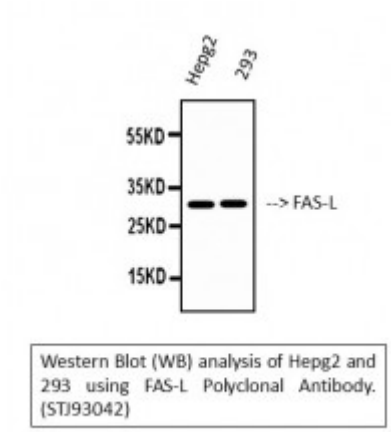
Anti-FAS-L antibody



Western Blot (WB) analysis of Hepg2 and 293 using FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody. (STJ93042)

Description	FAS-L is a protein encoded by the FASLG gene which is approximately 31,4 kDa. FAS-L is localised to the cell membrane and is involved in PEDF induced signalling, dimerization of procaspase-8, apoptosis modulation and signalling and the TNFR1 pathway. FAS-L is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. It is a cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS which is a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. It may be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. FAS-L is expressed in the blood, spleen, lymph nodes, intestine and kidney. Mutations in the FASLG gene result in autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome 1B. STJ93042 was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. This polyclonal antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS-L protein.

Model	STJ93042
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FAS-L
Immunogen Region	70-150 aa, Internal
Gene ID	356
Gene Symbol	FASLG
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS-L protein.

Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6 Apoptosis antigen ligand APTL CD95 ligand CD95-L Fas antigen ligand Fas ligand FasL CD antigen CD178 Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6,
Molecular Weight	33 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11936OMIM:134638
Alternative 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 Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6,
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells . Involved in cytotoxic T-cell-mediated apoptosis, natural killer cell-mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development . Initiates fratricidal/suicidal activation-induced cell death (AICD) in antigen-activated T-cells contributing to the termination of immune responses . TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated apoptosis has also a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance . Binds to TNFRSF6B/DcR3, a decoy receptor that blocks apoptosis . Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form: Induces FAS-mediated activation of NF-kappa-B, initiating non-apoptotic signaling pathways . Can induce apoptosis but does not appear to be essential for this process . FasL intracellular domain: Cytoplasmic form induces gene transcription inhibition.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen Lysosome lumen. Is internalized into multivesicular bodies of secretory lysosomes after phosphorylation by FGR and monoubiquitination . Colocalizes with the SPPL2A protease at the cell membrane . Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form: Secreted. May be released into the extracellular fluid by cleavage from the cell surface. FasL intracellular domain: Nucleus. The FasL ICD cytoplasmic form is translocated into the nucleus.
Post-translational Modifications	The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing. The membrane-bound form undergoes two successive intramembrane proteolytic cleavages. The first one is processed by ADAM10 producing an N-terminal fragment, which lacks the receptor-binding extracellular domain. This ADAM10-processed FasL (FasL APL) remnant form is still membrane anchored and further processed by SPPL2A that liberates the FasL intracellular domain (FasL ICD). FasL shedding by ADAM10 is a prerequisite for subsequent intramembrane cleavage by SPPL2A in T-cells. N-glycosylated . Glycosylation enhances apoptotic activity . Phosphorylated by

FGR on tyrosine residues; this is required for ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Monoubiquitinated.