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Rabbit Anti-CD95/FAS antibody

SL0215R

Product Name	CD95/FAS
Chinese Name	载 Lipoprotein1 抗体
Alias	ALPS 1A; ALPS1A; APO 1; Apo-1; Apo 1 antigen; APO 1 cell surface antigen; Apo-1 antigen; APO1; Apo1 antigen; APO1 cell surface antigen; Apoptosis antigen 1; Apoptosis mediating surface antigen FAS; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; APT 1; APT1; CD 95; CD 95 antigen; CD95 antigen; Delta Fas; Delta Fas/APO 1/CD95; Delta Fas/APO1/CD95; FAS 1; FAS 827dupA; Fas AMA; FAS Antigen; FAS1; FASLG receptor; FASTM; TNF receptor superfamily, member 6; TNFRSF 6; TNFRSF6; TNR6_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6.
Research Area	Tumour immunology Apoptosis
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig)
Applications	WB=1:500-2000,Flow-Cyt=2μg/Test （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	35kDa
Detection molecular weight	40-50kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane Secretory protein
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat FAS: 35-110/327 <Extracellular>
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig)1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA,

Solution	Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig)3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed

Product Detail

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

Function:
Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro).

Subunit:
Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD. Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B. Interacts with FADD.

Subcellular Location:
Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 2, 3, 4, 5, 6: Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:
Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

Post-translational modifications:

N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.

DISEASE:
Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

Similarity:
Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.

SWISS:
P25446

Gene ID:
246097

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 355 Human

Entrez Gene: 14102 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 246097 Rat

Omim: 134637 Human

SwissProt: P25445 Human

SwissProt: P25446 Mouse

SwissProt: Q63199 Rat

Unigene: 244139 Human

Unigene: 1626 Mouse

Unigene: 162521 Rat

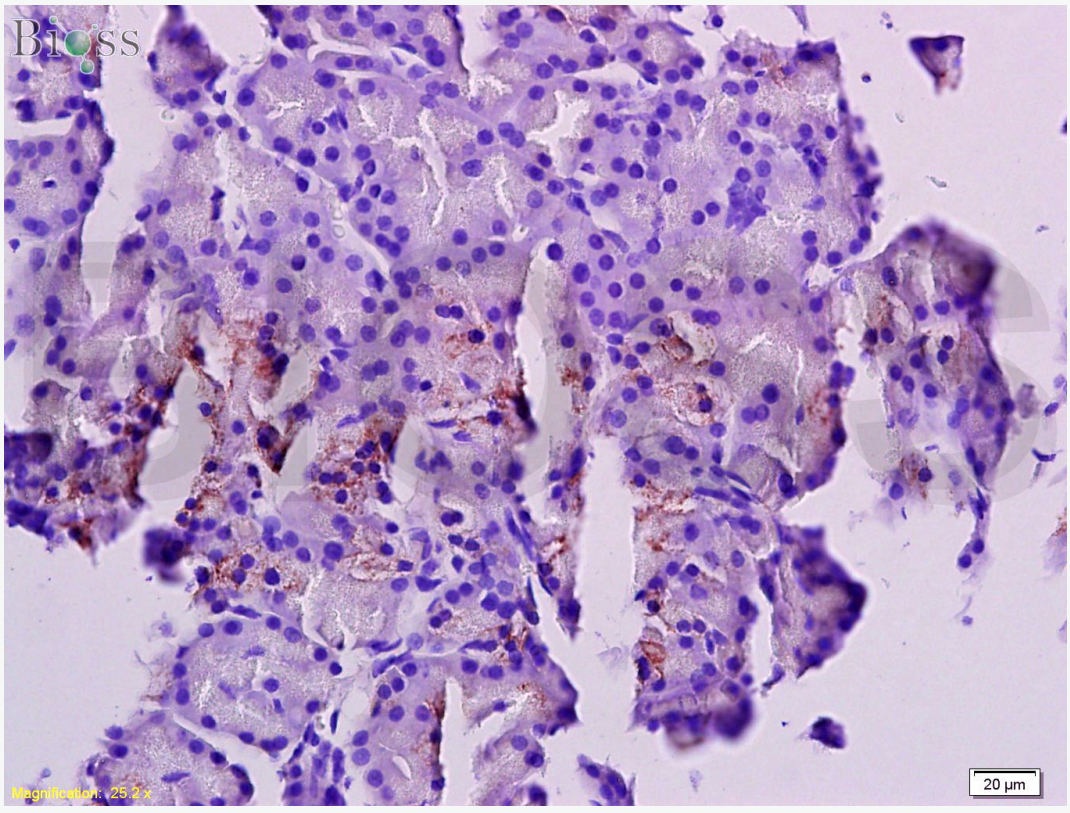
FAS(也称作 Apo-1;CD95;FasL receptor;TNFR)是一个含有死亡结构域的受体，是一型膜蛋白，属于 TNF-R 家族成员，具有诱导 Apoptosis 的功能，广泛分布于许多不同类型的细胞，主要用于各种恶性 Tumour（包括：乳腺癌、肾细胞癌、

胃癌、肺癌以及肝病等）的研究。分子量为：40-50kDa。

FAS 的凋亡信号主要是通过与其胞浆区相关的死亡结构域蛋白 FADD 介导的。FAS 与 FasL 结合后，FADD 一方面通过 C 端的 DD 结合 FAS, 另一方面通过 N 端的 DED 与 Caspase-8 N 端 DED 结合，通过 Caspase-8 诱导效应性 Caspase 蛋白酶的激活，并最终导致 Apoptosis 的发生。FAS 主要表达于活化 lymphocyte、单核细胞、中性粒细胞和成纤维细胞等。

