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## 38-1039: Polyclonal antibody to Caspase-3 (Pro and Active)

Clonality: Polyclonal Application: FACS,WB

**Reactivity:** Dog,Rat,Mouse,Human

Gene : CASP3
Gene ID : 836
Uniprot ID : P42574
Format : Purified

Alternative Name: Apopain, Cysteine protease CPP32, Protein Yama, SREBP cleavage activity 1, CPP32

**Isotype:** Rabbit IgG

Immunogen Information: A full-length recombinant protein of human Caspase-3 (pro-form) was used as immunogen for

this antibody (Dog, Gerbil, Mouse, Rat not tested in western. 90% sequence homology.)

## **Description**

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a common property of all multicellular organisms. The current dogma of apoptosis suggests that the components of the core cell-death machinery are integral to cells and widely conserved across species. Caspases, a family of cysteinyl aspartate-specific proteases, are integral components of the cell death machinery (reviewed in Siegal, 2006; and Lavrik et al, 2005). They play a central role in the initiation and execution of apoptotic cell death and in inflammation. Caspases are typically divided into 3 major groups, depending on the structure of their prodomain and their function. Group 1: inflammatory caspases (caspases 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14). Group II: initiator of apoptosis caspases (caspases 2, 8, 9). Group II: effector caspases (caspases 3, 6, 7). Caspases are synthesized as zymogens (inactive pro enzyme precursors which require a biochemical change to become active enzymes) with an N-terminal prodomain of variable length followed by a large subunit (p20) and a small subunit (p10). Caspases are activated through proteolytic cleavage at specific asparagine residues that are located within the prodomain, the p10, and p20 subunits. Activation results in the generation of mature active caspases that consist of the heterotetramer p202-p102. Active caspases mediate cell death and inflammation through cleavage of particular cellular substrates that are involved in these processes. The Caspase-3 polyclonal antisera recognizes the proform of caspase-3 (approx. 32) kDa), and the large (approx. 14-21 kDa) and small (approx. 10 kDa) subunits of active/cleaved Caspase-3.

## **Product Info**

**Amount :**  $25 \mu g / 100 \mu g$ 

**Purification:** Protein A Chromatography

**Content:** 25 μg in 50 μl/100 μg in 200 μl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium

azide is highly toxic.

**Storage condition :** Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid

repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

## **Application Note**

Western blot analysis: 1-2  $\mu$ g/ml, Flowcytometric Analysis: 0.5-1  $\mu$ g/10^6 cells



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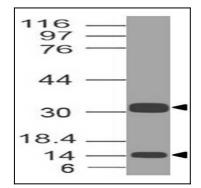


Figure-1: Western blot analysis of Caspase-3 (Pro and Active). Anti-Caspase-3 (Pro and Active) antibody (38-1039) was used at  $1 \mu g/ml$  on Ramos lysate.

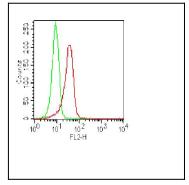


Figure-2: Intracellular staining of Anti-Caspase-3 (Pro and Active) in Jurkat cell line using 0.5  $\mu$ g/10^6 cells. Green represent isotype control and red represent the Anti-caspase-3 antibody (38-1039). Goat Ant-Rabbit PE conjugated secondary was used as secondary antibody.