

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 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).



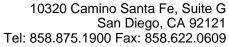
Synonyms MCH2

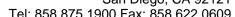
Function

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: tations/14657026" target=" blank">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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/c itations/32298652"

Cellular Location

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Cytoplasm.

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

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

• Blocking Peptides