Product Datasheet

ASC/TMS1 Antibody - BSA Free
NBP1-78977

Unit Size: 0.1 ml

Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Reviews: 2 Publications: 53

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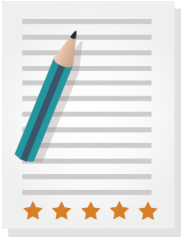
Updated 9/9/2025 v.20.1



NBP1-78977

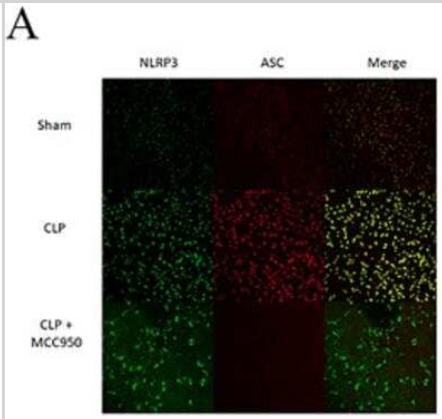
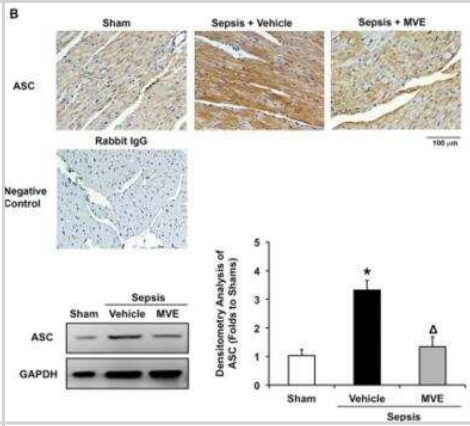
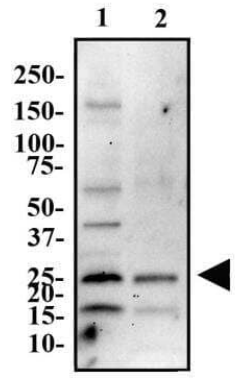
ASC/TMS1 Antibody - BSA Free

Product Information	
Unit Size	0.1 ml
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml
Storage	Store at 4C short term. Aliquot and store at -20C long term. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Preservative	0.05% Sodium Azide
Isotype	IgG
Purity	Immunogen affinity purified
Buffer	PBS

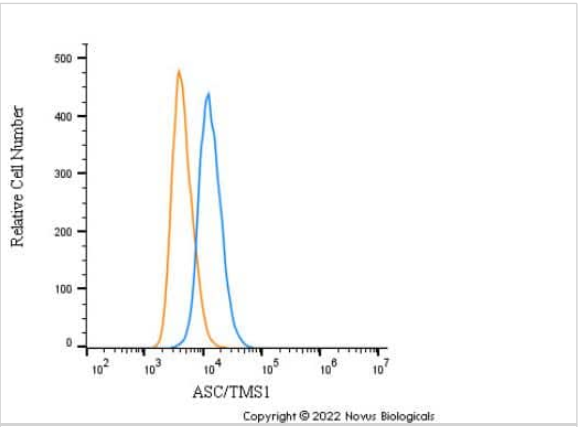
Product Description	
Description	Novus Biologicals Rabbit ASC/TMS1 Antibody - BSA Free (NBP1-78977) is a polyclonal antibody validated for use in IHC, WB, Flow, ICC/IF, Simple Western and IP. Anti-ASC/TMS1 Antibody: Cited in 49 publications. All Novus Biologicals antibodies are covered by our 100% guarantee.
Host	Rabbit
Gene ID	29108
Gene Symbol	PYCARD
Species	Human, Mouse, Rat
Reactivity Notes	Reactivity with Rat reported in PMID 24464748
Immunogen	This ASC/TMS1 Antibody was developed against a synthetic peptide made to an N-terminal portion of the human ASC/TMS1 protein (between residues 1-50) [Uniprot: Q9ULZ3]

