

Caspase-1 Blocking Peptide
Catalog # PBV10005b**Specification**

Caspase-1 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	P29466
Other Accession	NP_150636
Gene ID	834
Calculated MW	45159

Caspase-1 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 834**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of active Caspase-1. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30 minutes at 37°C

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, IL1BCE

Target/Specificity

Caspase-1

Formulation

50 µg (0.2 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 0.1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

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

Caspase-1 Blocking Peptide - 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:15326478, PubMed:1574116, PubMed:7876192, PubMed:15498465, PubMed:9334240, PubMed:26375003, PubMed:32051255, PubMed:37993714). 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:1574116, PubMed:7876192, PubMed:15498465, PubMed:15326478, PubMed:32051255). Cleaves a tetrapeptide after an Asp residue at position P1 (PubMed:1574116, PubMed:7876192, PubMed:15498465). Also initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway, through cleavage of GSDMD (PubMed:26375003). 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:32051255, PubMed:32109412, PubMed:32553275). Cleaves and activates CASP7 in response to bacterial infection, promoting plasma membrane repair (PubMed:22464733). 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). In apoptotic cells, cleaves SPHK2 which is released from cells and remains enzymatically active extracellularly (PubMed:20197547).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Cell membrane

Tissue Location

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 Blocking Peptide - 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](#)

Caspase-1 Blocking Peptide - Images