

KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody
Rabbit monoclonal antibody
Catalog # AGI2349**Specification****KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	Q14790
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	Predicted, 55 kDa , observed, 55 kDa KDa
Gene Name	CASP8
Aliases	Caspase 8; FLICE; MCH5; MACH; Casp-8; Caspase 8, Apoptosis-Related Cysteine Peptidase; Caspase 8, Apoptosis-Related Cysteine Protease; MORT1-Associated Ced-3 Homolog; ICE-Like Apoptotic Protease 5; Apoptotic Cysteine Protease; Apoptotic Protease Mch-5; FADD-Like ICE; Caspase-8; CAP4; FADD-Homologous ICE/CED-3-Like Protease; FADD-Homologous ICE/Ced-3-Like Protease; MACH-Beta-1/2/3/4 Protein; MACH-Alpha-1/2/3 Protein; EC 3.4.22.61; ALPS2B; CASP-8
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase-8

KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID	841
Other Names	Caspase-8, CASP-8, 3.4.22.61, Apoptotic cysteine protease, Apoptotic protease Mch-5, CAP4, FADD-homologous ICE/ced-3-like protease, FADD-like ICE, FLICE, ICE-like apoptotic protease 5, MORT1-associated ced-3 homolog, MACH, Caspase-8 subunit p18, Caspase-8 subunit p10, CASP8 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9931493, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:1509}

KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CASP8 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9931493, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1509}

Function

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 (PubMed:23516580, PubMed:35338844, PubMed:35446120)

[target="_blank">35446120](#), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377), PubMed: [target="_blank">8962078](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078), PubMed: [target="_blank">9006941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941), PubMed: [target="_blank">9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). Initiator protease that induces extrinsic apoptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of effector caspases responsible for FAS/CD95-mediated and TNFRSF1A-induced cell death (PubMed: [target="_blank">23516580](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23516580), PubMed: [target="_blank">35338844](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35338844), PubMed: [target="_blank">35446120](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35446120), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377), PubMed: [target="_blank">8962078](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078), PubMed: [target="_blank">9006941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941), PubMed: [target="_blank">9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). Cleaves and activates effector caspases CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10 (PubMed: [target="_blank">16916640](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16916640), PubMed: [target="_blank">8962078](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8962078), PubMed: [target="_blank">9006941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941), PubMed: [target="_blank">9006941](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9006941)). Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor FAS/TNFRSF6 or TNFRSF1A (PubMed: [target="_blank">8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377), PubMed: [target="_blank">8681377](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681377)). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed: [target="_blank">9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases (PubMed: [target="_blank">9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC (PubMed: [target="_blank">9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). 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: [target="_blank">31827280](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827280), PubMed: [target="_blank">31827281](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31827281)). Also able to initiate pyroptosis by mediating cleavage and activation of gasdermin-C and -D (GSDMC and GSDMD, respectively): gasdermin cleavage promotes release of the N-terminal moiety that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed: [target="_blank">32929201](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32929201), PubMed: [target="_blank">34012073](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34012073)). 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: [target="_blank">8755496](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8755496)). Cleaves PARP1 and PARP2 (PubMed: [target="_blank">8681376](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8681376)). Independent of its protease activity, promotes cell migration following phosphorylation at Tyr-380 (PubMed: [target="_blank">18216014](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18216014), PubMed: [target="_blank">27109099](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27109099)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Nucleus {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHX4}. Cell projection, lamellipodium. Note=Recruitment to lamellipodia of migrating cells is enhanced by phosphorylation at Tyr-380

Tissue Location

Isoform 1, isoform 5 and isoform 7 are expressed in a wide variety of tissues. Highest expression

