Caspase-1 (human), (recombinant)

Highly active caspase essential for apoptosis.

First of the caspases described, caspase-1 was subsequently found to be homologous to Ced-3, the *C. elegans* caspase essential for apoptosis.

Citations: 13

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Ordering Information

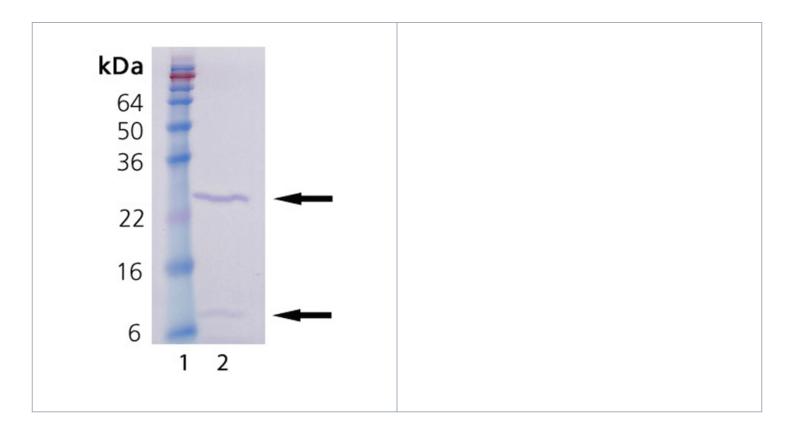
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BML-SE168-5000

5000U

Manuals, SDS & CofA

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Handling & Storage

Use/Stability After initial defrost, aliquot product into individual tubes and refreeze at -80°C. Avoid

repeated freeze/defrost cycles. The enzyme is stable on ice for the time typically required to set up an experiment (30-60 min.), but may lose activity with prolonged storage on ice. It is recommended that thawing and dilution of the enzyme be done within as short a time as possible before start of the assay. The remaining, undiluted and unused enzyme should be refrozen quickly by, for example, snap-freezing in a dry ice ethanol bath or liquid nitrogen. The enzyme is stable to at least 4 freeze/thaw cycles.

Long Term Storage -80°C

Shipping Dry Ice

Regulatory Status RUO - Research Use Only

Product Details

Activity 100 U/µl

Alternative Name Interleukin 1β converting enzyme, IL-1β converting

enzyme, ICE

Application Notes Useful tool to study enzyme regulation and kinetics, cleave

target substrates, screen for inhibitors.

Formulation Liquid. In 50mM HEPES, pH 7.4, containing 100mM

sodium chloride, 0.5% CHAPS, 1mM EDTA, 10% glycerol

and 10mM DTT.

MW ~20 + 10kDa

Purity ≥90% (SDS-PAGE)

Purity Detail Purified by multi-step chromatography.

Source Produced in *E. coli.* cDNA encodes residues identical to

Asn¹²⁰-His⁴⁰⁴ (C-terminus) at Genbank Accession No. M87507, except for an Asp³⁸¹ to Glu change, introduced

to stabilize the enzyme against autoproteolysis.

Specific Activity One U=1 pmol/min, using Ac-YVAD-pNA (200µM; Prod.

No. ALX-260-026) as substrate, at 30°C.

UniProt ID P29466

Last modified: May 29, 2024



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