

Caspase-1 Antibody

Rabbit mAb Catalog # AP90455

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IHCPrimary AccessionP29466ReactivityRat, HumanClonalityMonoclonal

Other Names CASP-1; ICE; IL-1 beta converting enzyme; IL-1BC; IL1BCE; caspase-1;

IsotypeRabbit IgGHostRabbitCalculated MW45159

Additional Information

Dilution WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200

Purification Affinity-chromatography

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-1

Description Thiol protease that cleaves IL-1 beta between an Asp and an Ala, releasing the

mature cytokine which is involved in a variety of inflammatory processes. Important for defense against pathogens. Cleaves and activates sterol regulatory element binding proteins (SREBPs). Can also promote apoptosis.

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 CASP1

Synonyms IL1BC, IL1BCE

Function Thiol protease involved in a variety of inflammatory processes by

proteolytically cleaving other proteins, such as the precursors of the inflammatory cytokines interleukin-1 beta (IL1B) and interleukin 18 (IL18) as well as the pyroptosis inducer Gasdermin-D (GSDMD), into active mature peptides (PubMed:15326478, PubMed:15498465, PubMed:1574116,

PubMed:26375003, PubMed:32051255, PubMed:37993714, PubMed:7876192, PubMed:9334240). Plays a key role in cell immunity as an inflammatory response initiator: once activated through formation of an inflammasome complex, it initiates a pro-inflammatory response through the cleavage of the two inflammatory cytokines IL1B and IL18, releasing the mature cytokines which are involved in a variety of inflammatory processes (PubMed:15326478, PubMed:15498465, PubMed:1574116, PubMed:32051255, PubMed:7876192). Cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1 (PubMed:15498465,

PubMed: 1574116, PubMed: 7876192). Also initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway, through cleavage of GSDMD (PubMed: 26375003). In contrast to cleavage of interleukin IL1B, recognition and cleavage of GSDMD is not strictly dependent on the consensus cleavage site but depends on an exosite interface on CASP1 that recognizes and binds the Gasdermin-D, C-terminal (GSDMD-CT) part (PubMed: 32051255, PubMed: 32109412, PubMed: 32553275). Cleaves and activates CASP7 in response to bacterial infection, promoting plasma membrane repair (PubMed: 22464733). Upon inflammasome activation, during DNA virus infection but not RNA virus challenge, controls antiviral immunity through the cleavage of CGAS, rendering it inactive (PubMed: 28314590). In apoptotic cells, cleaves SPHK2 which is released from cells and remains enzymatically active extracellularly (PubMed: 20197547).

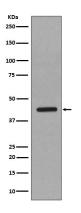
Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane

Tissue Location

Expressed in larger amounts in spleen and lung. Detected in liver, heart, small intestine, colon, thymus, prostate, skeletal muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, kidney and testis. No expression in the brain.

Images



Western blot analysis of Caspase-1 in HeLa cell lysate.

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver, using Caspase-1 Antibody.

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