bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3%

Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal

goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-NPY/Neuropeptide Y Polyclonal

Antibody, Unconjugated(AP52032) 1:200, overnight at

4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary

antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.