

Recombinant Mouse Fas (C-Fc)

Catalog No: CP50

Description Recombinant Mouse Apoptosis-mediating Surface Antigen FAS is produced by our Mammalian

expression system and the target gene encoding Gln22-Arg169 is expressed with a Fc tag at the C-

terminus.

Expression System Human cells

Alternative name Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; Apo-1 antigen; Apoptosis-mediating

surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor; CD95; Fas; TNFRSF6

Accession No. P25446

Quality Control Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/µg (1 EU/µg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4.

Reconstitution It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100µg/ml.

Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water.

Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping The product is shipped at ambient temperature.

Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.

Storage Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks.

Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples

are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.

Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.

Background Mouse Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS (Fas) belongs to the death receptor subfamily of

the TNF receptor superfamily and is designated TNFRSF6. Mouse Fas contains 1 death domain and 3 TNFR-Cys repeats. It detected in various tissues including thymus, liver, lung, heart, and adult ovary. As a 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 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.

SDS-PAGE



