

## Basic Information

<b>Product Name</b>	Anti-ASC/TMS1/PYCARD Antibody	
<b>Gene Name</b>	Pycard	
<b>Source</b>	Rabbit	
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal	
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG	
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	mouse	
<b>Tested Application</b>	WB, ICC/IF, FCM, ELISA	
<b>Contents</b>	500 ug/ml antibody with PBS, 0.02% NaN <sub>3</sub> , 1 mg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol.	
<b>Immunogen</b>	E.coli-derived mouse ASC/TMS1/Pycard recombinant protein (Position: K24-S193).	
<b>Concentration</b>	500 ug/ml	
<b>Purification</b>	Immunogen affinity purified.	
<b>Observed MW</b>	22 kDa	
<b>Dilution Ratios</b>	Western blot (WB):	1:500-2000
	Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence (ICC/IF):	1:50-400
	Flow Cytometry (Fixed):	1:50-200
	Enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA):	1:100-1000

## Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied.

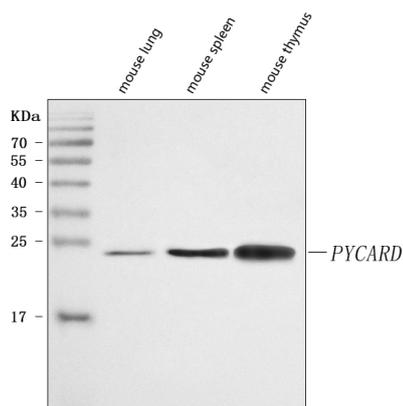
## Background Information

PYCARD, often referred to as ASC (Apoptosis-associated speck-like protein containing a CARD), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the PYCARD gene. This gene encodes an adaptor protein that is composed of two protein-protein interaction domains: a N-terminal PYRIN-PAAD-DAPIN domain (PYD) and a C-terminal caspase-recruitment domain (CARD). The PYD and CARD domains are members of the six-helix bundle death domain-fold superfamily that mediates assembly of large signaling complexes in the inflammatory and apoptotic signaling pathways via the activation of caspase. In normal cells, this protein is localized to the cytoplasm; however, in cells undergoing apoptosis, it forms ball-like aggregates near the nuclear periphery. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

## Reference

Anti-ASC/TMS1/PYCARD Antibody被引用在1文献中。

## Selected Validation Data



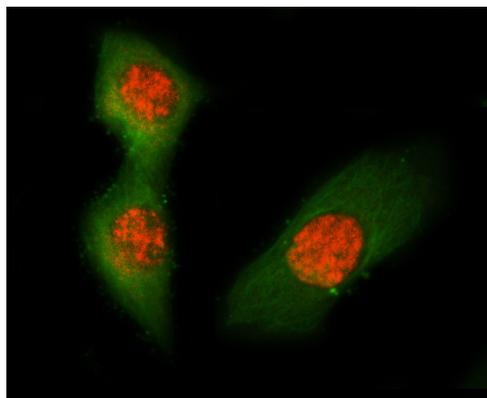
Western blot analysis of anti-ASC/TMS1/Pycard antibody (A00362-5). The sample well of each lane was loaded with 30 ug of sample under reducing conditions.

Lane 1: mouse lung tissue lysates,

Lane 2: mouse spleen tissue lysates,

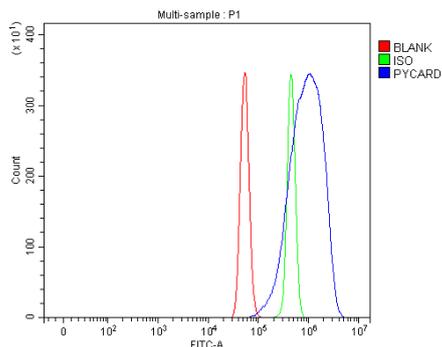
Lane 3: mouse thymus tissue lysates.

After electrophoresis, proteins were transferred to a membrane. Then the membrane was incubated with rabbit anti-ASC/TMS1/Pycard antigen affinity purified polyclonal antibody (A00362-5) and probed with a goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (Catalog # BA1054). The signal is developed using ECL Plus Western Blotting Substrate (Catalog # AR1197). A specific band was detected for ASC/TMS1/Pycard at approximately 22 kDa. The expected band size for ASC/TMS1/Pycard is at 22 kDa.



IF analysis of ASC/TMS1/Pycard using anti-ASC/TMS1/Pycard antibody (A00362-5) and anti-Tubulin alpha antibody (M03989-3).

ASC/TMS1/Pycard was detected in an immunocytochemical section of RM1 cells. Cy3-Conjugated Anti-rabbit IgG Secondary Antibody (Red) (Catalog # BA1032) and Dylight488-conjugated Anti-mouse IgG Secondary Antibody (Green) (Catalog # BA1126) were used as secondary antibody.



Flow Cytometry analysis of RAW264.7 cells using anti-ASC/TMS1/Pycard antibody (A00362-5).

Overlay histogram showing RAW264.7 cells stained with A00362-5 (Blue line). To facilitate intracellular staining, cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with permeabilization buffer. The cells were blocked with 10% normal goat serum. And then incubated with rabbit anti-ASC/TMS1/Pycard Antibody (A00362-5, 1:100). DyLight®488 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (BA1127, 1:100) was used as secondary antibody. Isotype control antibody (Green line) was rabbit IgG (Catalog # BA1045) (1:100) used under the same conditions. Unlabelled sample (Red line) was also used as a control.