

Human Caspase-14 / CASP14 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: 11856-H07E



Sino Biological Inc.
Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

MICE; mini-ICE

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human CASP14 (NP_036246.1) (Ser 2-Gln 242) was expressed, with a polyhistidine tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Bio Activity:

Measured by its ability to bind biotinylated Cynomolgus IL18 (Cat:90011-C07E) in a functional ELISA.

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CASP14 consisting of 248 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 28.5 kDa. The apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 30 kDa in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

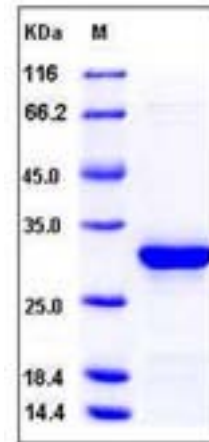
Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Caspase 14 is a member of the caspase family. Caspases are a kind of cysteine proteinase consisting of a prodomain plus large and small catalytic subunits, that play a central role in cell apoptosis. Caspase 14 possesses an unusually short prodomain and is highly expressed in embryonic tissues but absent from most of the adult tissues except for the skin, which suggests a role in ontogenesis and skin physiology. Unlike the other short prodomain caspases (caspase-3, caspase-6, and caspase-7), Caspase 14 was not processed by multiple death stimuli including activation of members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family and expression of proapoptotic members of the bcl-2 family. Caspase 14 has been described to be processed and activated by anti-Fas agonist antibody or TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand in vivo. The expression and processing of this caspase may take part in keratinocyte terminal differentiation, which is essential for the skin barrier.

References

1. Hu SM, et al. (1998) Caspase-14 is a novel developmentally regulated protease. The journal of biological chemistry. 273: 29648-53.
2. Marc Van De Craen, et al. (1998) Identification of a new caspase homologue: caspase-14. Cell death differ. 5(10): 838-46.

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