ARG65622
anti-CD95 / Fas antibody [EOS9.1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [EOS9.1] recognizes CD95 / Fas
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FuncSt
Specificity	This antibody recognizes CD95 (Fas/APO-1), a 46 kDa glycoprotein of the tumour necrosis factor/nerve growth factor (TNF/NGF) receptor superfamily, expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	EOS9.1
Isotype	IgM
Target Name	CD95 / Fas
Species	Human
Immunogen	P815 cells transfected with human CD95
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD95; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FAS1; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; ALPS1A; APT1; FASTM; CD antigen CD95; APO-1; TNFRSF6; FASLG receptor; Apo-1 antigen

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FuncSt	Assay-dependent

Application Note

Functional application: In vitro induction of apoptosis.

* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purification with immunogen.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	TBS (pH 8.0) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

	freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 355 Human Swiss-port # P25445 Human
Gene Symbol	FAS
Gene Full Name	Fas cell surface death receptor
Background	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). [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Immune System antibody
Calculated Mw	38 kDa
PTM	N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.