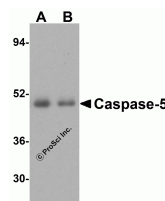
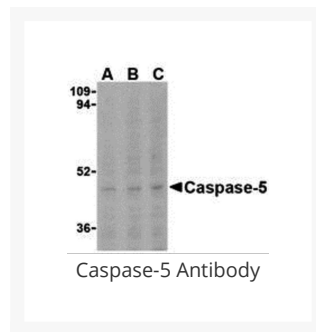




# Caspase-5 Antibody

Cat. No.: 3455



Western blot analysis of Caspase-5 in (A) human spleen tissue and (B) human thymus lysate with Caspase-5 antibody at 1 µg/mL.

## Ψ Specifications

|                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>HOST SPECIES:</b>        | Rabbit   |
| <b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>  | Human  |
| <b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>           | Caspase-5 antibody was raised against a 16 amino acid synthetic peptide from the amino-terminus of human Caspase-5.<br><br>The immunogen is located within amino acids 40 - 90 of Caspase-5.               |
| <b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b> | ELISA, WB  |
| <b>APPLICATIONS:</b>        | Casp-5 antibody can be used for the detection of Caspase-5 by Western blot at 0.5 to 2 µg/mL.<br><br>Antibody validated: Western Blot in human samples. All other applications and species not yet tested. |

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>SPECIFICITY:</b>                | Depending on cell lines or tissues used, other cleavage products may be observed. |
| <b>POSITIVE CONTROL:</b>           | 1) Cat. No. 1225 - Ramos Cell Lysate  |
|                                    | 2) Cat. No. 1314 - Human Thymus Tissue Lysate                                     |
|                                    | 3) Cat. No. 1306 - Human Spleen Tissue Lysate                                     |
| <b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b> | Predicted: 48 kDa<br>Observed: 48 kDa   |

## Ψ Properties

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| <b>PURIFICATION:</b>       | Caspase-5 Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.  |
| <b>CLONALITY:</b>          | Polyclonal  |
| <b>ISOTYPE:</b>            | IgG   |
| <b>CONJUGATE:</b>          | Unconjugated  |
| <b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>     | Liquid  |
| <b>BUFFER:</b>             | Caspase-5 Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>CONCENTRATION:</b>      | 1 mg/mL   |
| <b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b> | Caspase-5 antibody can be stored at 4 °C for three months and -20 °C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures. |

## Ψ Additional Info

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| <b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b> | CASP5   |
| <b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b> | Caspase-5 Antibody: ICH-3, ICEREL-III, ICE(rel)III, ICH3, Caspase-5, Protease ICH-3, CASP-5 |
| <b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>   | P51878  |
| <b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>  | 212276423   |
| <b>GENE ID:</b>         | 838   |
| <b>USER NOTE:</b>       | Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.                  |

## Ψ Background and References

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>BACKGROUND:</b> | Caspase-5 Antibody: Caspases are a family of cysteine proteases that can be divided into the apoptotic and inflammatory caspase subfamilies. Unlike the apoptotic caspases, members of the inflammatory subfamily are generally not involved in cell death but are associated with the immune response to microbial pathogens. Members of this subfamily include caspase-1, -4, -5, and -12. Activation of these caspases results in the cleavage and activation of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 $\beta$ and IL-18. Caspase-5 can interact with caspase-1; both are constituents of the NALP1 inflammasome, a complex that can trigger the cleavage of pro-IL-1 $\beta$ . Expression of caspase-5 can be regulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and IFN-gamma. |
| <b>REFERENCES:</b> | 1) Martinon F and Tschopp J. Inflammatory caspases: linking an intracellular innate immune system to autoinflammatory diseases. <i>Cell</i> 2004; 117:561-74.   |
|                    | 2) Kuida K, Lippke JA, Ku G, et al. Altered cytokine export and apoptosis in mice deficient in interleukin-1 $\beta$ converting enzyme. <i>Science</i> 1995; 267:2000-3.  |
|                    | 3) Gracie JA, Robertson SE, and McInnes IB. Interleukin-18. <i>J. Leukoc. Biol.</i> 2003; 73:213-224.   |
|                    | 4) Martinon F, Burns K, and Tschopp J. The inflammasome: a molecular platform triggering activation of the inflammatory caspases and processing of proIL-1beta. <i>Mol. Cell.</i> 2002; 10:417-26.  |

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