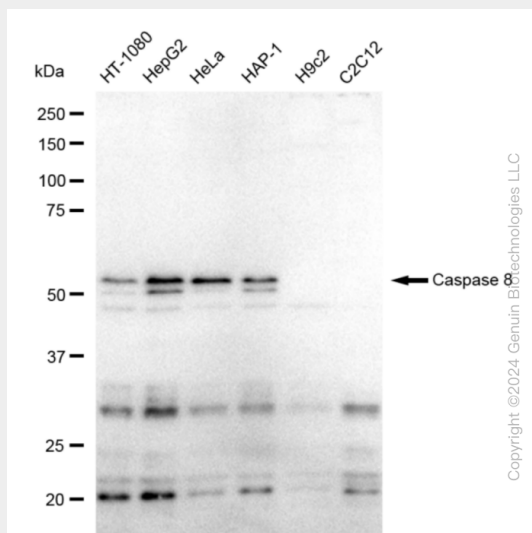
in peripheral blood leukocytes, spleen, thymus and liver. Barely detectable in brain, testis and skeletal muscle

KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

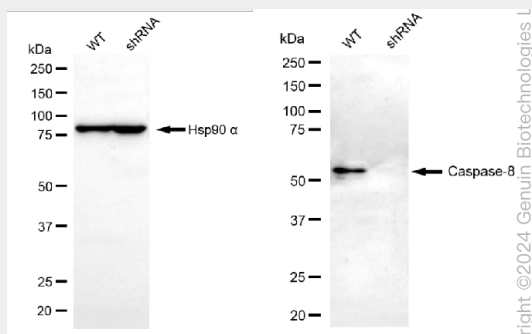
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

KD-Validated Anti-Caspase 8 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images

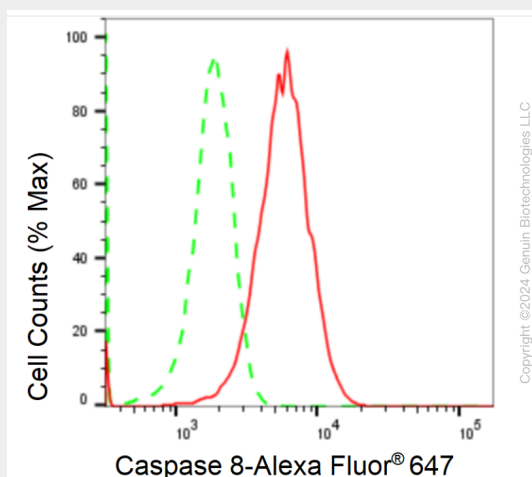


Western blotting analysis using anti-Caspase 8 antibody (Cat#AGI2349). Total cell lysates (30 µg) from various cell lines were loaded and separated by SDS-PAGE. The blot was incubated with anti-Caspase 8 antibody (Cat#AGI2349, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.

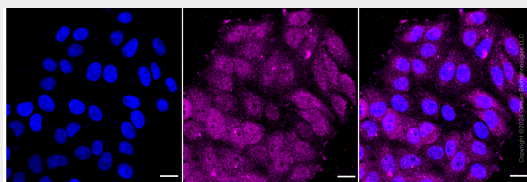


Western blotting analysis using anti-Caspase-8 antibody (Cat#AGI2349). Caspase-8 expression in wild type (WT) and Caspase-8 shRNA knockdown (KD) HeLa cells with 20 µg of total cell lysates. Hsp90 α serves as a loading control. The blot was incubated with anti-Caspase-8 antibody

(Cat#AGI2349, 1:5,000) and HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody respectively.



Flow cytometric analysis of Caspase 8 beta expression in HeLa cells using Caspase 8 beta antibody (Cat#AGI2349, 1:2,000). Green, isotype control; red, Caspase 8.



Immunocytochemical staining of HepG2 cells with anti-caspase 8 antibody (Cat#AGI2349, 1:1,000). Nuclei were stained blue with DAPI; Caspase 8 was stained magenta with Alexa Fluor® 647. Images were taken using Leica stellaris 5. Protein abundance based on laser Intensity and smart gain: Medium. Scale bar: 20 µm.