

## Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448) Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YP1824

Orthogonal Validated 

### Key Features

#### Host Species

- Rabbit

#### Reactivity

- Human, Mouse

#### Applications

- IHC, WB

#### MW

- 55kD (Observed)

### Recommended Dilution Ratios

WB 1:500-2000

IHC 1:50-200

### Storage

#### Storage\*

-15°C to -25°C/1 year (Do not lower than -25°C)

#### Formulation

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

### Basic Information

#### Clonality

Polyclonal

### Immunogen Information

#### Immunogen

Synthesized peptide derived from human Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448)

#### Specificity

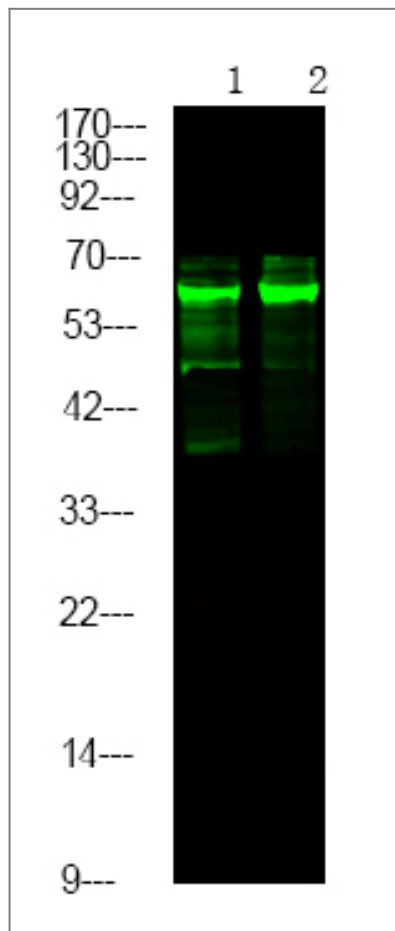
This antibody detects endogenous levels of Caspase 8 (Phospho Tyr448) Rabbit pAb at Human, Mouse. The name of modified sites may be influenced by many factors, such as species (the modified site was not originally found in human samples) and the change of protein sequence (the previous protein sequence is incomplete, and the protein sequence may be prolonged with the development of protein sequencing technology). When naming, we will use the "numbers" in historical reference to keep the sites consistent with the reports. The antibody binds to the following modification sequence (lowercase letters are modification sites): VNYEV

## | Target Information

Gene name	CASP8 MCH5		
Protein Name	Caspase-8 (CASP-8) (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) [Cleaved into: Caspase-8 subunit p18; Caspase-8 subunit p10]		
	Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
	Human	<a href="#">841</a> ;	<a href="#">Q14790</a> ;
	Mouse	<a href="#">12370</a> ;	<a href="#">O89110</a> ;
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm . Nucleus .		
Tissue specificity	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.		
Function	<p>Catalytic activity:Strict requirement for Asp at position P1 and has a preferred cleavage sequence of (Leu/Asp/Val)-Glu-Thr-Asp- - (Gly/Ser/Ala).,Disease:Defects in CASP8 are the cause of caspase-8 deficiency (CASP8D) [MIM:607271]. CASP8D is a disorder resembling autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS). It is characterized by lymphadenopathy, splenomegaly, and defective CD95-induced apoptosis of peripheral blood lymphocytes (PBLs). It leads to defects in activation of T-lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, and natural killer cells leading to immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent sinopulmonary and herpes simplex virus infections and poor responses to immunization.,Domain:Isoform 9 contains a N-terminal extension that is required for interaction with the BCAP31 complex.,Function:Most upstream protease of the activation cascade of caspases responsible for the TNFRSF6/FAS mediated and TNFRSF1A induced cell death. Binding to the adapter molecule FADD recruits it to either receptor. The resulting aggregate called death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation. The active dimeric enzyme is then liberated from the DISC and free to activate downstream apoptotic proteases. Proteolytic fragments of the N-terminal propeptide (termed CAP3, CAP5 and CAP6) are likely retained in the DISC. Cleaves and activates CASP3, CASP4, CASP6, CASP7, CASP9 and CASP10. May participate in the GZMB apoptotic pathways. Cleaves ADPRT. Hydrolyzes the small-molecule substrate, Ac-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp- -AMC. Likely target for the cowpox virus CRMA death inhibitory protein. Isoforms 5, 6, 7 and 8 lack the catalytic site and may interfere with the pro-apoptotic activity of the complex.,online information:CASP8 mutation db,polymorphism:Genetic vaiations in CASP8 are associated with reduced risk of lung cancer [MIM:211980] in a population of Han Chinese subjects. Genetic vaiations are also associated with decreased risk of cancer of various other forms including esophageal, gastric, colorectal, cervical, and breast, acting in an allele dose-dependent manner.,PTM:Generation of the subunits requires association with the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), whereas additional processing is likely due to the autocatalytic activity of the activated protease. GZMB and CASP10 can be involved in these processing events.,PTM:Phosphorylated upon DNA damage, probably by ATM or ATR.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.,similarity:Contains 2 DED (death effector) domains.,subunit:Heterotetramer that consists of two anti-parallel arranged heterodimers, each one formed by a 18 kDa (p18) and a 10 kDa (p10) subunit. Interacts with FADD, CFLAR and PEA15. Isoform 9 interacts at the endoplasmic reticulum with a complex containing BCAP31, BAP29, BCL2 and/or BCL2L1. Interacts with TNFAIP8L2.,tissue specificity:Isoforms 1, 5 and 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.,</p>		

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## Validation Data



Western Blot analysis of 1 Raji cell, 2 Serum-free treated ,using primary antibody at 1:1000 dilution. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS23920) was diluted at 1:10000

## Contact information

Orders: [order@immunoway.com](mailto:order@immunoway.com)  
Support: [tech@immunoway.com](mailto:tech@immunoway.com)  
Telephone: 877-594-3616 (Toll Free), 408-747-0185  
Website: <http://www.immunoway.com>  
Address: 2200 Ringwood Ave San Jose, CA 95131 USA



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