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FAS
Recombinant Human CD95 / TNFRSF6 (Fc Tag)

Catalog No.	CRH416A-Fc CRH416B-Fc	**Quantity:**	50 µg 100 µg

Alternate Names: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95

Description: CD95 is an important inducer of the extrinsic apoptosis signaling pathway and therapy induced apoptosis of many tumor cells has been linked to the activity of CD95. is a prototype death receptor characterized by the presence of an 8 amino acid death domain in its cytoplasmic tail. This domain is essential for the recruitment of a number of signaling components upon activation by either agonistic anti-CD95 antibodies or cognate CD95 ligand that initiate apoptosis. The complex of proteins that forms upon triggering of CD95 is called the death-inducting signaling complex (DISC). The DISC consists of an adaptor protein and initiator caspases and is essential for induction of apoptosis. Changes in the expression of CD95 and/or its ligand CD95L are frequently found in human cancer. The downregulation or mutation of CD95 has been proposed as a mechanism by which cancer cells avoid destruction by the immune system through reduced apoptosis sensitivity. Thus, CD95 has therefore been viewed as a tumor suppressor. CD95 has been reported to be involved in the activation of NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK, and the alternate pathways for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Accordingly, this protein is implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The CD95/CD95L system was implicated in the etiology of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) based, primarily, on the finding that CD95 is highly expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells and that epithelial apoptosis is increased in IBD.

UniProt ID: P25445

Accession Number: NP_000034.1

Protein Construction: A DNA sequence encoding the extracellular domain (Met 1-Glu 173) of human Fas antigen was fused with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: HEK293 Cells

Formulation: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.

Molecular Weight: The recombinant human Fas/Fc chimera is a disulfide-linked homodimeric protein generated after removal of the signal peptide. The reduced monomer consists of 386 amino acids and has a predicted molecular mass of 43.4 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the monomer migrates as an approximately 55-60 kDa protein due to glycosylation.

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Cell Sciences®
65 Parker Street
Unit 11
Newburyport, MA 01950

Toll Free: 888-769-1246
Phone: 978-572-1070
Fax: 978-992-0298

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com
Website: www.cellsciences.com

Endotoxin Level:	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Biological Activity:	Measured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand induced apoptosis of Jurkat human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 0.3-2 µg/mL in the presence of recombinant human Fas ligand.
Predicted N-terminal:	Gln 26
Reconstitution:	**Centrifuge vial prior to opening.** Add sterile distilled water to a concentration of 0.1 mg/mL and gently pipette the solution up and down the sides of the vial. **DO NOT VORTEX**. Allow several minutes for complete reconstitution.
Storage & Stability:	Stable for up to 1 year from date of receipt at -20°C to -80°C After reconstitution, store working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

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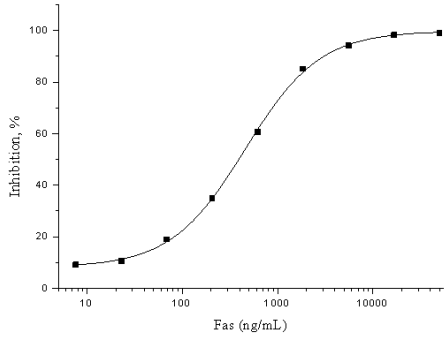

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Cell Sciences®
65 Parker Street
Unit 11
Newburyport, MA 01950

Toll Free: 888-769-1246
Phone: 978-572-1070
Fax: 978-992-0298

E-mail: info@cellsciences.com
Website: www.cellsciences.com