

Immunotag™ FAS Monoclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification	
Catalog No.	ITM1035
Product Description	Immunotag™ FAS Monoclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	FAS
Clonality	Monoclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/1000 - 1/2000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human FAS (C-terminus) protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity	FAS Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS protein.
Purification	Affinity purification
Form	Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.2% sodium azide, 50% glycerol.
Gene Name	FAS
Accession No.	P25445 P25446
Alternate Names	FAS; APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; Apo-1 antigen; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor; CD antigen CD95

Antibody Specification

Description	Fas cell surface death receptor(FAS) Homo sapiens 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, s
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,p53,Apoptosis_Inhibition,Apoptosis_Mitochondrial,Apoptosis_Overview,Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity,Type I diabetes mellitus,Alzheimer's disease,Pathways in cancer,Autoimmune thyroid disease,Allograft rejection,Graft-versus-host disease,
Protein Expression	Blood,Brain,Liver,Peripheral blood lymphocyte,Urinary bladder,
Subcellular Localization	nucleus,cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,external side of plasma membrane,cell surface,membrane,integral component of membrane,death-inducing signaling complex,CD95 death-inducing signaling co
Protein Function	disease:Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,domain:Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.,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).,online information:Mutations in TNFRSF6 causing ALPS type Ia,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD (By similarity). Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B.,tissue specificity:Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.