

Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68843

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q14790
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	55391

Additional Information

Gene ID	841
Other Names	CASP8; MCH5; Caspase-8; CASP-8; Apoptotic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; CAP4; FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease; FADD-like ICE; FLICE; ICE-like apoptotic protease 5; MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog; MACH
Dilution	WB~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20°C

Protein Information

Name	CASP8 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9931493, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1509}
Function	Thiol protease that plays a key role in programmed cell death by acting as a molecular switch for apoptosis, necroptosis and pyroptosis, and is required to prevent tissue damage during embryonic development and adulthood (PubMed: 23516580 , PubMed: 35338844 , PubMed: 35446120 , PubMed: 8681376 , PubMed: 8681377 , PubMed: 8962078 , PubMed: 9006941 , PubMed: 9184224). Initiator protease that induces extrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of effector caspases responsible for FAS/CD95-mediated and TNFRSF1A-induced cell death (PubMed: 23516580 , PubMed: 35338844 , PubMed: 35446120 , PubMed: 8681376 , PubMed: 8681377 , PubMed: 8962078 , PubMed: 9006941 , PubMed: 9184224). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10

(PubMed:[16916640](#), PubMed:[8962078](#), PubMed:[9006941](#)). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/TNFRSF6 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed:[8681376](#), PubMed:[8681377](#)). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed:[9184224](#)). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed:[9184224](#)). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed:[9184224](#)). In addition to extrinsic apoptosis, also acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis: acts by cleaving RIPK1 at 'Asp-324', which is crucial to inhibit RIPK1 kinase activity, limiting TNF-induced apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory response (PubMed:[31827280](#), PubMed:[31827281](#)). Also able to initiate pyroptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of gasdermin-C and -D (GSDMC and GSDMD, respectively): gasdermin cleavage promotes release of the N-terminal moiety that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:[32929201](#), PubMed:[34012073](#)). Initiates pyroptosis following inactivation of MAP3K7/TAK1 (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of innate immunity by mediating cleavage and inactivation of N4BP1 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, thereby promoting cytokine production (By similarity). May participate in the Granzyme B (GZMB) cell death pathways (PubMed:[8755496](#)). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed:[8681376](#)). Independent of its protease activity, promotes cell migration following phosphorylation at Tyr-380 (PubMed:[18216014](#), PubMed:[27109099](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Note=Recruitment to lamellipodia of migrating cells is enhanced by phosphorylation at Tyr-380

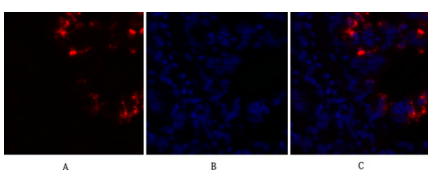
Tissue Location

Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle

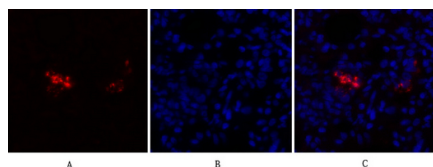
Background

Most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNFRSF1A induced cell death. Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor. The resulting aggregate called death- inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation. The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases. Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC. Cleaves and activates CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10. May participate in the GZMB apoptotic pathways. Cleaves ADPRT. Hydrolyzes the small-molecule substrate, Ac-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp-|-AMC. Likely target for the cowpox virus CRMA death inhibitory protein. Isoform 5, isoform 6, isoform 7 and isoform 8 lack the catalytic site and may interfere with the pro-apoptotic activity of the complex.

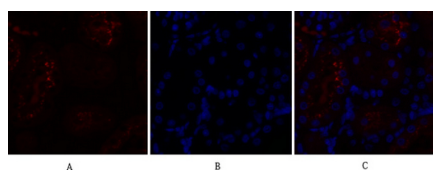
Images



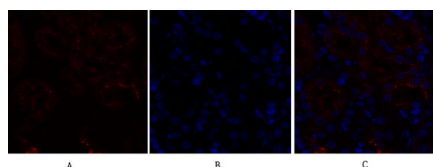
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue.
1, Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture C: merge of A+B



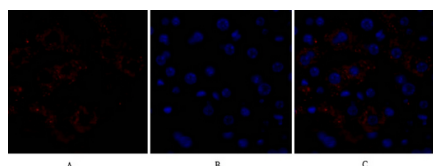
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue.
1, Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



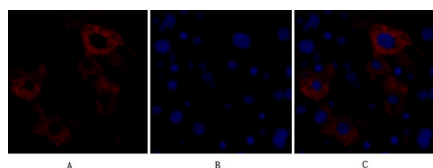
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue.
1, Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



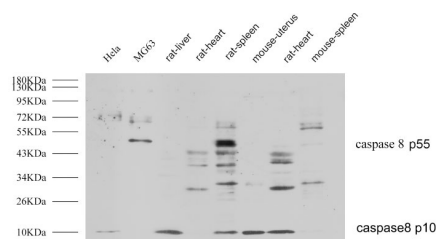
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue.
1, Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue.
1, Caspase-8 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

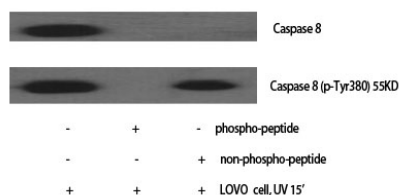


Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-liver tissue.
1, Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50 min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10 min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

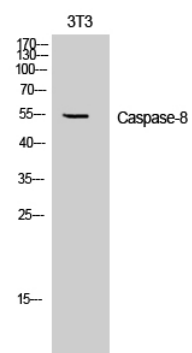


Western Blot analysis of various cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:1000 (4°C overnight). Secondary antibody: Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800 (diluted at 1:5000, 25°C, 1 hour). Cell lysate was extracted by Minute™ Plasma Membrane Protein Isolation and Cell Fractionation Kit (SM-005, Inventbiotech, MN, USA).

Western Blot analysis of various cells using Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody



Western Blot analysis of 3T3 cells using Caspase-8 Polyclonal Antibody



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