

DFNA5/GSDME Rabbit mAb [Y0C4]

Cat NO. :A15472

Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	н	O60443	55 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:

Application

WB

1:1000-2000

The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user

Conjugate:

UnConjugate

Form:

Liquid

sensitivity:

Endogenous

Purification:

Protein A purification

Specificity:

Antibody is produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide at the sequence of human DFNA5/GSDME

Storage buffer and conditions:

Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/ml BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .

Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C.

 $\label{products} \textbf{Products are valid for one natural year of receipt.} \textbf{Avoid repeated freeze} \ \textit{I} \ \textbf{thaw cycles}.$

Tissue specificity:

Expressed in cochlea (PubMed:9771715). Low level of expression in heart, brain, placenta, lung, liver, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas, with highest expression in placenta (PubMed:9771715)..

Subcellular location:

 $[Gasdermin-E,\,N-terminal]:\,Cell\,membrane,\\Multi-pass\,membrane\,protein.,\\[Gasdermin-E]:\,Cytoplasm,\,cytosol.$

Function:

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/

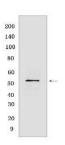
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



[Gasdermin-E]: Precursor of a pore-forming protein that converts non-inflammatory apoptosis to pyroptosis (PubMed:27281216, PubMed:28459430). This form constitutes the precursor of the pore-forming protein: upon cleavage, the released N-terminal moiety (Gasdermin-E, N-terminal) binds to membranes and forms pores, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:28459430).., [Gasdermin-E, N-terminal]: Pore-forming protein produced by cleavage by CASP3 or granzyme B (GZMB), which converts non-inflammatory apoptosis to pyroptosis or promotes granzyme-mediated pyroptosis, respectively (PubMed:27281216, PubMed:28459430, PubMed:32188940). After cleavage, moves to the plasma membrane, homooligomerizes within the membrane and forms pores of 10-15 nanometers (nm) of inner diameter, triggering pyroptosis (PubMed:28459430, PubMed:32188940). Binds to inner leaflet lipids, bisphosphorylated phosphatidylinositols, such as phosphatidylinositol (4,5)-bisphosphate (PubMed:28459430). Cleavage by CASP3 switches CASP3-mediated apoptosis induced by TNF or danger signals, such as chemotherapy drugs, to pyroptosis (PubMed:27281216, PubMed:28459430, PubMed:32188940). Mediates secondary necrosis downstream of the mitochondrial apoptotic pathway and CASP3 activation as well as in response to viral agents (PubMed:28045099). Exhibits bactericidal activity (PubMed:27281216). Cleavage by GZMB promotes tumor suppressor activity by triggering robust anti-tumor immunity (PubMed:21522185, PubMed:32188940). Suppresses tumors by mediating granzymemediated pyroptosis in target cells of natural killer (NK) cells: cleavage by granzyme B (GZMB), delivered to target cells from NK-cells, triggers pyroptosis of tumor cells and tumor suppression (PubMed:32188940, PubMed:31953257). May play a role in the p53/TP53-regulated cellular response to DNA damage (PubMed:16897187)..

Validation Data:

DFNA5/GSDME Rabbit mAb [Y0C4] Images



Western blot (SDS PAGE) analysis of extracts from SH-SY5Y cells .Using DFNA5/GSDMERabbit mAb [Y0C4] at dilution of 1:1000 incubated at 4° C over night.

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