

# Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10204

## **Specification**

## Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Product Information

**Application** WB **Primary Accession** 089110 Other Accession BC006737 Reactivity Mouse, Rat Host **Rabbit** Clonality **Polyclonal** Isotype Rabbit IgG Calculated MW 55357

## Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID 12370** 

Application & Usage Western blotting (0.5-4 μg/ml) in samples

from mouse and rat origins. However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The antibody detects the 25 kDa large subunit of caspase-8. It does not

detect the full-length of caspase-8.

**Other Names** 

CASP8, MGC78473, CASP-8, MACH, procaspase-8, MCH5, ALPS2B, FLICE, CAP4, EC 3.4.22.61

Target/Specificity

Caspase-8 (Active)

**Antibody Form** 

Liquid

**Appearance** 

Colorless liquid

#### **Formulation**

 $100~\mu g$  (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, and 0.01% thimerosal.

## **Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage** 

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions** 



#### **Precautions**

Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Protein Information

### Name CASP8

#### **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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12065591" target=" blank">12065591</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18455983" target=" blank">18455983</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30361383" target=" blank">30361383</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30381458" target=" blank">30381458</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31511692" target="blank">31511692</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31748744" target="blank">31748744</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33397971" target="blank">33397971</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9654089" target=" blank">9654089</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9837723" target=" blank">9837723</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24813849" target=" blank">24813849</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24813850" target=" blank">24813850</a>). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (By similarity). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/CD95 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29440439" target=" blank">29440439</a>). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (By similarity). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (By similarity). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (By similarity). In addition to extrinsic apoptosis, also acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis: acts by cleaving RIPK1 at 'Asp-325', which is crucial to inhibit RIPK1 kinase activity, limiting TNF-induced apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31511692" target="\_blank">31511692</a>). 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:<a

 $href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30361383" target="\_blank">30361383</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30381458" target="\_blank">30381458</a>). Initiates pyroptosis following inactivation of MAP3K7/TAK1 (PubMed:<a$ 

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30361383" target="\_blank">30361383</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30381458" target="\_blank">30381458</a>). Also acts as a regulator of innate immunity by mediating cleavage and inactivation of N4BP1 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, thereby promoting cytokine production (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32971525" target="\_blank">32971525</a>). May participate in the Granzyme B (GZMB) cell death pathways (By similarity). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12065591" target="\_blank">12065591</a>).

### **Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates into the nucleus during apoptosis.

### **Tissue Location**



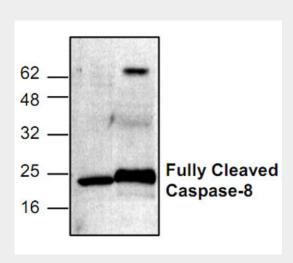
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in spleen, thymus, lung, liver and kidney. Lower expression in heart, brain, testis and skeletal muscle

## Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

# Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of caspase-8 expression in mouse intestine and rat kidney tissue lysate.

# Caspase-8 (Active) Antibody - Background

Caspase-8, a member of the caspase-family of proteases, plays a key role in mediating Fas (CD95) and TNF induced apoptosis. Caspase-8 is synthesized as inactive pro-enzyme and activation of the enzyme involves proteolytic cleavage that leads to the release of the active p18 and p10 subunits. Activated caspase-8 is able to cleave and activate downstream caspases, such as caspase-3, -6, -7 and a death agonist member of the Bcl-2/Bcl-xL family, Bid, leading to apoptosis.