Product Application Details	
Applications	Western Blot, Simple Western, Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Flow Cytometry, Flow (Intracellular), Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Immunomicroscopy, Immunoprecipitation
Recommended Dilutions	Western Blot 2.0 - 4.0 ug/ml, Simple Western 1:1000, Flow Cytometry 1 - 2 ug/ml. Use reported in scientific literature (PMID 31214205), Immunohistochemistry 1:200, Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence 1:40-1:100, Immunoprecipitation reported in scientific literature (PMID 31551961), Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin 1:200, Immunomicroscopy reported in scientific literature (PMID 31054188), Flow (Intracellular) 1 - 2 ug/ml. Use reported in scientific literature (PMID 35095880)
Application Notes	Prior to immunostaining paraffin tissues, antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) is recommended. In Simple Western only 10 - 15 uL of the recommended dilution is used per data point. See Simple Western Antibody Database for Simple Western validation: Tested in MCF-7 lysate 0.5 mg/mL, separated by Size, antibody dilution of 1:1000, apparent MW was 27 kDa. Separated by Size-Wes, Sally Sue/Peggy Sue.

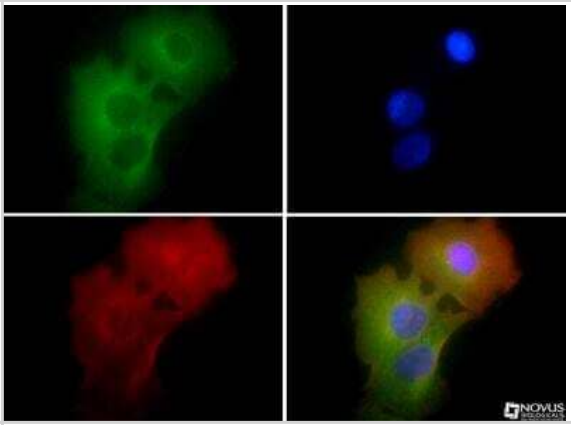
Images

Simple Western: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - Lane view shows a specific band for ASC TMS1 in 0.5 mg/ml of MCF-7 lysate. This experiment was performed under reducing conditions using the 12-230 kDa separation system.	
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - NLRP3 activation was evaluated by visualizing the co-localization of NLRP3 and apoptosis-associated speck-like protein (ASC) using immunocytochemistry (A). PLoS One. 2020 Jun 17;15(6):e0234039. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0234039. (Catalog # NBP1-78977AF647)	
Immunohistochemistry: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - Rats were infected by S. pneumoniae or given PBS sham control. 21.5 umoles/kg Mito-Vit-E (MVE) or vehicle was administered orally 30 minutes post-inoculation, and heart tissues were harvested 24 hours later. Heart sections were co-stained with anti-ASC (brown) and haematoxylin (blue). Negative control was stained with secondary antibody alone. Images are representative of a random selection of at least 3 sections of N = 6. PLoS One. 2015 Oct 8;10(10):e0139416. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0139416.	
Western Blot: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - Whole cell protein from (1) THP1 and (2) HL60 was separated on a 4-15% gel by SDS-PAGE, transferred to 0.2 um PVDF membrane and blocked in 5% non-fat milk in TBST. The membrane was probed with 4.0 ug/ml anti-ACS/TMS1 in 1% milk, and detected with an anti-rabbit HRP secondary antibody using chemiluminescence.	

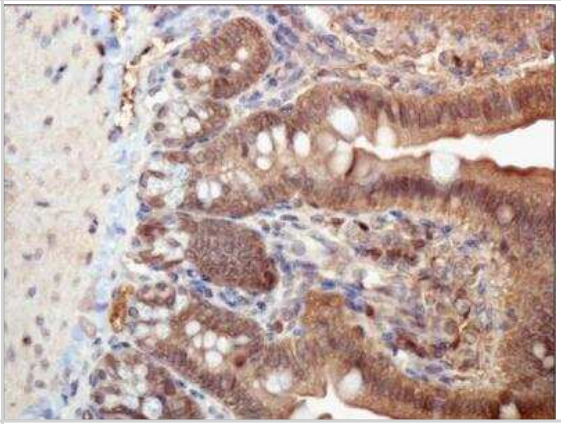
Flow Cytometry: ASC/TMS1 Antibody - BSA Free [NBP1-78977] - An intracellular stain was performed on MCF7 cells with ASC/TMS1 NBP1-78977 (blue) and a matched isotype control NBP2-24891 (orange). Cells were fixed with 4% PFA and then permeabilized with 0.1% saponin. Cells were incubated in an antibody dilution of 1 ug/mL for 30 minutes at room temperature, followed by Rabbit IgG (H+L) Cross-Adsorbed Secondary Antibody, Dylight 550 (SA5-10033, Thermo Fisher).



