

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects human and mouse Caspase-7 precursor and the small Caspase-7 subunit that is generated during proteolytic activation.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	KLH-coupled mouse Caspase-7 synthetic peptide RHFESQSDDPRFNEKC
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Knockout Validated	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Caspase-7 (Cysteine-aspartic acid protease 7/Casp7; also CMH-1, ICE-LAP3 and Mch3) is a 32 kDa member of the peptidase C14A/IL-1 β -converting family of enzymes (1, 2, 3). It is widely expressed, except in brain, and is best known as an integral component of the apoptotic cascade. Caspase-7 is considered to be an executioner caspase, as a downstream mediator of apoptotic-associated proteolysis (2, 3). Upon activation, Caspase-7 is known to utilize a Cys residue to cleave multiple substrates, including PARP, procaspase 6, Gas2 and calpstatin (1). Human procaspase-7 is a 34-36 kDa, 303 amino acid (aa) protein (4, 5, 6). Normally, it is an inactive homodimer (1, 2, 7, 8). But following an upstream signal that activates processing proteases, procaspase-7 undergoes proteolytic cleavage to generate an N-terminal 23 aa propeptide, a 175 aa p20/20 kDa subunit (aa 24-198), and a 105 aa C-terminal p12/12 kDa subunit (5). The p20 and p12 subunits noncovalently heterodimerize, and subsequently associate with another p20/p12 heterodimer to form an active antiparallel homodimer. Additional processing of p20 may remove aa 24-36 to generate p18, while additional processing of p12 will remove aa 199-206 to generate p11 (9, 10). Multiple proteases can use Caspase-7 as a substrate, and include caspase-1, -3, -8, and -10, granzyme B, calpain-1 and Caspase-7 itself (3, 6, 9, 11). Caspase-7 is found in both cytosol and nucleus, and possesses a potential KKKK nuclear localization signal between aa 38-41 that likely undergoes sumoylation (9, 12). There are two potential isoform variants, one which shows an alternate start site 33 aa upstream of the standard start site, and a second that shows a 105 aa substitution for aa 149-303. Human and mouse Caspase-7 are 82% aa identical at the amino acid level.

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