

#9504 Store at -20°C

Caspase-9 Antibody (Mouse Specific)

✓ 100 µl (10 Western mini-blot)



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rev. 05/22/07

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

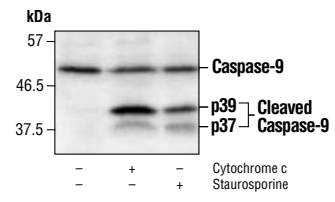
Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity	Molecular Wt.	Source
W	M	37 kDa, 39 kDa, 49 kDa	Rabbit

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. This complex processes procaspase-9 into a large active fragment (35 kDa or 17 kDa) and a small fragment (10 kDa) by self-cleavage at Asp315 (3-5). Cleaved caspase-9 further processes other caspase members, including caspase-3 and caspase-7, to initiate a caspase cascade, which leads to apoptosis (6-9). In addition to self-cleavage, procaspase-9 can also be cleaved *in vivo* by caspase-3 at Asp330. This process serves as positive feedback to amplify the apoptotic signal in the caspase activation pathway (3-5).

Specificity/Sensitivity: Caspase-9 Antibody (Mouse Specific) detects endogenous levels of both full length mouse caspase-9 (49 kDa) and the large fragment of mouse caspase-9 resulting from cleavage at aspartic acid 353 (37 kDa) and/or aspartic acid 368 (39 kDa). The antibody does not cross-react other caspases.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding the cleavage site of mouse caspase-9. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Selected Application References:
Denecker, G. et al. (2001) Yersinia enterocolitica YopP-induced apoptosis of macrophages involves the apoptotic signaling cascade upstream of Bid. Yersinia enterocolitica YopP-induced apoptosis of macrophages involves the apoptotic signaling cascade upstream of Bid. *J. Biol. Chem.* 276 (23), 19706–19714. Application: W.



Western blot analysis of extracts from NIH/3T3 cells, untreated, staurosporine-treated (1 µM), or cytochrome c-treated (0.25 mg/ml), using Caspase-9 Antibody. p39: caspase-9 cleaved at Asp368. p37: caspase-9 cleaved at Asp353.

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) Deveraux, Q.L. et al. (1998) *EMBO J.* 17, 2215–2223.
- (7) Slee, E.A. et al. (1999) *J. Cell Biol.* 144, 281–292.
- (8) Sun, X. et al. (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* 274, 5053–5060.
- (9) MacFarlane, M. et al. (1997) *J. Cell Biol.* 137, 469–479.

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.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:
Western blotting 1:1000

- Companion Products:**
- Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp330) Antibody (Human Specific) #9501
 - Caspase-9 Antibody (Human Specific) #9502
 - Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp315) Antibody (Human Specific) #9505
 - Cleaved Caspase-9 (Asp353) Antibody (Rat Specific) #9507
 - Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7074
 - Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
 - Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
 - 20X LumiGLO® Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

IMPORTANT: For Western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v 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 IC—Immunocytochemistry IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E—ELISA D—DELFIATM
Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken X—Xenopus Z—zebra fish B—bovine All—all species expected
Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% sequence homology.

Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Ab Incubation In Nonfat Dry Milk)

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.

A Solutions and Reagents

NOTE: Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

1. 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
2. **1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
3. **Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
4. **10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
5. Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
6. **Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
7. **Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
8. Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
9. **Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% nonfat dry milk; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
10. **Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7071:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-rabbit (#7074) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO® chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
11. Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
12. Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
13. **Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

1. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
3. Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
4. Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
5. Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
6. Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
7. Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

NOTE: CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

8. Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

NOTE: Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm²) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

1. (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
2. Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
3. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
4. Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
5. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
6. Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
7. Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

D Detection of Proteins

1. Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO® (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO®, 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

NOTE: LumiGLO® substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

2. Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

NOTE: Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO® incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.