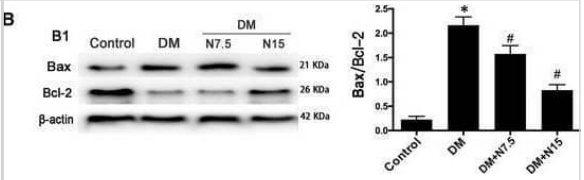
Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - Tested in MCF-7 cells with FITC (green). Nuclei and alpha-tubulin were counterstained with DAPI (blue) and DyLight 550 (red).



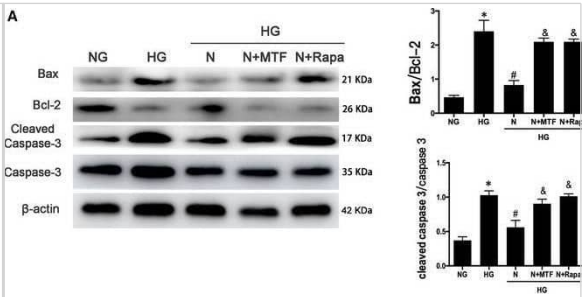
Immunohistochemistry: ASC/TMS1 Antibody [NBP1-78977] - Tested in mouse intestine at a 1:400 dilution.



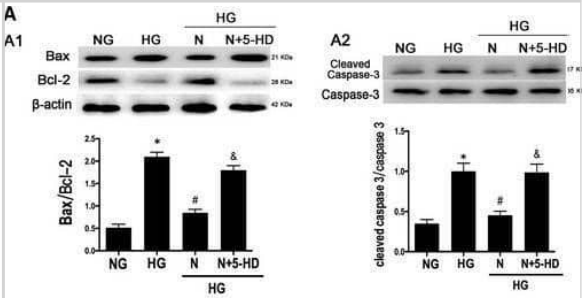
Nicorandil alleviates cardiac apoptosis in type 2 diabetic rat. A: TUNEL staining and TUNEL□positive cells rate. B: Western blot analysis of Bax/Bcl□2 and cleaved caspase□3. C: Level of nitric oxide and ADMA in serum. D: Western blot analysis of p□eNOS. DM: Diabetic mellitus, N7.5: nicorandil, 7.5 mg/kg·day; N15: nicorandil, 15 mg/kg·day. *P < 0.05 compared with control; #P < 0.05 compared with DM; #P < 0.05 compared with HG + N, Data are means +/- SD Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31131539), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



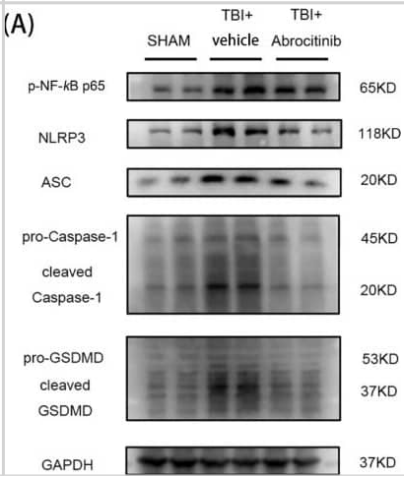
PI3K/AKT pathway inhibition blocked the protection of nicorandil on H9c2 cardiomyocyte treated with high glucose. A: Western blot analysis of Bax/Bcl□2 and cleaved caspase□3 in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and PI3K/mTOR inhibitors. B: TUNEL assay of apoptosis rate of high glucose □induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and PI3K/mTOR inhibitors (scale bar: 20 um). C: Western blot analysis of p□eNOS in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and PI3K/mTOR inhibitors. N: Nicorandil (100 umol); MTF: miltefosine (100 umol); Rapa: rapamycin (100 umol) NG: normal glucose (5.5 mmol/L); HG: high glucose (25 mmol/L). *P < 0.05 compared with NG; #P < 0.05 compared with HG; &P < 0.05 compared with HG + N, Data are means +/- SD Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31131539), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



