

caspase-8 p18 (T-16): sc-6134

BACKGROUND

Initiator caspases, which include caspase-8, activate effector caspases by cleaving inactive forms of effector caspases. In the activation cascade responsible for apoptosis induced by TNFRSF1A and mediated by TNFRSF6/FAS, caspase-8 is the most upstream protease. Caspase-8 binds to adaptor molecule FADD, forming an aggregate referred to as death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), which activates caspase-8. The activated protein is released from the complex and further activates downstream apoptotic proteases. Caspase-8, which is a heterodimer consisting of two subunits (p18 and p10), is widely expressed, but is detected at highest levels in peripheral blood leukocytes (PBLs), thymus, liver and spleen. Defects in CASP8, the gene encoding for caspase-8, may cause CASP8D (caspase-8 deficiency disorder), which is characterized by splenomegaly and CD95-induced apoptosis of PBLs, and may lead to immunodeficiency due to defects in T lymphocyte, NK cell and B lymphocyte activation.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: CASP8 (human) mapping to 2q33.1; Casp8 (mouse) mapping to 1 C1.3.

SOURCE

caspase-8 p18 (T-16) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of caspase-8 p18 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-6134 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

caspase-8 p18 (T-16) is recommended for detection of p18 subunit and precursor of caspase-8 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

caspase-8 p18 (T-16) is also recommended for detection of p18 subunit and precursor of caspase-8 in additional species, including canine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for caspase-8 siRNA (h): sc-29930, caspase-8 siRNA (m): sc-37226, caspase-8 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29930-SH, caspase-8 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-37226-SH, caspase-8 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29930-V and caspase-8 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-37226-V.

Molecular Weight of caspase-8 precursor: 55 kDa.

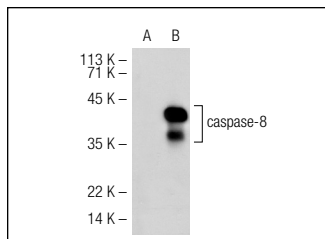
Molecular Weight of caspase-8 p18/p10 subunits: 18/10 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204, HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209 or caspase-8 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-114794.

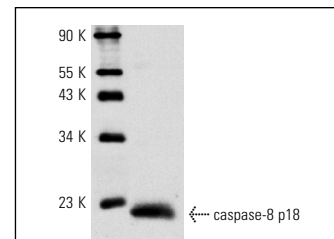
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

DATA



caspase-8 p18 (T-16): sc-6134. Western blot analysis of caspase-8 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human caspase-8 transfected: sc-114794 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



caspase-8 p18 (T-16): sc-6134. Western blot analysis of human recombinant caspase-8 p18 subunit.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Jin, X., et al. 2010. Apoptosis-inducing activity of the antimicrobial peptide cecropin of *Musca domestica* in human hepatocellular carcinoma cell line BEL-7402 and the possible mechanism. *Acta Biochim. Biophys. Sin.* 42: 259-265.
- Jacinto-Alemán, L.F., et al. 2010. *In vitro* effect of sodium fluoride on antioxidative enzymes and apoptosis during murine odontogenesis. *J. Oral Pathol. Med.* 39: 709-714.
- Yang, J., et al. 2011. Radiosensitization of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma by a SMAC-mimetic compound, SM-164, requires activation of caspases. *Mol. Cancer Ther.* 10: 658-669.
- Gunes, D., et al. 2011. Evaluation of the effect of acetyl L-carnitine on experimental cisplatin ototoxicity and neurotoxicity. *Chemotherapy* 57: 186-194.
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RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.