

**CASP8 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6559b****Specification**

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**CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q14790</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	432-461

**CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 841**Other Names**

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, Caspase-8 subunit p18, Caspase-8 subunit p10, CASP8, MCH5

**Target/Specificity**

This CASP8 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 432-461 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human CASP8.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000

FC~~1:25

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

CASP8 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - 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:[8681376](#), PubMed:[8681377](#), PubMed:[9006941](#), PubMed:[9184224](#), PubMed:[8962078](#), PubMed:[35446120](#), PubMed:[35338844](#)). 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:[8681376](#), PubMed:[8681377](#), PubMed:[9006941](#), PubMed:[9184224](#), PubMed:[8962078](#), PubMed:[35446120](#), PubMed:[35338844](#)). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (PubMed:[8962078](#), PubMed:[9006941](#), PubMed:[16916640](#)). 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

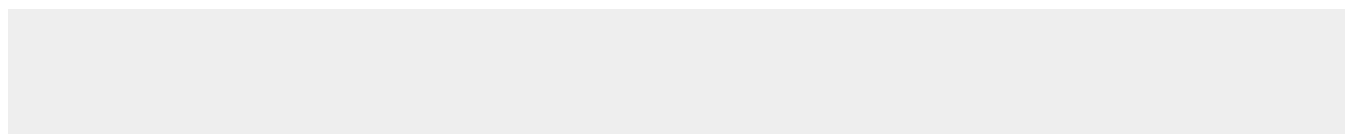
Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle

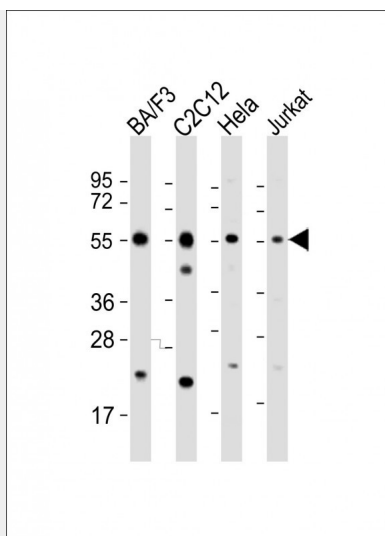
### CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

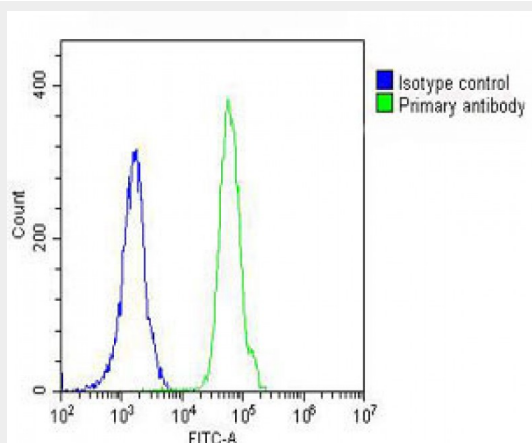
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Images





All lanes : Anti-CASP8 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: BA/F3 whole cell lysate Lane 2: C2C12 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Hela whole cell lysate Lane 4: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 55 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with AP6559b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP6559b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(OH191631) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG (1µg/1x10<sup>6</sup> cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

### CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Background

CASP8 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. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in

neurodegenerative diseases.

#### **CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Ji,G., Hum. Reprod. 24 (10), 2439-2446 (2009)

#### **CASP8 Antibody (C-term) - Citations**

- [p-Cresol mediates autophagic cell death in renal proximal tubular cells.](#)