

FAS

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100 IF 1:50 - 1:200

Calculated MW: 38kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human FAS

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

bi

Synonym:

FAS;ALPS1A;APO-1;APT1;CD95;FAS1;FASTM;TNFRSF6 ;

Catalog #: A0233

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 355

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P25445

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

Association of the receptor Fas with its ligand FasL triggers an apoptotic pathway that plays an important role in immune regulation, development, and progression of cancers (1,2). Loss of function mutation in either Fas (lpr mice) or FasL (gld mice) leads to lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly as a result of decreased apoptosis in CD4-CD8- T lymphocytes (3,4). FasL (CD95L, Apo-1L) is a type II transmembrane protein of 280 amino acids (runs at approximately 40 kDa upon glycosylation) that belongs to the TNF family, which also includes TNF-, TRAIL, and TWEAK. Binding of FasL to its receptor triggers the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) involving the recruitment of the adaptor protein FADD and caspase-8 (5). Activation of caspase-8 from this complex initiates a caspase cascade resulting in the activation of caspase-3 and subsequent cleavage of proteins leading to apoptosis. Unlike Fas, which is constitutively expressed by various cell types, FasL is predominantly expressed on activated T lymphocytes, NK cells, and at immune privileged sites (6). FasL is also expressed in several tumor types as a mechanism to evade immune surveillance (7). Similar to other members of the TNF family, FasL can be cleaved by metalloproteinases producing a 26 kDa trimeric soluble form (8,9).

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