

Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448) Rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YP1824
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	IHC;WB
Target :	Caspase-8
Fields :	>>Platinum drug resistance;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Apoptosis - multiple species;>>Necroptosis;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>C-type lectin receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Huntington disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Salmonella infection;>>Legionellosis;>>Chagas disease;>>Toxoplasmosis;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer;>>Viral carcinogenesis;>>Viral myocarditis;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis
Gene Name :	CASP8 MCH5
Protein Name :	Caspase-8 (CASP-8) (EC 3.4.22.61) (Apoptotic cysteine protease) (Apoptotic protease Mch-5) (CAP4) (FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease) (FADD-like ICE) (FLICE) (ICE-like apoptotic protease 5) (MOR)
Human Gene Id :	841
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q14790
Mouse Gene Id :	12370
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	O89110
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448)
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448)

Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source : Rabbit, polyclonal

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

Purification : The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.

Concentration : 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 55kD

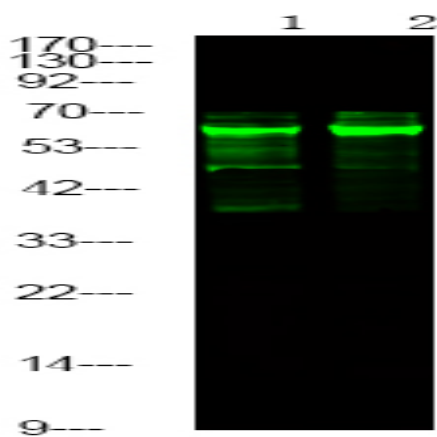
Background : caspase 8(CASP8) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes composed of a prodomain, a large protease 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. Many alt

Function : catalytic activity:Strict requirement for Asp at position P1 and has a preferred cleavage sequence of (Leu/Asp/Val)-Glu-Thr-Asp-|(Gly/Ser/Ala)., disease:Defects in CASP8 are the cause of caspase-8 deficiency (CASP8D) [MIM:607271]. CASP8D is a disorder resembling autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS). It is characterized by lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, and defective CD95-induced apoptosis of peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs). It leads to defects in activation of T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, and natural killer cells leading to immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent sinopulmonary and herpes simplex virus infections and poor responses to immunization., domain:Isoform 9 contains a N-terminal extension that is required for interaction with the BCAP31 complex., function:Most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNF

Subcellular Cytoplasm . Nucleus .

Expression :

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.

Products Images

Western Blot analysis of 1 Raji cell, 2 Serum-free treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000