

## 38-1046: Polyclonal antibody to Caspase-9

<b>Clonality :</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Application :</b>	FACS, WB
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Rat, Human
<b>Gene :</b>	CASP9
<b>Gene ID :</b>	842
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P55211
<b>Format :</b>	Purified
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Apoptotic protease Mch-6, Apoptotic protease-activating factor 3, CASP9, MCH6, ICE-like apoptotic protease 6
<b>Isotype :</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	A synthetic peptide of Caspase-9 protein (amino acids 112-130 RPEIRKPEVLRPETPRPVD) was used as the immunogen for this antibody

### Description

Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, is a common property of all multicellular organisms. The current dogma of apoptosis suggests that the components of the core cell-death machinery are integral to cells and widely conserved across species. Caspases, a family of cysteinyl aspartate-specific proteases, are integral components of the cell death machinery (reviewed in Siegal, 2006; and Lavrik et al, 2005). They play a central role in the initiation and execution of apoptotic cell death and in inflammation. Caspases are typically divided into 3 major groups, depending on the structure of their prodomain and their function. Group I: inflammatory caspases (caspases 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 14). Group II: initiator of apoptosis caspases (caspases 2, 8, 9). Group III: effector caspases (caspases 3, 6, 7). Caspases are synthesized as zymogens (inactive pro enzyme precursors which require a biochemical change to become active enzymes) with an N-terminal prodomain of variable length followed by a large subunit (p20) and a small subunit (p10). Caspases are activated through proteolytic cleavage at specific asparagine residues that are located within the prodomain, the p10, and p20 subunits. Activation results in the generation of mature active caspases that consist of the heterotetramer p20<sub>2</sub>-p10<sub>2</sub>. Active caspases mediate cell death and inflammation through cleavage of particular cellular substrates that are involved in these processes. The Caspase-9 polyclonal antisera recognizes the pro form of caspase-9 (approx. 50 kDa), and the large (approx. 35 kDa) subunit (with pro-domain sequences) of active/cleaved Caspase-9. It does not recognize the small (approx. 15 kDa) subunit of active/cleaved Caspase-9.

### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	25 µg / 100 µg
<b>Purification :</b>	Protein A Chromatography
<b>Content :</b>	25 µg in 50 µl/100 µg in 200 µl PBS containing 0.05% BSA and 0.05% sodium azide. Sodium azide is highly toxic.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Store the antibody at 4°C, stable for 6 months. For long-term storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze and thaw cycles.

### Application Note

Recommended dilutions: Western blot analysis: 2-4 µg/ml, Flowcytometric Analysis: 0.5-1 µg/10<sup>6</sup> cells. However, this need to be optimized based on the research applications.

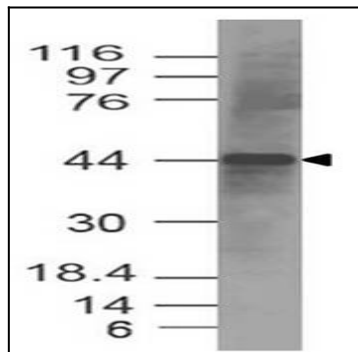


Figure-1: Western blot analysis of Caspase-9. Anti-Caspase-9 antibody (38-1046) was used at 2  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  on HCT-116 lysate.

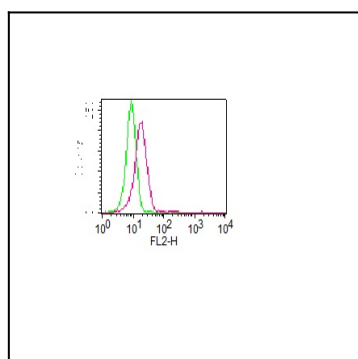


Figure-2: Intracellular staining of Anti-Caspase-9 in Jurkat cell line using 0.5  $\mu\text{g}/10^6$  cells. Green represent isotype control and red represent the Anti-caspase-9 antibody (38-1046). Goat Ant-Rabbit PE conjugated secondary was used as secondary antibody.