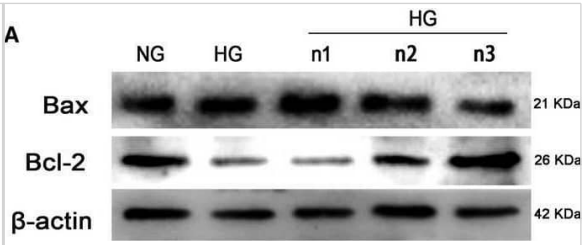
Nicorandil protects H9C2 cells from apoptosis through PI3K/AKT pathway. A: Western blot analysis of Bax/Bcl□2 and cleaved caspase□3 in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and 5□HD which is a inhibitor of nicorandil. B: TUNEL assay of apoptosis rate of high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and nicorandil inhibitor（5□HD, 500 umol) (scale bar: 20 um). I:NG, II:HG, III:HG + N, IV:HG + N+5□HD; C: Western blot analysis of phosphorylation level of PI3K, AKT, eNOS and mTOR in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment or both nicorandil treatment and nicorandil inhibitor（5□HD). N: Nicorandil (100 umol); NG: normal glucose (5.5 mmol/L); HG: high glucose (25 mmol/L). *P < 0.05 compared with NG; #P < 0.05 compared with HG; & P < 0.05 compared with HG + N, Data are means +/- SD Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31131539), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



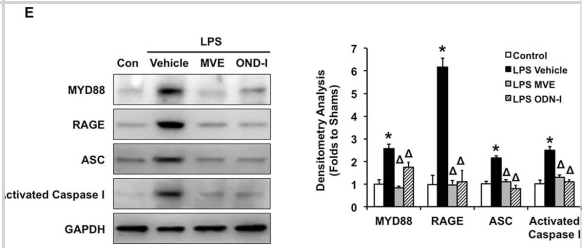
Effects of abrocitinib on NFκB-related inflammation and pyroptosis pathways. On the 1st day after TBI, NFκB-related inflammation and the activation of pyroptosis pathways were dramatically increased. After abrocitinib treatment, the indicators of NFκB-related inflammation and pyroptosis pathways were significantly decreased, as can be seen from the WB (n = 5–9 one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test) and GSDMD IHC staining (A–C) (n = 6 Kruskal-Wallis test). From the ELISA results, the changes in inflammatory cytokines (IL-1β and IL-18) after brain injury and the effects of abrocitinib were precisely revealed (D,E) (n = 5–6 one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-hoc test). All data are shown as mean +/- SD. * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001, **** p < 0.0001. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/36429017), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



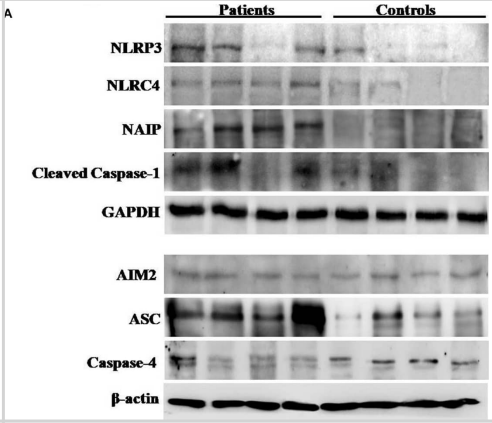
Apoptosis level reduced after nicorandil treatment in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte. A: Western blot analysis of bax and bcl□2 in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment with different concentrations for 24 h. B: Western bolt analysis of cleaved caspase□3 in high glucose□induced H9c2 cardiomyocyte after nicorandil treatment. HG (33.3 mmol/L), NG (5.5 mmol/L), n1: nicorandil (10 umol); n2: nicorandil (50 umol); n3: nicorandil (100 umol). #P < 0.05 compared with NG; *P < 0.05 compared with HG, Data are means +/- SD Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31131539), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



