

## Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Product type</b>            | Primary Antibody  |
| <b>Code</b>                    | BT-AP01212  |
| <b>Host</b>                    | Rabbit  |
| <b>Isotype</b>                 | IgG   |
| <b>Size</b>                    | 20ul, 50ul, 100ul   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>               | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 9. AA range:162-211   |
| <b>Mol wt</b>                  | 46281   |
| <b>Species reactivity</b>      | Human   |
| <b>Clonality</b>               | Polyclonal  |
| <b>Recommended application</b> | WB, IHC-p, IF, ELISA  |
| <b>Concentration</b>           | 1 mg/ml   |
| <b>Full name</b>               | Caspase-9 Antibody  |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                | CASP9; MCH6; Caspase-9; CASP-9; Apoptotic protease Mch-6; Apoptotic protease-activating factor 3; APAF-3; ICE-like apoptotic protease 6; ICE-LAP6 |

**This product is for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic procedure.**

### Background

CASP9 encodes a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce two subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This protein can undergo autoproteolytic processing and activation by the apoptosome, a protein complex of cytochrome c and the apoptotic peptidase activating factor 1; this step is thought to be one of the earliest in the caspase activation cascade. This protein is thought to play a central role in apoptosis and to be a tumor suppressor. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

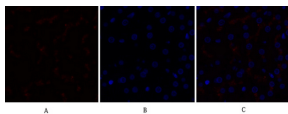
IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

IF: 1: 200 - 1: 1000

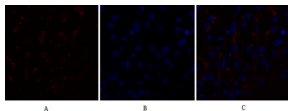
ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

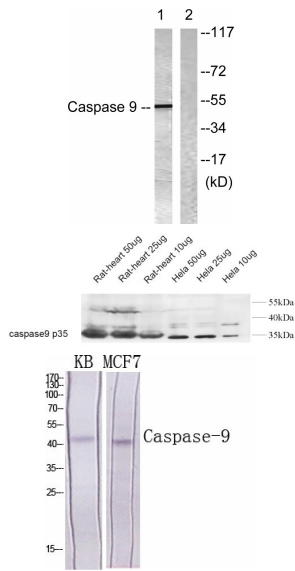
### Images



Immunofluorescence analysis of human-liver tissue. 1,Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



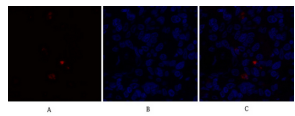
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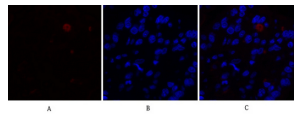
Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, treated with Calyculin 50nM 30', using Caspase 9 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

Western Blot analysis of various cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:1000(4°C overnight). Secondary antibody:Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800( diluted at 1:5000, 25°C, 1 hour).

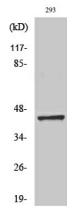
Western Blot analysis of various cells using Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



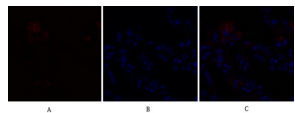
Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung-cancer tissue. 1,Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



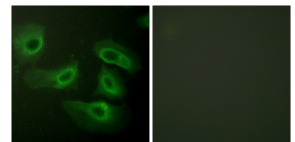
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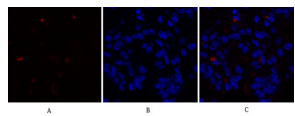
Western Blot analysis of 293 cells using Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:2000



Immunofluorescence analysis of human-lung-cancer tissue. 1,Caspase-9 Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Caspase 9 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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### Storage

-20°C for one year

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