Immunotag™ FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT6037
Product Description	Immunotag™ FAS-L Polyclonal 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-L
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	IHC-p,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	IHC-p 1:50-200, ELISA 1:10000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 121-170
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous FAS-L
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	FASLG APT1LG1 CD95L FASL TNFSF6
Accession No.	P48023 P41047
Alternate Names	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6 (Apoptosis antigen ligand) (APTL) (CD95 ligand) (CD95-L) (Fas antigen ligand) (Fas ligand) (FasL) (CD antigen CD178) [Cleaved into: Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, membrane form; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form (Receptor-binding FasL ectodomain) (Soluble Fas ligand) (sFasL); ADAM10-processed FasL form (APL); FasL intracellular domain (FasL ICD) (SPPL2A-processed FasL form) (SPA)]

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Description	Fas ligand(FASLG) Homo sapiens 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],
Cell Pathway/ Category	MAPK_ERK_Growth,MAPK_G_Protein,Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction,Apoptosis_Inhibition,Apoptosis_Mitochondrial,Apoptosis_Overview,Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity,Neurotrophin,Type I diabetes mellitus,Pathways in cancer,Autoimmune thyroid disease,Allograft rejection,Graft-versus-host disease,
Protein Expression	Blood,Leukocyte,Spleen,
Subcellular Localization	extracellular region,extracellular space,nucleus,plasma membrane,integral component of plasma membrane,caveola,external side of plasma membrane,integral component of membrane,cytoplasmic, membrane-bounded vesicle,lysosomal lumen,perinuclear region
Protein Function	disease:Defects in FASLG are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1B (ALPS1B) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,function:Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. May be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B/DcR3 modulates its effects.,online information:FAS-ligand entry,online information:FASLG mutation db,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.,similarity:Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.,subcellular location:May be released into the extracellular fluid, probably by cleavage form the cell surface.,subunit:Homotrimer.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.