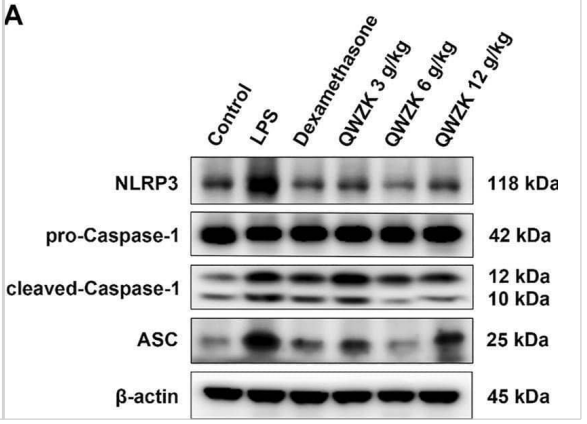
Effects of Mito-Vit-E and TLR9 inhibitor OND-I in LPS-challenged cardiomyocytes.Cultured neonatal cardiomyocytes from rats were treated with +/-LPS (100 ng/ml), +/-Mito-Vit-E (MVE) (1μM), or +/-ODN-I (0.5 μM) 4 hours prior to harvesting. A. Mitochondrial superoxide was labeled with MitoSox Red and quantified by flow cytometry. B. Mitochondrial biogenesis was quantified in live cells using MitoBiogenesis In-Cell ELISA assay. C. Levels of mtDNA in cell medium and in cytoplasm were measured by real-time PCR. D. Cells apoptosis was evaluated by TUNEL assay (green). Cell nucleuses were identified by DAPI staining (blue). E. Expression of MyD88, RAGE, ASC and activated form of caspase 1 were determined in cell lysates by western blot using GAPDH as a loading control, and results were quantified by densitometry. F. Cellular production of IL–1β was measured by ELISA. All the measurements were normalized by cell numbers and obtained in triplicate. All values are means +/-SE. Significant differences are shown as * between control and LPS and Δ between vehicle and drug-treated groups (p<0.02 for A-C and p<0.01 for E-F, n = 4). Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26448624), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.

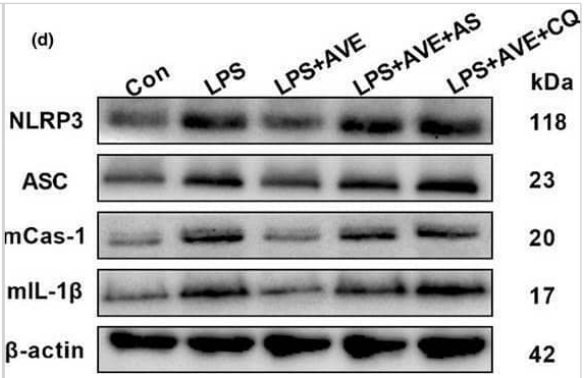
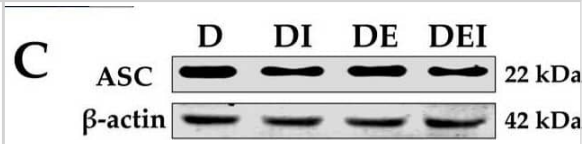


Analysis of NLRP3, NLRC4, NAIP, AIM2, ASC, Caspase-4, Caspase-1, β-actin and GAPDH protein expression by immunoblotting. (A) Represents the immunoblotting results of NLRP3, NLRC4, NAIP, Caspase-1, GAPDH, AIM2, ASC, Caspase-4 and β-actinin UPEC infected UTI patients and controls group. Scattered plots showing individual densitometric values (IDV) of NLRP3 (B), NLRC4 (C), NAIP (D), AIM2 (E), ASC (F), Caspase-4 (G), and Caspase-1 (H). Results were expressed as average densitometric ratio in patients and controls group +/- SD. P-value is □□□p = 0.0001 and n.s, non-significant. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31551961), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



QWZK inhibited NLRP3 inflammasome activation in ALI rats induced by LPS. (A) Western blot assay of NLRP3, pro-caspase-1, cleaved caspase-1, and ASC in different groups. (B–D) The protein expression was analyzed by gray scale. Data were presented as the mean +/- SEM, n = 8. #p < 0.05 vs. control group, ##p < 0.01 vs. control group, ###p < 0.001 vs. control group. *p < 0.05 vs. LPS group, **p < 0.01 vs. LPS group, ***p < 0.001 vs. LPS group. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fphar.2021.790072/full), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.



Inhibition of FOXO1 or autophagy compromised the antioxidative and anti□inflammatory actions of AVE in mice. (a, b) The selective FOXO1 inhibitor, AS, and the autophagy inhibitor, CQ, abrogated the immune□regulatory effect of AVE on microglial polarization. (c) AS and CQ both inhibited AVE□induced alleviation of microglial activation (IBA□ 1 staining) and ROS generation (DHE staining) following LPS exposure. (d, e) Representative western blots (d) and statistical graphs (e) of the major components of NLRP3 inflammasomes. Scale bar = 50 μm. Data are means +/- SD (n = 6–7). *p < 0.05, **p < 0.01 compared to control group. +p < 0.05, ++p < 0.01 compared to LPS group. #p < 0.05, ##p < 0.01 compared to LPS + AVE group Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34529881), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.	
The measurement of pyroptosis-related markers after intervention in the mice. (A) IF staining (×200) (left) and the IOD of NLRP3 in GAS of db/db mice (n = 6). The protein expression levels of (B) NLRP3; (C) ASC; (D) Caspase-1 and (E) GSDMD were detected by western blot in the GAS of db/db mice (n = 6). Serum inflammatory markers (F) IL-1β and (G) IL-18 by ELISA (n = 8). (#) Significant difference compared with D group; (&) significant difference compared with DI group; ($) significant difference compared with DE group (p < 0.05). Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following open publication (https://www.mdpi.com/1420-3049/29/3/712), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by Novus Biologicals.	

