

Caspase-8 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90105

Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Clonality Other Names	WB, IF, ICC <u>Q14790</u> Human Monoclonal FADD-like ICE; FLICE; ICE8; MACH; MCH5; MORT1-associated CED-3 homolog; CAP4; Caspase-8 precursor;
lsotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	55391

Additional Information

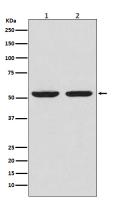
Dilution Purification Immunogen	WB 1:500~1:2000 ICC/IF 1:50~1:100 Affinity-chromatography A synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-8
Description	This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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:8681376, PubMed:9006941, PubMed:35338844, PubMed:9006941, 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: <u>8681376</u> , PubMed: <u>8681377</u>). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed: <u>9184224</u>). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed: <u>9184224</u>). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed: <u>9184224</u>). 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: <u>31827280</u> , PubMed: <u>31827281</u>). 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: <u>32929201</u> , PubMed: <u>34012073</u>). 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: <u>8755496</u>). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed: <u>8681376</u>). Independent of its protease activity, promotes cell migration following phosphorylation at Tyr-380 (PubMed: <u>18216014</u> , PubMed: <u>27109099</u>).
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

Images



Western blot analysis of Caspase-8 expression in(1) Jurkat cell lysate; (2)HeLa cell lysate.

Image not found : 202311/AP90105-IF.jpgImmunofluorescent analysis of K562cells, using
Caspase-8 Antibody .Image not found : 202311/AP90105-wb6.jpgIdentification of Chaetocin as a Potent non-ROS-mediated
Anticancer Drug Candidate for Gastric Cancer. - j cancer

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