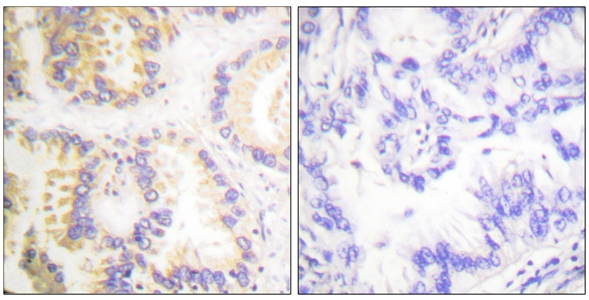
Caspase-8 (phospho Ser347) Polyclonal Antibody

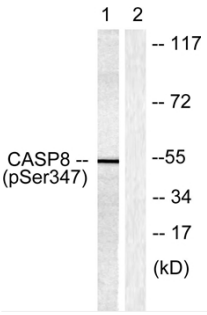
Catalog No	BYab-00151
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	CASP8
Protein Name	Caspase8
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 8 around the phosphorylation site of Ser347. AA range:313-362
Specificity	Phospho-Caspase-8 (S347) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase-8 protein only when phosphorylated at S347.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	CASP8; MCH5; Caspase-8; CASP-8; Apoptotic cysteine protease; Apoptotic protease Mch-5; CAP4; FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease; FADD-like ICE; FLICE; ICE-like apoptotic protease 5; MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog; MACH
Observed Band	55kD
Cell Pathway	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .
Tissue Specificity	Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle.
Function	catalytic activity:Strict requirement for Asp at position P1 and has a preferred cleavage sequence of (Leu/Asp/Val)-Glu-Thr-Asp-|-(Gly/Ser/Ala).,disease:Defects in CASP8 are the cause of caspase-8 deficiency (CASP8D) [MIM:607271]. CASP8D is a disorder resembling autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS). It is characterized by lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, and defective CD95-induced apoptosis of

	peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs). It leads to defects in activation of T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, and natural killer cells leading to immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent sinopulmonary and herpes simplex virus infections and poor responses to immunization.,domain:Isoform 9 contains a N-terminal extension that is required for interaction with the BCAP31 complex.,function:Most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNF
Background	This gene 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 composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Many alt
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma, using Caspase 8 (Phospho-Ser347) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using Caspase 8 (Phospho-Ser347) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.