Publications

Zhang C, Wang X, Wang C et al. Qingwenzhike Prescription Alleviates Acute Lung Injury Induced by LPS via Inhibiting TLR4/NF-kB Pathway and NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation Frontiers in Pharmacology 2021-12-23 [PMID: 35002723] (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Rat)

Kariya S, Okano M, Zhao P et al. Role of Macrophage Migration Inhibitory Factor in NLRP3 Inflammasome Expression in Otitis Media Otology & Neurotology 2020-03-01 [PMID: 31821259] (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Rat)

Zhang ZY, Dang SP, Li SS et al. Glucose Fluctuations Aggravate Myocardial Fibrosis via the Nuclear Factor-?B-Mediated Nucleotide-Binding Oligomerization Domain-Like Receptor Protein 3 Inflammasome Activation Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine 2022-05-03 [PMID: 35592403] (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Rat)

Chen XC, Wu D, Wu HL et al. Metformin improves renal injury of MRL/lpr lupus-prone mice via the AMPK/STAT3 pathway Lupus Science & Medicine 2022-04-11 [PMID: 35414608] (Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin, Rat)

David L, Borges JP, Hollingsworth LR, Volchuk A et Al. NINJ1 mediates plasma membrane rupture by cutting and releasing membrane disks Cell 2024-04-13 [PMID: 38614101]

Chen XC, Huang LF, Tang JX et Al. Asiatic acid alleviates cisplatin-induced renal fibrosis in tumor-bearing mice by improving the TFEB-mediated autophagy-lysosome pathway Biomed Pharmacother 2023-08-17 [PMID: 37413899]

Yan Q, Li P, Liu S et al. Dihydromyricetin treats pulmonary hypertension by modulating CKLF1/CCR5 axis-induced pulmonary vascular cell pyroptosis. Biomedicine & pharmacotherapy = Biomedecine & pharmacotherapie 2024-10-25 [PMID: 39461017]

Borges-Rodriguez M, Shields CA, Travis OK et al. Platelet Inhibition Prevents NLRP3 Inflammasome Activation and Sepsis-Induced Kidney Injury International Journal of Molecular Sciences 2021-09-25 [PMID: 34638670]

Francesca Ferrara, Alessandra Pecorelli, Erika Pambianchi, Stacy White, Hina Choudhary, Alice Casoni, Giuseppe Valacchi Vitamin C compounds mixture prevents skin barrier alterations and inflammatory responses upon real life multi pollutant exposure. Experimental dermatology 2024-01-30 [PMID: 38284201]

Xiaoyu Yan, Pengyu Fu, Yimin Zhang, Dongmei Ling, Lewis Reynolds, Weicheng Hua, Zhiyuan Wang, Fangyuan Ma, Boxuan Li, Jingjing Yu, Yujia Liu, Lijing Gong, Enming Zhang, Béla Juhász MCC950 Ameliorates Diabetic Muscle Atrophy in Mice by Inhibition of Pyroptosis and Its Synergistic Effect with Aerobic Exercise Molecules 2024-02-04 [PMID: 38338456]

Hung-Jen Shih, Chao-Yuan Chang, Chung-Howe Lai, Chun-Jen Huang Therapeutic effect of modulating the NLRP3-regulated transforming growth factor-β signaling pathway on interstitial cystitis/bladder pain syndrome. Biomedicine & pharmacotherapy = Biomedecine & pharmacotherapie 2021-08-03 [PMID: 34311526]

Francesca Ferrara, Xi Yan, Alessandra Pecorelli, Anna Guiotto, Sante Colella, Arianna Pasqui, John Ivarrson, Stephen Lynch, Sara Anderias, Hina Choundhary, Stacy White, Giuseppe Valacchi Combined exposure to UV and PM affect skin oxinflammatory responses and it is prevented by antioxidant mix topical application: Evidences from clinical study. Journal of cosmetic dermatology 2024-04-08 [PMID: 38590207]

More publications at http://www.novusbio.com/NBP1-78977

Procedures

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Embedded Sections protocol specific for TMS1 antibody (NBP1-78977)

Immunohistochemistry-Paraffin Embedded Sections

Antigen Unmasking:
Bring slides to a boil in 10 mM sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) then maintain at a sub-boiling temperature for 10 minutes. Cool slides on bench-top for 30 minutes.

