

CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1313d**Specification****CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide -
Product Information**Primary Accession [P55212](#)**CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide -
Additional Information****Gene ID 839****Other Names**Caspase-6, CASP-6, Apoptotic protease
Mch-2, Caspase-6 subunit p18, Caspase-6
subunit p11, CASP6, MCH2**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1313d](/products/AP1313d) was selected from the S257 region of human CASP6. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide -
Protein Information****Name CASP6****CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide -
Background**

CASP6 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 protein could be processed by caspases 7, 8 and 10, and is thought to function as a downstream enzyme in the caspase activation cascade.

**CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide -
References**

Schmeck, B., et al., Infect. Immun. 72(9):4940-4947 (2004).Mendez, E., et al., J. Virol. 78(16):8601-8608 (2004).MacLachlan, T.K., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(14):9492-9497 (2002).Sordet, O., et al., Leukemia 16(8):1569-1570 (2002).LeBlanc, A., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 274(33):23426-23436 (1999).

Synonyms MCH2

Function

Cysteine protease that plays essential roles in programmed cell death, axonal degeneration, development and innate immunity (PubMed:8663580, PubMed:32298652).

During apoptosis, localizes in the nucleus and cleaves the nuclear structural protein NUMA1 and lamin A/LMNA thereby inducing nuclear shrinkage and fragmentation (PubMed:17401638, PubMed:8663580, PubMed:9463409).

Furthermore, cleaves many transcription factors such as NF-kappa-B and cAMP response element-binding protein/CREBBP (PubMed:10559921, PubMed:14657026). Plays an essential role in axon degeneration during axon pruning which is the remodeling of axons during neurogenesis but not apoptosis (By similarity). Regulates B-cell programs both during early development and after antigen stimulation (By similarity). In addition, promotes the ZBP1-mediated activation of programmed cell death pathways including pyroptosis, apoptosis, and necroptosis (PANoptosis) and plays an essential role in defense against viruses (PubMed:32298652).

Mechanistically, interacts with RIPK3 and enhances the interaction between RIPK3 and ZBP1, leading to ZBP1-mediated inflammasome activation and cell death (PubMed:32298652).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

CASP6 Antibody (S257) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)