Fas 又称作 APO-1/CD95，属 TNF 受体家族。Fas 基因编码产物为分子量 45KD 的 Transmembrane protein，分布于胸腺细胞，激活的 T 和 Blymphocyte，巨噬细胞，肝、脾、肺、心、脑、肠、睾丸和卵巢细胞等。
Fas 蛋白与 Fas 配体结合后，会激活 caspase，导致靶细胞走向凋亡。

Product Picture

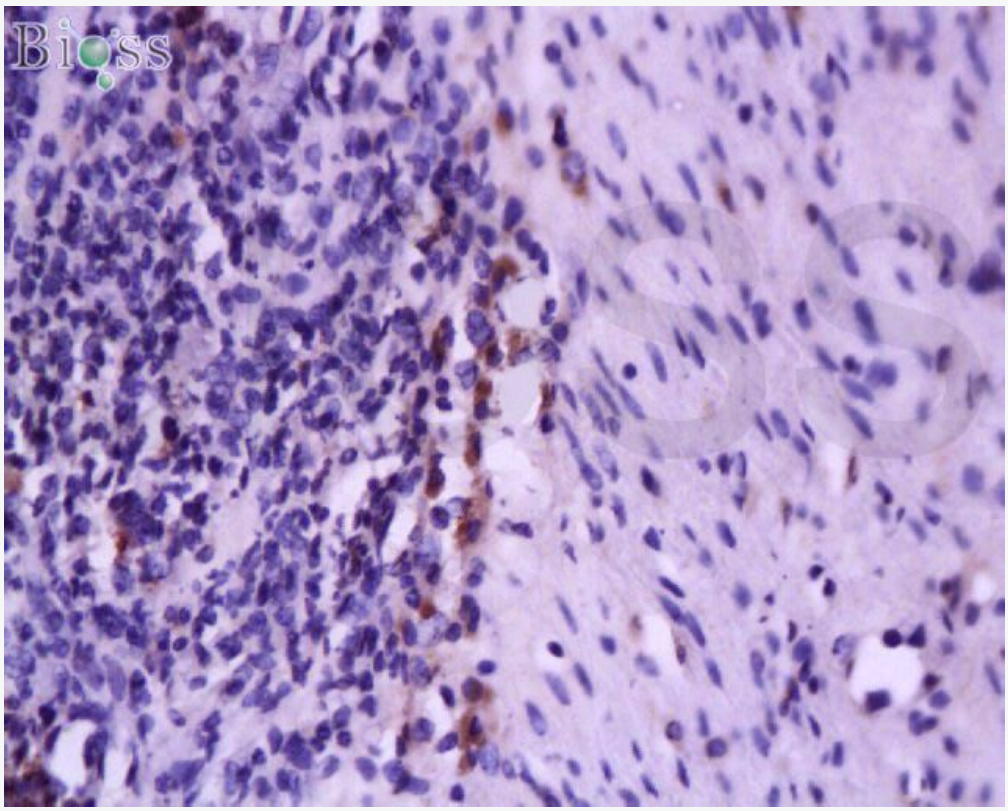


Tissue/cell: rat pancreas tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig)1M, pH 6.0),

Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

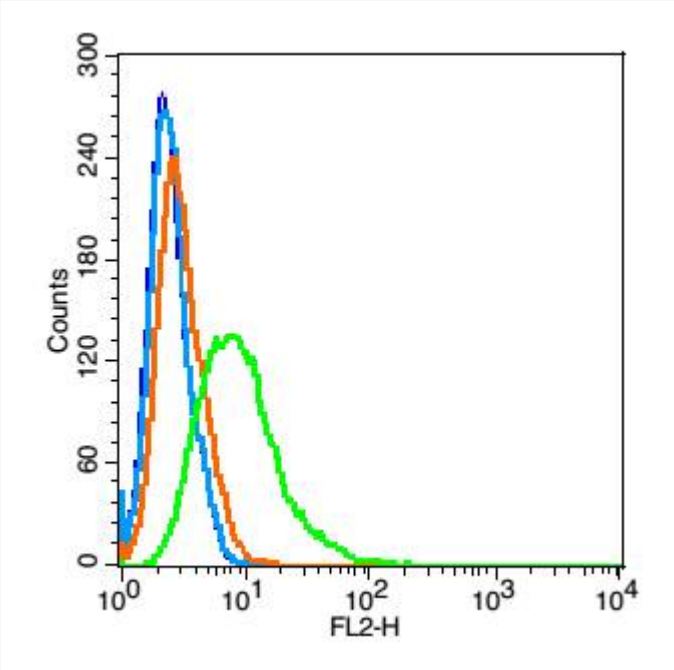
Incubation: Anti-Fas Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0215R) 1:600, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: rat colon tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (Human,Mouse,Rat(predicted:Pig)1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen

peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-Fas Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0215R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Blank control: Hela(blue).

Primary Antibody:Rabbit Anti-CD95FAS antibody(SL0215R), Dilution: 1μg in 100 μL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ,used under the same conditions);

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE(white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

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Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min). Antibody (SL0215R, 1μg /1x10^6 cells) were incubated for 30 min on the ice, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/PE antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody of SL0215R at 1/200 dilution for 30 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.