

Product datasheet for PH318982

Caspase 1 (CASP1) (NM_033294) Human Mass Spec Standard

Product data:

Product Type:	Mass Spec Standards
Description:	CASP1 MS Standard C13 and N15-labeled recombinant protein (NP_150636)
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	RC218982
Predicted MW:	29.6 kDa
Protein Sequence:	>RC218982 representing NM_033294 Red =Cloning site Green =Tags(s) MADKVLKEKRKLFIRSMGEAPQAVQDNPAMPTSSGSEGNVKLCSLEEAQRIWKQKSAEIYPIMDKSSRTR LALIICNEEFDSIPRRTGAEVDITGMTMLLQNLGYSVDVKKNTASDMTTELEAF AHRPEHKTSDSTFLV FMSGHIREGICGKKHSEQVPDILQLNAIFNMLNTKNCP SLKDKPKVIIIQACRGDNVSWRHPTMGSVFIG RLIEHMQEYACSDVEEIFRKVRF SFEQPDGRAQMP TTERVTLTRCFYLFPGH TRTRP LEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDK V
Tag:	C-Myc/DDK
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Labeling Method:	Labeled with [U- ¹³ C ₆ , ¹⁵ N ₄]-L-Arginine and [U- ¹³ C ₆ , ¹⁵ N ₂]-L-Lysine
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3
Storage:	Store at -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Stability:	Stable for 3 months from receipt of products under proper storage and handling conditions.
RefSeq:	NP_150636
RefSeq Size:	941
RefSeq ORF:	789
Synonyms:	ICE; IL1BC; P45
Locus ID:	834
UniProt ID:	P29466



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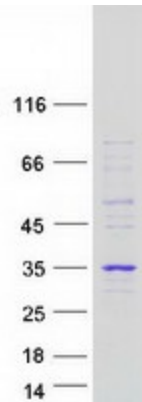
Cytogenetics: 11q22.3

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:



Coomassie blue staining of purified CASP1 protein (Cat# [TP318982]). The protein was produced from HEK293T cells transfected with CASP1 cDNA clone (Cat# [RC218982]) using MegaTran 2.0 (Cat# [TT210002]).