Staining:
1. Wash sections in deionized water three times for 5 minutes each.
2. Wash sections in wash buffer for 5 minutes.
3. Block each section with 100-400 ul blocking solution for 1 hour at room temperature.
4. Remove blocking solution and add 100-400 ul diluted primary antibody. Incubate overnight at 4C.
5. Remove antibody solution and wash sections in wash buffer three times for 5 minutes each.
6. Add 100-400 ul biotinylated diluted secondary antibody. Incubate 30 minutes at room temperature.
7. Remove secondary antibody solution and wash sections three times with wash buffer for 5 minutes each.
8. Add 100-400 ul Streptavidin-HRP reagent to each section and incubate for 30 minutes at room temperature.
9. Wash sections three times in wash buffer for 5 minutes each.
10. Add 100-400 ul DAB substrate to each section and monitor staining closely.
11. As soon as the sections develop, immerse slides in deionized water.
12. Counterstain sections in hematoxylin.
13. Wash sections in deionized water two times for 5 minutes each.
14. Dehydrate sections.
15. Mount coverslips.

*The above information is only intended as a guide. The researcher should determine what protocol best meets their needs. Please follow safe laboratory procedures.

Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence Protocol for ASC/TMS1 Antibody (NBP1-78977)

Immunocytochemistry Protocol

Culture cells to appropriate density in 35 mm culture dishes or 6-well plates.
1. Remove culture medium and add 10% formalin to the dish. Fix at room temperature for 30 minutes.
2. Remove the formalin and add ice cold methanol. Incubate for 5-10 minutes.
3. Remove methanol and add washing solution (i.e. PBS). Be sure to not let the specimen dry out. Wash three times for 10 minutes.
4. To block nonspecific antibody binding incubate in 10% normal goat serum from 1 hour to overnight at room temperature.
5. Add primary antibody at appropriate dilution and incubate at room temperature from 2 hours to overnight at room temperature.
6. Remove primary antibody and replace with washing solution. Wash three times for 10 minutes.
7. Add secondary antibody at appropriate dilution. Incubate for 1 hour at room temperature.
8. Remove antibody and replace with wash solution, then wash for 10 minutes. Add Hoechst 33258 to wash solution at 1:25,0000 and incubate for 10 minutes. Wash a third time for 10 minutes.
9. Cells can be viewed directly after washing. The plates can also be stored in PBS containing Azide covered in Parafilm (TM). Cells can also be cover-slipped using Fluoromount, with appropriate sealing.

*The above information is only intended as a guide. The researcher should determine what protocol best meets their needs. Please follow safe laboratory procedures.

Western Blot Protocol for ASC/TMS1 Antibody (NBP1-78977)
Western Blot Protocol

1. Perform SDS-PAGE on samples to be analyzed, loading 10-25 ug of total protein per lane.
2. Transfer proteins to PVDF membrane according to the instructions provided by the manufacturer of the membrane and transfer apparatus.
3. Stain the membrane with Ponceau S (or similar product) to assess transfer success, and mark molecular weight standards where appropriate.
4. Rinse the blot TBS -0.05% Tween 20 (TBST).
5. Block the membrane in 5% Non-fat milk in TBST (blocking buffer) for at least 1 hour.
6. Wash the membrane in TBST three times for 10 minutes each.
7. Dilute primary antibody in blocking buffer and incubate overnight at 4C with gentle rocking.
8. Wash the membrane in TBST three times for 10 minutes each.
9. Incubate the membrane in diluted HRP conjugated secondary antibody in blocking buffer (as per manufacturer's instructions) for 1 hour at room temperature.
10. Wash the blot in TBST three times for 10 minutes each (this step can be repeated as required to reduce background).
11. Apply the detection reagent of choice in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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