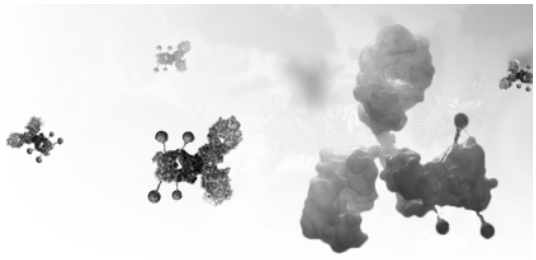

Armenian Hamster Anti-Mouse FasL (CD178) Monoclonal antibody, clone MFL3 (CABT-L4324)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	The MFL3 monoclonal antibody reacts with mouse Fas Ligand (FasL) also known as CD178, CD95 Ligand, and TNFSF6. FasL is a 40 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein and a member of the TNF superfamily. FasL is expressed on activated T cells and in spleen, testis, and eye. Upon binding to its receptor CD95 (Fas) FasL induces apoptotic cell death to maintain peripheral tolerance. Some tumors over-express FasL and induce the apoptosis of infiltrating lymphocytes, allowing the tumor to escape the effects of an immune response. CD178/CD95 interactions are also thought to play a role in the proliferation of CD8+ cells and neutrophil extravasation, chemotaxis and survival. The MFL3 antibody has been reported to block CD178/CD95 induced apoptosis.
Target	Mouse FasL (CD178)
Immunogen	BHK cells expressing B6 mouse FasL
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Armenian Hamster
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Clone	MFL3
Purification	Protein A purified. Purity>95%. Determined by SDS-PAGE
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Applications	in vivo FasL blockade, In vitro FasL blockade, Functional assay, Immunohistochemistry

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	(paraffin), FC
Molecular Weight	150 kDa
Format	0.2 μM filtered liquid. Purified from tissue culture supernatant in an animal free facility
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	5 mg
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.0. Contains no stabilizers or preservatives. [low endotoxin azide-free] Endotoxin level: <2EU/mg (<0.002EU/μg). Determined by LAL gel clotting assay Related dilution buffer: CABT-LB04
Preservative	None
Storage	The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4°C, and protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary function of the encoded transmembrane protein is the induction of apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS. The FAS/FASLG signaling pathway is essential for immune system regulation, including activation-induced cell death (AICD) of T cells and cytotoxic T lymphocyte induced cell death. It has also been implicated in the progression of several cancers. Defects in this gene may be related to some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014]
Keywords	FASLG;Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6);APTL;FASL;CD178;CD95L;ALPS1B;CD95-L;TNFSF6;APT1LG1;tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6;CD95 ligand;fas antigen ligand;apoptosis antigen ligand;apoptosis (APO-1) antigen ligand 1;

GENE INFORMATION

Official Symbol	Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6)
Synonyms	FASLG; Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6); APTL; FASL; CD178; CD95L; ALPS1B; CD95-L; TNFSF6; APT1LG1; tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6; CD95 ligand; fas antigen ligand; apoptosis antigen ligand; apoptosis (APO-1) antigen ligand 1;
References	Lakins, M. A., et al. (2018). "Cancer-associated fibroblasts induce antigen-specific deletion of

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CD8 (+) T Cells to protect tumour cells." Nat Commun 9(1): 948. PubMed;

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