## **Technical Data Sheet**

# **Purified Mouse Anti-Human Caspase-3**

## **Product Information**

 Material Number:
 610323

 Alternate Name:
 CPP32

 Size:
 150 μg

 Concentration:
 250 μg/ml

Clone: 19/Caspase-3/CPP32
Immunogen: Human CPP32 aa. 1-219

 Isotype:
 Mouse IgG2a

 Reactivity:
 QC Testing: Human

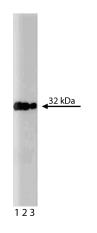
Target MW: 32 kDa

Storage Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing BSA, glycerol, and ≤0.09% sodium

azide.

## Description

Apoptosis, a selective process of genetically programmed cell death, occurs during normal cellular differentiation and development of multicellular organisms. Apoptotic cells are characterized by loss of cell volume, plasma membrane blebbing, nuclear condensation, chromatin aggregation, and endonucleocytic degradation of DNA into nucleosomal fragments. Caspase-3 (CPP32, Yama, apopain) is a member of the family of cysteine proteases which includes interleukin-1β converting enzyme (ICE) and *C. elegans* protein, Ced-3. An apoptotic signal such as granzyme B of cytotoxic T-cells (CTLs) or ICE-like proteases induces the intracellular cleavage of Caspase-3 from the inactive pro-form (32 kDa) to the active form which consists of the p20, p17, and p12 subunits. The active form of Caspase-3 cleaves several other apoptotic proteins including proteins such as DNA Fragmentation Factor (DFF). Apoptosis can be inhibited by coexpression of Bcl-2 as well as inhibitors of Caspase-3 or other members of the family of cysteine proteases. This antibody recognizes the human pro-form (inactive) of Caspase-3 at 32 kDa. In addition, it has been reported to recognize the active form of Caspase-3 at 20-21 kD in apoptotic cell lysates.



Western blot analysis of Caspase-3 on a Jurkat cell lysate (Human T-cell leukemia; ATCC TIB-152). Lane 1: 1:1000, lane 2: 1:2000, lane 3: 1:4000 dilution of the mouse anti-human Caspase-3 antibody.

## **Preparation and Storage**

Store undiluted at -20° C.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

## **Application Notes**

Application

Western blot Routinely Tested

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Fluorescence microscopy	Tested During Development
Immunoprecipitation	Tested During Development
Immunohistochemistry	Not Recommended

## **Recommended Assay Procedure:**

Western blot: Please refer to http://www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols/Western\_Blotting.shtml

## **Suggested Companion Products**

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone	
611451	Jurkat Cell Lysate	500 μg	(none)	
554002	HRP Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	1.0 ml	(none)	
550959	Jurkat Apoptotic Lysate Set I	500 μg	(none)	
554001	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse Ig	0.5 mg	Polyclonal	

## **Product Notices**

- 1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- 2. Source of all serum proteins is from USDA inspected abattoirs located in the United States.
- Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
- 4. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

#### References

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Li J, Chen P, Sinogeeva N, et al. Arsenic trioxide promotes histone H3 phosphoacetylation at the chromatin of CASPASE-10 in acute promyelocytic leukemia cells. *J Biol Chem.* 2002; 277(51):49504-49510.(Biology: Flow cytometry)

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