



Rabbit Anti-Caspase-12 antibody

SL23014R

Product Name:	Caspase-12
Chinese Name:	半胱氨酸蛋白酶蛋白-12抗体
Alias:	Caspase-12; UNQ9415; Apoptosis related cysteine protease; CASP 12; casp12; CASP12P1; Caspase 12 pseudogene 1; CASP-12; casp12; caspase 12 (gene/pseudogene); Caspase12; CASPC_HUMAN; OTTHUMP00000207026; OTTHUMP00000207028; OTTHUMP00000207031; OTTHUMP00000207032; OTTHUMP00000219058; UNQ9415.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	38kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Caspase-12:21-100/341
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Caspases are cysteine proteases that cleave C-terminal aspartic acid residues on their substrate molecules. This gene is most highly related to members of the ICE subfamily of caspases that process inflammatory cytokines. In rodents, the homolog of this gene

mediates apoptosis in response to endoplasmic reticulum stress. However, in humans this gene contains a polymorphism for the presence or absence of a premature stop codon. The majority of human individuals have the premature stop codon and produce a truncated non-functional protein. The read-through codon occurs primarily in individuals of African descent and carriers have endotoxin hypo-responsiveness and an increased susceptibility to severe sepsis. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been noted for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]

Function:

Has no protease activity. May reduce cytokine release in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide during infections. Reduces activation of NF-kappa-B in response to TNF.

Tissue Specificity:

Detected in heart, kidney, liver, lung, pancreas, small intestine, spleen, stomach, thymus and testis. Similarity : Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.

Similarity:

Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.
Contains 1 CARD domain.

SWISS:

Q6UXS9

Gene ID:

100506742

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 100506742](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q6UXS9](#)Human

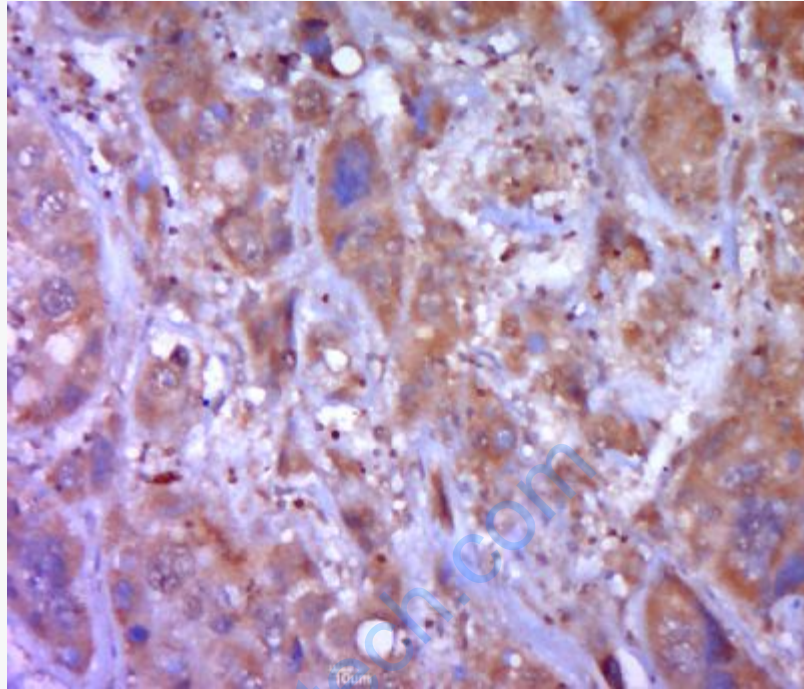
[Unigene: 476989](#)Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

ASPASE-

12是caspase家族成员,是存在于内质网上的促凋亡因子,内质网应激早期可通过GRP(glucose-regulated protein, GRP)的表达增多来保护细胞;CASPASE-12是内质网细胞关键介导因子, caspase-12还是caspase-1的抑制剂。



Picture:

Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human liver carcinoma); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Caspase-12) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL23014R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.