#9505 Store at –20°C

Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp315) Antibody (Human Specific)

Cell Signaling TECHNOLOGY®

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For Research Use Only. Not For Use In Diagnostic Procedures.

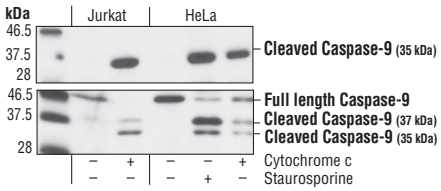
Entrez-Gene ID # 842
Swiss-Prot Acc. # P55211

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP Endogenous	H	35 kDa	Rabbit**

Background: Caspase-9 (ICE-LAP6, Mch6) is an important member of the cysteine aspartic acid protease (caspase) family (1,2). Upon apoptotic stimulation, cytochrome c released from mitochondria associates with the 47 kDa procaspase-9/Apaf 1. Apaf-1 mediated activation of caspase-9 involves intrinsic proteolytic processing resulting in cleavage at Asp315 and producing a p35 subunit. Another cleavage occurs at Asp330 producing a p37 subunit that can serve to amplify the apoptotic response (3-6). Cleaved caspase-9 further processes other caspase members, including caspase-3 and caspase-7, to initiate a caspase cascade, which leads to apoptosis (7-10).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp315) Antibody (Human Specific) detects endogenous levels of the 35 kDa large fragment of caspase-9 following cleavage at aspartic acid 315. The antibody does not react with full length caspase-9 or any other cleaved caspases.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Asp315 of human caspase-9. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells, untreated or cytochrome c-treated (0.25 mg/ml), and HeLa cells, untreated, staurosporine-treated (1 µM), or cytochrome c-treated (0.25 mg/ml), using Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp315) Antibody (Human Specific) (upper) or Caspase-9 Antibody (Human Specific) #9502 (lower).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at –20°C. *Do not aliquot the antibody.*

***Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.**

****Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.**

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignal.com.

Please visit www.cellsignal.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.

Background References:

(1) Duan, H. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 16720-16724.
(2) Srinivasula, S. M. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271, 27099-27106.
(3) Liu, X. et al. (1996) *Cell* 86, 147-157.
(4) Li, P. et al. (1997) *Cell* 91, 479-489.
(5) Zou, H. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 11549-11556.
(6) Srinivasula, S.M. et al. (1998) *Mol Cell* 1, 949-57.
(7) Deveraux, Q. L. et al. (1998) *EMBO J.* 17, 2215-2223.
(8) Slee, E. A. et al. (1999) *J. Cell Biol.* 144, 281-292.
(9) Sun, X. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 5053-5060.
(10) MacFarlane, M. et al. (1997) *J. Cell Biol.* 137, 469-479.

IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v nonfat dry milk, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: **W**—Western **IP**—Immunoprecipitation **IHC**—Immunohistochemistry **ChIP**—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation **IF**—Immunofluorescence **F**—Flow cytometry **E-P**—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: **H**—human **M**—mouse **R**—rat **Hm**—hamster **Mk**—monkey **Mi**—mink **C**—chicken **Dm**—D. melanogaster **X**—Xenopus **Z**—zebrafish **B**—bovine **Dg**—dog **Pg**—pig **Sc**—S. cerevisiae **Ce**—C. elegans **Hr**—horse **All**—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.