

caspase-8 p18 (H-134): sc-7890

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 (H-134) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 217-350 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 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

caspase-8 p18 (H-134) 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).

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 precursor p18 subunit: 18 kDa.

Molecular Weight of caspase-8 precursor p10 subunit: 10 kDa.

Positive Controls: Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204, HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209 or MOLT-4 cell lysate: sc-2233.

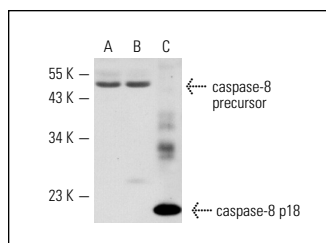
STORAGE

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

RESEARCH USE

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

DATA



caspase-8 p18 (H-134): sc-7890. Western blot analysis of caspase-8 expression in Jurkat (A) and HL-60 (B) whole cell lysates and human recombinant caspase-8 p18 (C).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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4. Prasad, S., et al. 2011. Gambogic acid inhibits STAT3 phosphorylation through activation of protein tyrosine phosphatase SHP-1: potential role in proliferation and apoptosis. *Cancer Prev. Res.* 4: 1084-1094.
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6. Ying, T.H., et al. 2011. Fisetin induces apoptosis in human cervical cancer HeLa cells through ERK1/2-mediated activation of caspase-8/caspase-3-dependent pathway. *Arch. Toxicol.* 86: 263-273.
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8. Lee, C.C., et al. 2011. Squamocin modulates histone H3 phosphorylation levels and induces G₁ phase arrest and apoptosis in cancer cells. *BMC Cancer* 11: 58.
9. Manikandan, P., et al. 2011. Eugenol inhibits cell proliferation via NF κ B suppression in a rat model of gastric carcinogenesis induced by MNNG. *Invest. New Drugs* 29: 110-117.
10. Chien, M.H., et al. 2012. Lipocalin-2 induces apoptosis in human hepatocellular carcinoma cells through activation of mitochondria pathways. *Cell Biochem. Biophys.* 64: 177-186.
11. Gupta, K., et al. 2012. Green tea polyphenols induce p53-dependent and p53-independent apoptosis in prostate cancer cells through two distinct mechanisms. *PLoS ONE* 7: e52572.