

### **COP1 Antibody (N-term)**

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP11328a

## **Specification**

### **COP1 Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application FC, WB,E Primary Accession Q5EG05

Other Accession P29466, NP 443121.1, NP 001017534.1

Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Polyclonal
Isotype
Calculated MW
Antigen Region
Restrict
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Rabbit IgG
22625
37-65

## **COP1 Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

#### **Gene ID** 114769

#### **Other Names**

Caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 16, Caspase recruitment domain-only protein 1, CARD-only protein 1, Caspase-1 inhibitor COP, Pseudo interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme, Pseudo-ICE, Pseudo-IL1B-converting enzyme, CARD16, COP, COP1

## Target/Specificity

This COP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 37-65 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human COP1.

#### **Dilution**

FC~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

#### **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**

COP1 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### COP1 Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information



#### Name CARD16

# Synonyms COP, COP1

**Function** Caspase inhibitor. Acts as a regulator of procaspase-1/CASP1 activation implicated in the regulation of the proteolytic maturation of pro-interleukin-1 beta (IL1B) and its release during inflammation. Inhibits the release of IL1B in response to LPS in monocytes. Also induces NF-kappa-B activation during the pro-inflammatory cytokine response. Also able to inhibit CASP1-mediated neuronal cell death, TNF- alpha, hypoxia-, UV-, and staurosporine-mediated cell death but not ER stress-mediated cell death. Acts by preventing activation of caspases CASP1 and CASP4, possibly by preventing the interaction between CASP1 and RIPK2.

#### **Tissue Location**

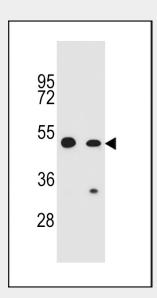
Widely expressed. Expressed at higher level in placenta, spleen, lymph node and bone marrow. Weakly or not expressed in thymus.

### **COP1** Antibody (N-term) - Protocols

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

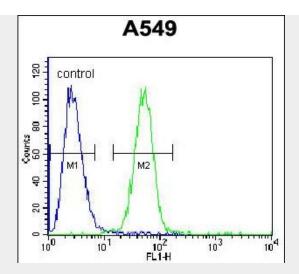
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## COP1 Antibody (N-term) - Images



COP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11328a) western blot analysis in CEM,A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the COP1 antibody detected the COP1 protein (arrow).





COP1 Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11328a) flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

# COP1 Antibody (N-term) - Background

Caspase inhibitor. Acts as a regulator of procaspase-1/CASP1 activation implicated in the regulation of the proteolytic maturation of pro-interleukin-1 beta (IL1B) and its release during inflammation. Inhibits the release of IL1B in response to LPS in monocytes. Also induces NF-kappa-B activation during the pro-inflammatory cytokine response. Also able to inhibit CASP1-mediated neuronal cell death, TNF-alpha, hypoxia-, UV-, and staurosporine-mediated cell death but not ER stress-mediated cell death. Acts by preventing activation of caspases CASP1 and CASP4, possibly by preventing the interaction between CASP1 and RIPK2.

## COP1 Antibody (N-term) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press: Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009) Wang, X., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1762(8):742-754(2006) Wang, X., et al. J. Neurosci. 25(50):11645-11654(2005) Lamkanfi, M., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 279(50):51729-51738(2004)