

### Caspase-1 Antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody Catalog # ABV10012

### **Specification**

### **Caspase-1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
Primary Accession P29466
Other Accession NP\_150636

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW 45159

### Caspase-1 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 834

Application & Usage Western blot analysis (0.5-4 μg/ml),

immunoprecipitation (4-8  $\mu g/ml$ ) and immunofluorescence (10-20  $\mu g/ml$ ). The

immunoaffinity purified antibody

recognizes 45 kDa procaspase-1 and the 20

kDa cleaved product.

### **Other Names**

CASP1, IL1BCE, P45, Interleukin-1 beta convertase, IL-1BC, IL1BC, p45, IL1B-convertase, CASP-1, ICE

## **Target/Specificity**

Caspase-1

### **Antibody Form**

Liquid

#### **Appearance**

Colorless liquid

#### **Formulation**

 $100~\mu g$  (0.2 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit anti-caspase-1 polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA, 0.01% thimerosal.

## **Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

## **Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

# **Background Descriptions**



### **Precautions**

Caspase-1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **Caspase-1 Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15326478" target=" blank">15326478</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15498465" target="blank">15498465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1574116" target="blank">1574116</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26375003" target="blank">26375003</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32051255" target="blank">32051255</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/37993714" target="\_blank">37993714</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7876192" target="blank">7876192</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9334240" target=" blank">9334240</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15326478" target="\_blank">15326478</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15498465" target="\_blank">15498465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1574116" target="blank">1574116</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32051255" target="blank">32051255</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7876192" target="blank">7876192</a>). Cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1 (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15498465" target=" blank">15498465</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1574116" target=" blank">1574116</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7876192" target="\_blank">7876192</a>). Also initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway, through cleavage of GSDMD (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26375003" target="\_blank">26375003</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32051255" target=" blank">32051255</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32109412" target="\_blank">32109412</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32553275" target="\_blank">32553275</a>). Cleaves and activates CASP7 in response to bacterial infection, promoting plasma membrane repair (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22464733" target=" blank">22464733</a>). Upon inflammasome activation, during DNA virus infection but not RNA virus challenge, controls antiviral immunity through the cleavage of CGAS, rendering it inactive (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28314590" target="\_blank">28314590</a>). In apoptotic cells, cleaves SPHK2 which is released from cells and remains enzymatically active extracellularly (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20197547" target=" blank">20197547</a>).

**Cellular Location**Cytoplasm. Cell membrane

**Tissue Location** 



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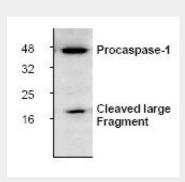
Expressed in larger amounts in spleen and lung. Detected in liver, heart, small intestine, colon, thymus, prostate, skeletal muscle, peripheral blood leukocytes, kidney and testis. No expression in the brain.

## Caspase-1 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-1 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of Caspase-1 expression in Rat liver tissue lysate.

# Caspase-1 Antibody - Background

Caspase family of cysteine proteases has been shown to play a key role in apoptosis. Caspase-1 (ICE, interleukin-1β-converting enzyme) is the mammalian caspase responsible for the proteolytic conversion of the proforms of interleukin-1β and IL-18 into active cytokines. Like other caspases, Caspase-1 itself is synthesized as a pro-enzyme that is cleaved during activation into a large (20 kDa) and small (10 kDa) subunits. The cellular role of caspase-1 appears limited to cytokine activation as they do not have obvious roles in apoptosis.