

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Caspase-1 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1021408
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human Caspase-1 Asn120-Asp297 Accession # P29466
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.
ELISA	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	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-1, also known as IL-1 β -Converting Enzyme (ICE), is an aspartic protease that plays a key role in the inflammatory response and apoptosis. Caspase-1 precursor (about 50kDa) can be cleaved and the active enzyme consists of a complex of two 20 kDa (aa 120-297) and two 10 kDa (aa 317-404) subunits which associate following cleavage of inactive precursors. Caspase-1 is required for proteolytic cleavage of the IL-1 β precursor to form the active proinflammatory cytokine. Alternate splicing generates several additional Caspase-1 isoforms with deletions in the propeptide regions or also in the mature subunits. Within the large subunit, human Caspase 1 shares 61% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Caspase-1.

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