

## **FLASH Antibody**

Catalog # ASC10105

## Specification

# **FLASH Antibody - Product Information**

Application
Primary Accession
Other Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Isotype

Calculated MW Application Notes WB, ICC, IF Q9UKL3

AF165161, 5533376

Human Rabbit Polyclonal

IgG

220 kDa KDa

FLASH antibody can be used for detection of FLASH by Western blot at 0.5  $\mu$ g/mL. An approximate 220 kDa band can be

detected. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 10

μg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 10

μg/mL.

## **FLASH Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 9994

**Other Names** 

FLASH Antibody: CED-4, FLASH, RIP25, KIAA1315, CASP8-associated protein 2, FLICE-associated huge protein, caspase 8 associated protein 2

Target/Specificity

CASP8AP2;

# **Reconstitution & Storage**

FLASH antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

### **Precautions**

FLASH Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **FLASH Antibody - Protein Information**

Name CASP8AP2 (HGNC:1510)

#### **Function**

Participates in TNF-alpha-induced blockade of glucocorticoid receptor (GR) transactivation at the nuclear receptor coactivator level, upstream and independently of NF-kappa-B. Suppresses both NCOA2- and NCOA3-induced enhancement of GR transactivation. Involved in TNF-alpha-induced activation of NF-kappa-B via a TRAF2-dependent pathway. Acts as a downstream mediator for



CASP8-induced activation of NF-kappa-B. Required for the activation of CASP8 in FAS-mediated apoptosis. Required for histone gene transcription and progression through S phase.

#### **Cellular Location**

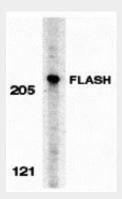
Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Nucleus, PML body. Mitochondrion. Note=Exported from the nucleus to the mitochondria upon FAS activation

## **FLASH Antibody - Protocols**

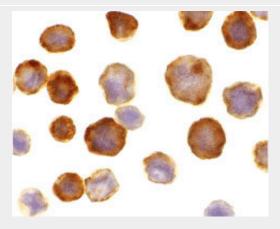
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

# **FLASH Antibody - Images**

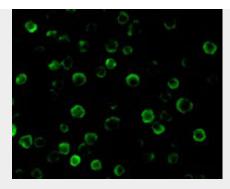


Western blot analysis of FLASH in HeLa whole cell lysate with FLASH antibody at 0.5 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of FLASH in HeLa cells with FLASH antibody at 10 μg/mL.





Immunofluorescence of FLASH in HeLa cells with FLASH antibody at 10 μg/mL.

# FLASH Antibody - Background

FLASH Antibody: A novel mammalian CED-4 homologous was recently identified and cloned in mouse and human and designated FLASH (for FLICE-associated huge protein). FLASH is involved in Fas induced apoptosis. It is recruited to Fas after the receptor cross-linking. Overexpression of wild type of FLASH facilitates and its dominant negative form inhibits Fas induced apoptosis. FLASH interacts with the DEDs of caspase-8 and FADD through the DED-like domain of FLASH and mediates activation of caspase-8. There are parallels between FLASH and Apaf-1/CED-4 although there are arguments against their structural similarity. FLASH is widely expressed.

## **FLASH Antibody - References**

Imai Y, Kimura T, Murakami A, Yajima N, Sakamaki K, Yonehara S. The CED-4-homologous protein FLASH is involved in Fas-mediated activation of caspase-8 during apoptosis. Nature 1999:398:777-85

Koonin EV, Aravind L, Hofmann K, Tschopp J, Dixit VM Apoptosis. Searching for FLASH domains. Nature 1999;401:662-3

Medema JP. Apoptosis. Life and death in a FLASH. Nature 1999;398:756-7 (WD0800)