

TMS1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49077

Package Size: #49077-1 50ul #49077-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

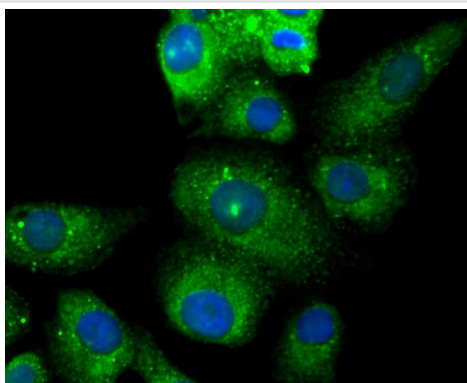
Description

Product Name	TMS1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	SN07-10
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, FC, IHC-P
Species Reactivity	Human
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Other Names	Apoptosis associated speck like protein containing a CARD antibody Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD antibody ASC antibody ASC_HUMAN antibody CARD 5 antibody CARD5 antibody Caspase recruitment domain containing protein 5 antibody Caspase recruitment domain protein 5 antibody Caspase recruitment domain-containing protein 5 antibody hASC antibody MGC10332 antibody PYCARD antibody PYD and CARD domain containing antibody PYD and CARD domain containing protein antibody PYD and CARD domain-containing protein antibody Target of methylation induced silencing 1 antibody Target of methylation-induced silencing 1 antibody TMS 1 antibody TMS antibody TMS1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:Q9ULZ3
Calculated MW	22 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

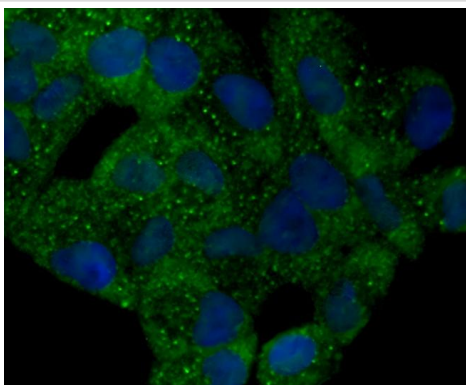
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000 ICC: 1:100-1:500 IHC-P: 1:50-1:400 FC: 1:50-1:100

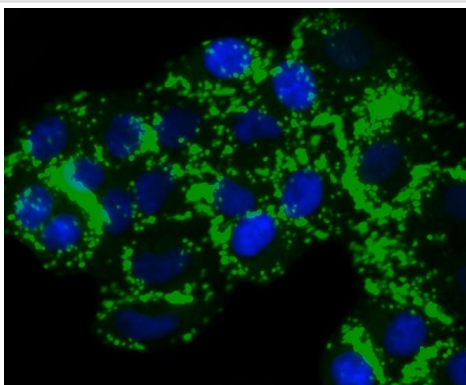
Images



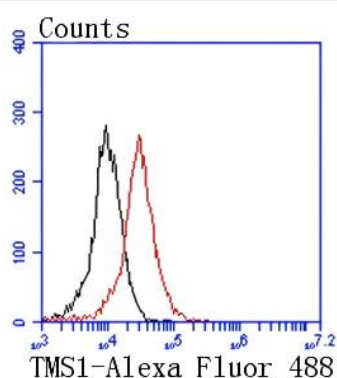
ICC staining TMS1 in A549 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining TMS1 in HeLa cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining TMS1 in HepG2 cells (green). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



Flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells with TMS1 antibody at 1/50 dilution (red) compared with an unlabelled control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black). Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody

Background

The death domain (DD) superfamily of proteins share one or more of the following domains: the DD, DED (death-effector domain), CARD (caspase-recruitment domain) and PYD (Pyrin domain). Each of these domains is characterized by a canonical death domain fold, which consists of a bundle of five or six antiparallel α -helices. As their names suggest, these domains play prominent roles in programmed cell death. Caspase-associated recruitment domains (CARDs) mediate the interaction between adaptor proteins such as Apaf-1 and the proform of caspases (e.g., CASP9) participating in apoptosis. ASC (apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD, also known as TMS1 or PYCARD) is a member of the CARD-containing adaptor protein family. ASC is a 195 amino acid protein, containing a N-terminal Pyrin-like domain (PYD) and an 87 residue C-terminal CARD. This motif is characteristic of numerous proteins involved in apoptotic signaling. ASC2 (apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD 2), also known as Pyrin-only protein 1 or PADD-only protein 1, is an 89 amino acid member of the DD superfamily that contains one Pyrin domain. Localized to the cytoplasm, ASC2 interacts with ASC to modulate NF- κ B and pro-caspase-1 regulation.

References

1. Ataide, MA. et al. Malaria-induced NLRP12/NLRP3-dependent caspase-1 activation mediates inflammation and hypersensitivity to bacterial superinfection. *PLoS pathogens* 10: e1003885 (2014).
2. Liu, D. et al. Activation of the Nlrp3 inflammasome by mitochondrial reactive oxygen species: a novel mechanism of albumin-induced tubulointerstitial inflammation. *The international journal of biochemistry & cell biology* 57: 7-19 (2014).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.