

**Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABO10760****Specification**

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**Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P29452</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Caspase-1(CASP1) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 12362

**Other Names**

Caspase-1, CASP-1, 3.4.22.36, Interleukin-1 beta convertase, IL-1BC, Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme, ICE, IL-1 beta-converting enzyme, p45, Caspase-1 subunit p20, Caspase-1 subunit p10, Casp1, Il1bc

**Calculated MW**

45640 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Specificity**

High level expression seen in spleen and lung, low level expression seen in brain, heart, liver, kidney, testis and skeletal muscle.

**Protein Name**

Caspase-1

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of mouse CASP1(137-157aa LEKAQKLWKENPSEIYPIMNT), different from the related rat sequence by three amino acids.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.

**Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - Protein Information****Name** Casp1**Synonyms** Il1bc**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: [21147462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21147462)), PubMed: [32109412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32109412)). 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: [21147462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21147462)). Cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1 (PubMed: [21147462](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21147462)). Also initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway, through cleavage of GSDMD (PubMed: [32109412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32109412)). 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: [32109412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32109412)). Cleaves and activates CASP7 in response to bacterial infection, promoting plasma membrane repair (PubMed: [18667412](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18667412)), PubMed: [22464733](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22464733), PubMed: [35705808](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35705808)). 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28314590)). In apoptotic cells, cleaves SPHK2 which is released from cells and remains enzymatically active extracellularly (By similarity).

**Cellular Location**

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P29466}

**Tissue Location**

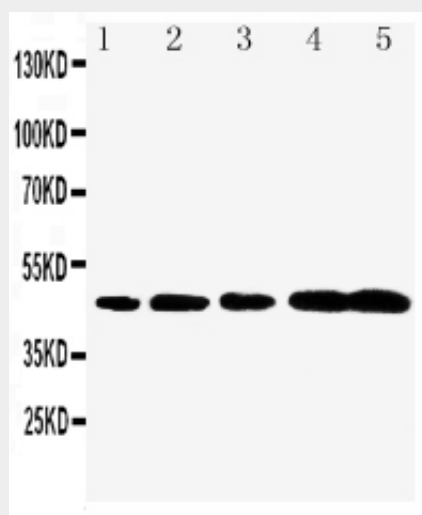
High level expression seen in spleen and lung, low level expression seen in brain, heart, liver, kidney, testis and skeletal muscle.

## Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - 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](#)

## Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - Images



Anti-Caspase-1(P20) antibody, ABO10760, Western blotting  
Lane 1: Rat Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 2: Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate  
Lane 3: Mouse Brain Tissue Lysate  
Lane 4: Mouse Spleen Tissue Lysate  
Lane 5: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate

## Anti-Caspase-1(P20) Antibody - Background

Caspase 1 is a cysteine protease that regulates inflammatory processes through its capacity to process and activate the interleukin-1-beta, IL18, and IL33 precursor proteins. It belongs to a family of cysteine proteases known as caspases that always cleave proteins following an aspartic acid residue. The Caspase1 gene consists of 10 exons spanning at least 10.6 kb. The Caspase 1 gene is mapped to 11q23, a site frequently involved in rearrangement in human cancers, including a number of leukemias and lymphomas, by Southern DNA blot analysis of rodent-human hybrids and by in situ hybridization to normal human metaphase chromosomes. Caspase 1 has been shown to induce cell necrosis or pyroptosis and may function in various developmental stages.