

## Phospho-Caspase-1 (S376) Polyclonal Antibody

### Description

<b>Product type</b>	Primary Antibody
<b>Code</b>	BT-PHS00749
<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 1 around the phosphorylation site of Ser376. AA range:342-391
<b>Mol wt</b>	45159
<b>Species reactivity</b>	Human, mouse, rat
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Recommended application</b>	WB, IHC-p, ELISA
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Full name</b>	Phospho-Caspase-1 (S376) Antibody
<b>Synonyms</b>	CASP1; IL1BC; IL1BCE; Caspase-1; CASP-1; Interleukin-1 beta convertase; IL-1BC; Interleukin-1 beta-converting enzyme; ICE; IL-1 beta-converting enzyme; p45

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

### Background

CASP1 (caspase 1) encodes a protein which is 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 2 subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. CASP1 was identified by its ability to proteolytically cleave and activate the inactive precursor of interleukin-1, a cytokine involved in the processes such as inflammation, septic shock, and wound healing. CASP1 has been shown to induce cell apoptosis and may function in various developmental stages. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest a role in the pathogenesis of Huntington disease. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms.

### Recommended Dilution

WB: 1: 500 - 1: 2000

IHC: 1: 100 - 1: 300

ELISA: 1: 20000

Not yet tested in other applications.

### Images

No images.

### Storage

-20°C for one year