

**Product Name: Caspase-8 (4D3) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: AMRe07983**

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## Summary

|                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>Production Name</b> | Caspase-8 (4D3) Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody |
| <b>Description</b>     | Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody                 |
| <b>Host</b>            | Rabbit                                     |
| <b>Application</b>     | WB   |
| <b>Reactivity</b>      | Human                                      |

## Performance

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Modification</b> | Unmodified   |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG  |
| <b>Clonality</b>    | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Form</b>         | Liquid   |
| <b>Storage</b>      | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.                     |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | Supplied in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% New type preservative N and 0.05% BSA. |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification  |

## Immunogen

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Gene Name</b>         | CASP8 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9931493, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1509}                                     |
| <b>Alternative Names</b> | FADD-like ICE; FLICE; ICE8; MACH; MCH5; MORT1-associated CED-3 homolog; CAP4; Caspase-8 precursor; |
| <b>Gene ID</b>           | 841.0  |
| <b>SwissProt ID</b>      | Q14790.A synthetic peptide of human Caspase-8  |

## Application

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| <b>Dilution Ratio</b>   | WB: 1:1000 |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b> | 55kDa      |

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## Background

This gene encodes a protein that is a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes composed of a prodomain, a large protease subunit, and a small protease subunit. Thiol protease that plays a key role in programmed cell death by acting as a molecular switch for apoptosis, necroptosis and pyroptosis, and is required to prevent tissue damage during embryonic development and adulthood (By similarity). Initiator protease that induces extrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of effector caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNFRSF1A induced cell death (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23516580" target="\_blank">23516580</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377" target="\_blank">8681377</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941" target="\_blank">9006941</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078" target="\_blank">8962078</a>). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078" target="\_blank">8962078</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941" target="\_blank">9006941</a>). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor TNFRSF6/FAS mediated or TNFRSF1A (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377" target="\_blank">8681377</a>). The resulting aggregate called death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224" target="\_blank">9184224</a>). In addition to extrinsic apoptosis, also acts as a negative regulator of necroptosis: acts by cleaving RIPK1 at 'Asp-324', which is crucial to inhibit RIPK1 kinase activity, limiting TNF-induced apoptosis, necroptosis and inflammatory response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827280" target="\_blank">31827280</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827281" target="\_blank">31827281</a>). Also able to initiate pyroptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of gasdermin-D (GSDMD): GSDMD cleavage promoting release of the N-terminal moiety (Gasdermin-D, N-terminal) that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (By similarity). Initiates pyroptosis following inactivation of MAP3K7/TAK1 (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of innate immunity by mediating cleavage and inactivation of N4BP1 downstream of TLR3 or TLR4, thereby promoting cytokine production (By similarity). May participate in the Granzyme B (GZMB) cell death pathways (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8755496" target="\_blank">8755496</a>). Cleaves PARP1 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376" target="\_blank">8681376</a>).

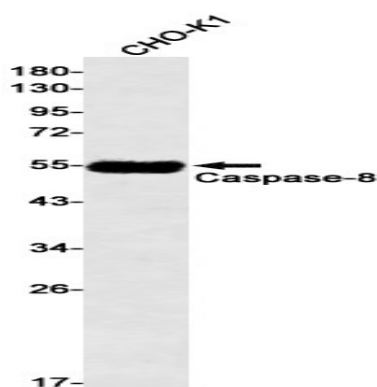
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## Research Area

## Image Data



Western blot detection of Caspase-8 in CHO-K1 cell lysates using Caspase-8 antibody(1:500 diluted).

## Note

For research use only.