

Product datasheet for TP762669

OriGene Technologies, Inc.

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Caspase 1 (CASP1) (NM_033292) Human Recombinant Protein

Product data:

Product Type: Recombinant Proteins

Description: Purified recombinant protein of Human caspase 1, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase

(interleukin 1, beta, convertase) (CASP1), transcript variant alpha

Species: Human
Expression Host: E. coli

Expression cDNA Clone

or AA Sequence:

A DNA sequence encoding the region(120Asn-297Asp) of CASP1

Tag: N-His

Predicted MW: 19.8 kDa

Concentration: $>0.05 \mu g/\mu L$ as determined by microplate BCA method

Purity: > 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining

Buffer: 25 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% sarkosyl, 10% glycerol

Note: For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience

some loss of protein during the filtration process.

Storage: Store at -80°C after receiving vials.

1212

Stability: Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and

handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

RefSeq: NP 150634

Locus ID: 834

 UniProt ID:
 P29466

 RefSea Size:
 1364

RefSeq Size: 1364

RefSeq ORF:

Cytogenetics: 11q22.3

Synonyms: ICE; IL1BC; P45



Summary:

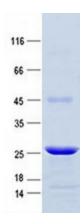
This gene encodes a protein which is a member of the cysteine-aspartic acid protease (caspase) family. Sequential activation of caspases plays a central role in the execution-phase of cell apoptosis. Caspases exist as inactive proenzymes which undergo proteolytic processing at conserved aspartic residues to produce 2 subunits, large and small, that dimerize to form the active enzyme. This gene was identified by its ability to proteolytically cleave and activate the inactive precursor of interleukin-1, a cytokine involved in the processes such as inflammation, septic shock, and wound healing. This gene has been shown to induce cell apoptosis and may function in various developmental stages. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest a role in the pathogenesis of Huntington disease. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease

Protein Pathways: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway, NOD-like receptor

signaling pathway

Product images:



Purified recombinant protein CASP1 was analyzed by SDS-PAGE gel and Coomossie Blue Staining.