

## FAIM

**Reactivity:**Human

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**20kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human FAIM

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

b

**Synonym:**

FAIM;FAIM1 ;

**Catalog #:**A0679

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**55179

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**Q9NVQ4

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

FAIM (Fas apoptosis inhibitory molecule) was identified as a protein that was inducibly expressed in B lymphocytes resistant to Fas-mediated apoptosis (1). Expression of FAIM inhibits receptor-mediated apoptosis in B cells as well as other cell types (1-3). FAIM is expressed in germinal center B cells, is positively regulated by IRF-4, and is also capable of inducing IRF-4 expression in a feed-forward mechanism (4). FAIM also regulates T cell receptor-mediated apoptosis by modulating Akt activation and Nur77 expression (2). Knockout mice for FAIM show an increased sensitivity to Fas-mediated apoptosis within B and T cells as well as hepatocytes (5). An alternatively spliced form of FAIM, termed FAIM-L, is found predominantly in the brain (6). In the nervous system, the originally identified FAIM does not appear to play a role in apoptosis, but rather can promote neurite outgrowth through the activation of Erk and NF-B pathways (7). In contrast, FAIM-L does inhibit neuronal cell death triggered by death receptors (3).

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