

Caspase-8 Blocking Peptide
Catalog # PBV10006b**Specification**

Caspase-8 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	O89110
Other Accession	BC006737
Gene ID	12370
Calculated MW	55357

Caspase-8 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 12370**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of Caspase-8. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30-60 minutes at 37°C.

Other Names

Caspase-8, CASP-8, 3.4.22.61, Caspase-8 subunit p18, Caspase-8 subunit p10, Casp8

Target/Specificity

Caspase-8

Formulation

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

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

Caspase-8 Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Caspase-8 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** CASP8**Function**Thiol protease that plays a key role in programmed cell death by acting as a molecular switch for apoptosis, necroptosis and pyroptosis, and is required to prevent tissue damage during embryonic development and adulthood (PubMed: <http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12065591>)

target="_blank">12065591, PubMed:18455983, PubMed:30361383, PubMed:30381458, PubMed:31511692, PubMed:31748744, PubMed:33397971). Initiator protease that induces extrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of effector caspases responsible for FAS/CD95-mediated and TNFRSF1A-induced cell death (PubMed:9654089, PubMed:9837723, PubMed:24813849, PubMed:24813850). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (By similarity). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/CD95 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed:29440439). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (By similarity). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (By similarity). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (By similarity). In addition to extrinsic apoptosis, also acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis: acts by cleaving RIPK1 at 'Asp-325', which is crucial to inhibit RIPK1 kinase activity, limiting TNF-induced apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory response (PubMed:31511692). Also able to initiate pyroptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of gasdermin-C and -D (GSDMC and GSDMD, respectively): gasdermin cleavage promotes release of the N-terminal moiety that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:30361383, PubMed:30381458). Initiates pyroptosis following inactivation of MAP3K7/TAK1 (PubMed:30361383, PubMed:30381458). Also acts as a regulator of innate immunity by mediating cleavage and inactivation of N4BP1 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, thereby promoting cytokine production (PubMed:32971525). May participate in the Granzyme B (GZMB) cell death pathways (By similarity). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed:12065591).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Note=Translocates into the nucleus during apoptosis.

Tissue Location

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in spleen, thymus, lung, liver and kidney. Lower expression in heart, brain, testis and skeletal muscle

Caspase-8 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-8 Blocking Peptide - Images