Anti-ASC/TMS1
Developed in Rabbit

Product Number A1601

Product Description
Anti-ASC/TMS1 is developed in rabbit using a synthetic peptide (RESQSYLVEDLERS) corresponding to amino acids 182-195 of human ASC as immunogen. This antibody is purified by immunoaffinity chromatography.

Anti-ASC/TMS1 recognizes human ASC/TMS1 (approximately 25 kDa) by immunoblotting.

Apoptosis is regulated by death domain (DD) and caspase recruitment domain (CARD) containing molecules and the caspase family of proteases. CARD containing cell death regulators include RAIDD, RICK, Bcl-10, Apat-1, ARC, caspase-9, and caspase-2.

A novel CARD domain containing protein has been identified in human and mouse and designated ASC (apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD) and TMS1 (target of methylation-induced silencing). Ectopic expression of ASC/TMS1 induced apoptosis through activation of caspase-9 and inhibited the survival of human breast cancer cells. Over-expression of ASC/TMS1 induces DNA fragmentation. Asc/TMS1 is expressed in a variety of human and mouse tissues.

Reagents
Anti-ASC/TMS1 is supplied as approximately 0.5 mg/ml of antiserum in phosphate buffered saline containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Precautions and Disclaimer
Due to the sodium azide content, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) has been sent to the attention of the safety officer at your institution. Consult the MSDS for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability
For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to one month. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Do not store in a "frost-free" freezer. If slight turbidity occurs upon prolonged storage, clarify the solution by centrifugation before use. Working dilution samples should be discarded if not used within 12 hours.

Product Profile
For immunoblotting, the recommended working antibody concentration is approximately 1 µg/ml using human HL60 promyeloblastic leukemia whole cell lysates.

Note: In order to obtain the best results and assay sensitivities in various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

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