

**Caspase-5 Antibody**  
Catalog # ASC10296

**Specification**

**Caspase-5 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, ICC, IF</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P51878</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P51878</a> , <a href="#">212276423</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG</b>
Application Notes	<b>Casp-5 antibody can be used for the detection of caspase-5 by Western blot at 0.5 - 2 µg/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunocytochemistry starting at 2 µg/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 2 µg/mL.</b>

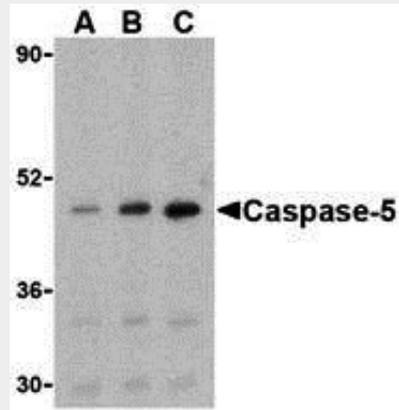
**Caspase-5 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **838**  
**Other Names**  
 Caspase-5 Antibody: ICH-3, ICEREL-III, ICE(rel)III, ICH3, Caspase-5, Protease ICH-3, CASP-5, caspase 5, apoptosis-related cysteine peptidase

**Target/Specificity**  
 CASP5; Depending on cell lines or tissues used, other cleavage products may be observed.

**Reconstitution & Storage**  
 Caspase-5 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

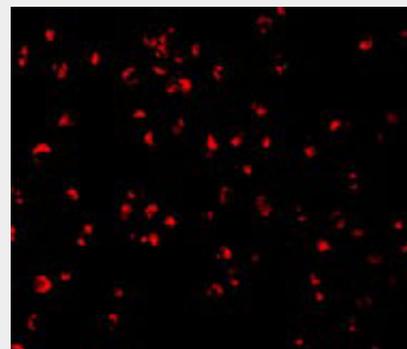
**Precautions**  
 Caspase-5 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic



Western blot analysis of caspase-5 in Ramos cells with caspase-5 antibody at (A) 0.5, (B) 1, and (C) 2 µg/mL.



Immunocytochemistry of caspase-5 in P815 cells with caspase-5 antibody at 2 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of Caspase-5 in P815 cells with Caspase-5 antibody at 2 µg/mL.

procedures.

#### Caspase-5 Antibody - Protein Information

##### Name CASP5

{ECO:0000303|PubMed:16893518,  
ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:1506}

##### Function

Thiol protease that acts as a mediator of programmed cell death (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29898893" target="\_blank">29898893</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28314590" target="\_blank">28314590</a>). Initiates pyroptosis, a programmed lytic cell death pathway through cleavage of Gasdermin-D (GSDMD): cleavage releases the N-terminal gasdermin moiety (Gasdermin- D, N-terminal) that binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29898893" target="\_blank">29898893</a>). During non-canonical inflammasome activation, cuts CGAS and may play a role in the regulation of antiviral innate immune activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28314590" target="\_blank">28314590</a>).

##### Tissue Location

Expressed in barely detectable amounts in most tissues except brain, highest levels being found in lung, liver and skeletal muscle.

#### Caspase-5 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](#)

#### Caspase-5 Antibody - Background

Caspase-5 Antibody: Caspases are a family of cysteine proteases that can be divided into the apoptotic and inflammatory caspase subfamilies. Unlike the apoptotic caspases, members of the inflammatory subfamily are generally not involved in cell death but are associated with the immune response to microbial pathogens. Members of this subfamily include caspase-1, -4, -5, and -12. Activation of these caspases results in the cleavage and activation of proinflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-18. Caspase-5 can interact with caspase-1; both are constituents of the NALP1 inflammasome, a complex that can trigger the cleavage of pro-IL-1 $\beta$ . Expression of caspase-5 can be regulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and IFN-gamma.

#### Caspase-5 Antibody - References

Martinon F and Tschopp J. Inflammatory caspases: linking an intracellular innate immune system to autoinflammatory diseases. *Cell* 2004; 117:561-74.

Kuida K, Lippke JA, Ku G, et al. Altered cytokine export and apoptosis in mice deficient in interleukin-1  $\beta$  converting enzyme. *Science* 1995; 267:2000-3.

Gracie JA, Robertson SE, and McInnes IB. Interleukin-18. *J. Leukoc. Biol.* 2003; 73:213-224.

Martinon F, Burns K, and Tschopp J. The inflammasome: a molecular platform triggering activation of the inflammatory caspases and processing of proIL-1 $\beta$ . *Mol. Cell.* 2002; 10:417-26.