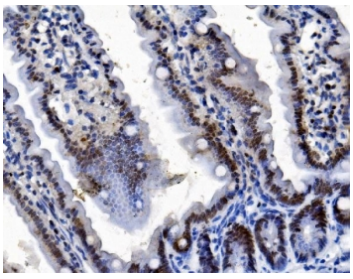
# Pycard Antibody / Tms1 / mAsc (RQ6434)

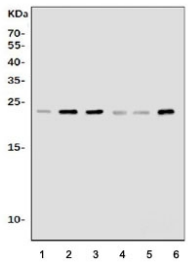
| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|---|---|---|
| RQ6434 | 0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water | 100 ug |

**Bulk quote request**

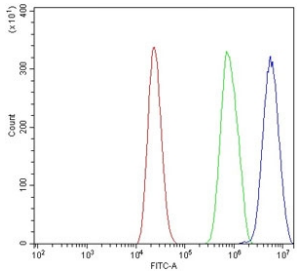
| | |
|---|---|
| **Availability** | 1-3 business days |
| **Species Reactivity** | Mouse, Rat |
| **Format** | Purified |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal (rabbit origin) |
| **Isotype** | Rabbit IgG |
| **Purity** | Antigen affinity purified |
| **Buffer** | Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose |
| **UniProt** | Q9EPB4 |
| **Localization** | Cytoplasmic, nuclear |
| **Applications** | Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml<br>Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml<br>Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/million cells<br>Direct ELISA : 0.1-0.5ug/ml |
| **Limitations** | This Pycard antibody is available for research use only. |



Pycard Antibody Mouse Intestine IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE mouse intestine tissue using PYCARD Antibody / Inflammasome Adaptor Protein Antibody. PYCARD expression is detected predominantly within the cytoplasm of intestinal epithelial cells, consistent with its role as a central adaptor protein in inflammasome assembly, innate immune signaling, and regulation of mucosal inflammatory responses. Heat-induced epitope retrieval was performed by boiling tissue sections in pH 8 EDTA buffer for 20 minutes and allowing them to cool prior to immunostaining.




Pycard Antibody WB. Western blot analysis of 1) rat lung, 2) rat spleen, 3) rat thymus, 4) mouse lung, 5) mouse spleen, and 6) mouse thymus tissue lysates using PYCARD Antibody / Inflammasome Adaptor Protein Antibody. A distinct immunoreactive band is detected at approximately 22 kDa across all tissue lysates, consistent with the predicted molecular weight of PYCARD (ASC), supporting specific detection of the endogenous inflammasome adaptor protein in both rat and mouse tissues.




Pycard Antibody RAW264.7 Cell FACS. Flow cytometric analysis of mouse RAW264.7 cells using PYCARD Antibody / Inflammasome Adaptor Protein Antibody at 1 ug per million cells. A clear rightward shift of the antibody-stained population (blue) relative to the isotype control (green) demonstrates specific detection of endogenous PYCARD (ASC) expression. Cells alone are shown in red. Cells were blocked with goat serum prior to antibody incubation to minimize non-specific binding.

## Description

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.

Learn more about PYCARD biology, inflammasome signaling, and additional validated products on our PYCARD Antibody page.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Pycard antibody should be determined by the researcher.

## Immunogen

Recombinant mouse protein (amino acids R3-S193) was used as the immunogen for the Pycard antibody.

## Storage

After reconstitution, the Pycard antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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