

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody [Clone]
Catalog # AH11384**Specification****Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Application | WB, IHC, IF, FC |
| Primary Accession | P10144 |
| Other Accession | 3002 , 1051 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit / IgG |
| Calculated MW | 29-32kDa KDa |

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 3002**Other Names**

Granzyme B, 3.4.21.79, C11, CTLA-1, Cathepsin G-like 1, CTSL1, Cytotoxic T-lymphocyte proteinase 2, Lymphocyte protease, Fragmentin-2, Granzyme-2, Human lymphocyte protein, HLP, SECT, T-cell serine protease 1-3E, GZMB, CGL1, CSPB, CTLA1, GRB

Application Note

WB~~1:1000
IHC~~1:100~500
IF~~1:50~200
FC~~1:10~50

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information**Name** GZMB {ECO:0000303|PubMed:32188940, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4709}**Function**

Abundant protease in the cytosolic granules of cytotoxic T- cells and NK-cells which activates caspase-independent pyroptosis when delivered into the target cell through the immunological synapse (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/1985927> target="_blank">1985927, PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/3262682>

target="_blank">3262682, PubMed:3263427). It cleaves after Asp (PubMed:1985927, PubMed:8258716). Once delivered into the target cell, acts by catalyzing cleavage of gasdermin-E (GSDME), releasing the pore-forming moiety of GSDME, thereby triggering pyroptosis and target cell death (PubMed:31953257, PubMed:32188940). Seems to be linked to an activation cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) responsible for apoptosis execution. Cleaves caspase-3, -9 and -10 (CASP3, CASP9 and CASP10, respectively) to give rise to active enzymes mediating apoptosis (PubMed:9852092). Cleaves and activates CASP7 in response to bacterial infection, promoting plasma membrane repair (By similarity).

Cellular Location

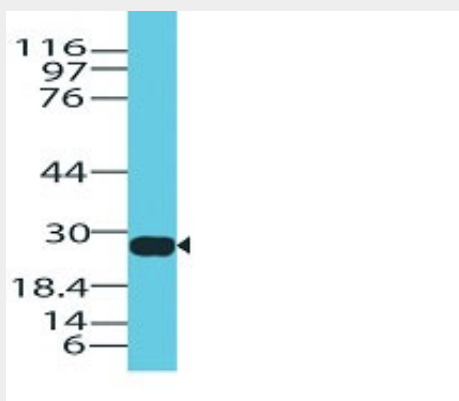
Secreted. Cytolytic granule. Note=Delivered into the target cell by perforin (PubMed:20038786).

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - 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](#)

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



Western Blot Analysis of human Stomach Lysate using Granzyme B Polyclonal Antibody (Rabbit)

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

Granzyme B is a member of the granule serine protease family stored specifically in NK cells or cytotoxic T cells. Cytolytic T lymphocytes (CTL) and natural killer (NK) cells share the ability to recognize, bind, and lyse specific target cells. They are thought to protect their host by lysing cells bearing on their surface 'non-self' antigens, usually peptides or proteins resulting from infection by intracellular pathogens. Granzyme B is crucial for the rapid induction of target cell apoptosis by

CTLs in the cell-mediated immune response. Granzyme B is useful as a marker in the identification of NK/T-cell lymphomas. High percentages of cytotoxic T-cells have been shown to be an unfavorable prognostic indicator in Hodgkin's Disease.

Granzyme B (NK/T-Cell Lymphoma Marker) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Shresta, S., et al. 1995. Natural killer and lymphokine-activated killer cells require granzyme B for the rapid induction of apoptosis in susceptible target cells. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 5679-5683