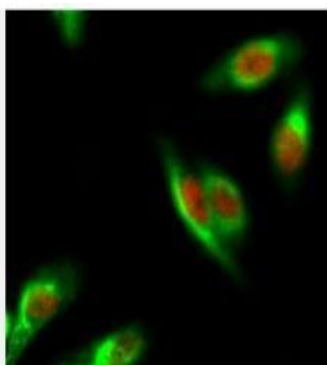


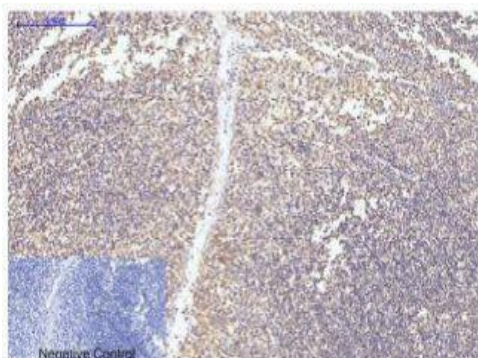
## Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody(2G12)

<b>Catalog No.</b>	IMB0074
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB; IF/ICC; IHC-p
<b>Gene Name</b>	CASP8
<b>Protein Name</b>	Caspase8
<b>Human Gene Id</b>	841
<b>Swiss-Prot</b>	Q14790
<b>Formulation</b>	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.5%BSA, 0.02% sodium azide as Preservative and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal, Mouse
<b>Dilution</b>	WB: 1:1000-2000 IHC:1:200-500 IF: 1:200
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration</b>	-
<b>Storage&amp;Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes 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. Activation of caspases requires proteolytic processing at conserved internal aspartic residues to generate a heterodimeric enzyme consisting of the large and small subunits. This protein is involved in the programmed cell death induced by Fas and various apoptotic stimuli. The N-terminal FADD-like death effector domain of this protein suggests that it may interact with Fas-interacting protein FADD. This protein was detected in the insoluble fraction of the affected brain region from Huntington disease patients but not in those from normal controls, which implicated the role in neurodegenerative diseases. Many alt
<b>Subcellular Location.</b>	Cytoplasm. Nucleus.
<b>BiowMW</b>	-

### Products Images:



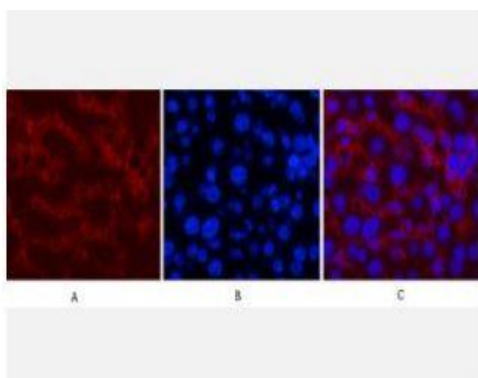
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1, ERα Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody (2G12) (green) was diluted at 1:200 (4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog: RS3611 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog: RS3208 was diluted at 1:1000 (room temperature, 50min).



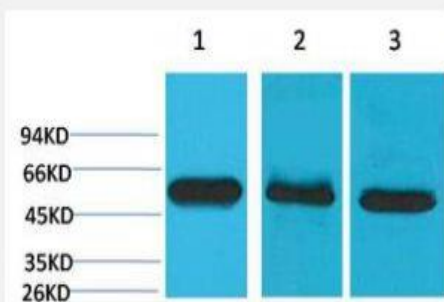
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-Tonsil tissue. 1, Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody (2G12) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



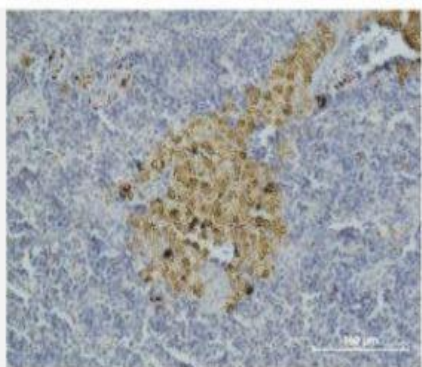
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse-brain tissue. 1, Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody (2G12) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.



Immunofluorescence analysis of Mouse-liver tissue. 1, Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody (2G12) (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Western blot analysis of 1) HeLa, 2) Mouse Brain Tissue, 3) Rat Brain Tissue using Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Mouse Spleen Tissue using Caspase-8 Monoclonal Antibody.