

Rabbit ASC Polyclonal Antibody | anti-ASC antibody

ASC Antibody

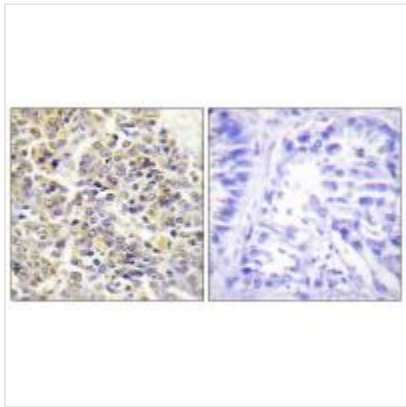
CATALOG # AAA303174	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

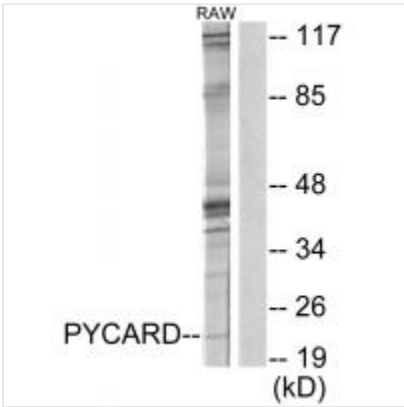
ASC; Polyclonal Antibody; ASC Antibody; Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD; hASC; PYD and CARD domain-containing protein; Target of methylation-induced silencing 1; Caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 5; anti-ASC antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total ASC protein.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Form/Format	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1.0 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	195
Applicable Applications for anti-ASC antibody	IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Source	Human plasma
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthesized peptide derived from internal of human ASC.
SDS-PAGE MW	21 kDa
Target Name	ASC
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 °C



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue using ASC antibody.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from RAW264.7 cells, using ASC antibody.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-ASC antibody	Functions as key mediator in apoptosis and inflammation. Promotes caspase-mediated apoptosis involving predominantly caspase-8 and also caspase-9 in a probable cell type-specific manner. Involved in activation of the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway, promotes caspase-8-dependent proteolytic maturation of BID independently of FADD in certain cell types and also mediates mitochondrial translocation of BAX and activates BAX-dependent apoptosis coupled to activation of caspase-9, -2 and -3. Involved in macrophage pyroptosis, a caspase-1-dependent inflammatory form of cell death and is the major constituent of the ASC pyroptosome which forms upon potassium depletion and rapidly recruits and activates caspase-1. In innate immune response believed to act as an integral adapter in the assembly of the inflammasome which activates caspase-1 leading to processing and secretion of proinflammatory cytokines. The function as activating adapter in different types of inflammasomes is mediated by the DAPIN and CARD domains and their homotypic interactions. Required for recruitment of caspase-1 to inflammasomes containing certain pattern recognition receptors, such as NLRP2, NLRP3, AIM2 and probably IFI16. In the NLRP1 and NLRC4 inflammasomes seems not be required but facilitates the processing of procaspase-1. In cooperation with NOD2 involved in an inflammasome activated by bacterial muramyl dipeptide leading to caspase-1 activation. May be involved in DDX58-triggered proinflammatory responses and inflammasome activation. Isoform 2 may have a regulating effect on the function as inflammasome adapter. Isoform 3 seems to inhibit inflammasome-mediated maturation of interleukin-1 beta. In collaboration with AIM2 which detects cytosolic double-stranded DNA may also be involved in a caspase-1-independent cell death that involves caspase-8. In adaptive immunity may be involved in maturation of dendritic cells to stimulate T-cell immunity and in cytoskeletal rearrangements coupled to chemotaxis and antigen uptake may be involved in post-transcriptional regulation of the guanine nucleotide exchange factor DOCK2; the latter function is proposed to involve the nuclear form. Also involved in transcriptional activation of cytokines and chemokines independent of the inflammasome; this function may involve AP-1, NF-kappa-B, MAPK and caspase-8 signaling pathways. For regulation of NF-kappa-B activating and inhibiting functions have been reported. Modulates NF-kappa-B induction at the level of the IKK complex by inhibiting kinase activity of CHUK and IKBK. Proposed to compete with RIPK2 for association with CASP1 thereby down-regulating CASP1-mediated RIPK2-dependent NF-kappa-B activation and activating interleukin-1 beta processing.Masumoto J., J. Biol. Chem. 274:33835-33838(1999).Conway K.E., Cancer Res. 60:6236-6242(2000).McConnell B.B., Cancer Res. 60:6243-6247(2000)
Product Categories/Family for anti-ASC antibody	Total protein Ab

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	10835256
NCBI GeneID	29108
NCBI Accession #	NP_037390.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_013258.4
UniProt Accession #	Q9ULZ3; Q96D12; Q9BSZ5; Q9HBD0; Q9NXJ8

Molecular Weight	~54,000
NCBI Official Full Name	apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD isoform a
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	PYD and CARD domain containing
NCBI Official Symbol	PYCARD
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ASC; TMS; TMS1; CARD5; TMS-1
NCBI Protein Information	apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD
UniProt Protein Name	Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD
UniProt Gene Name	PYCARD
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ASC; CARD5; TMS1; hASC
UniProt Entry Name	ASC_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/asc-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/303174>