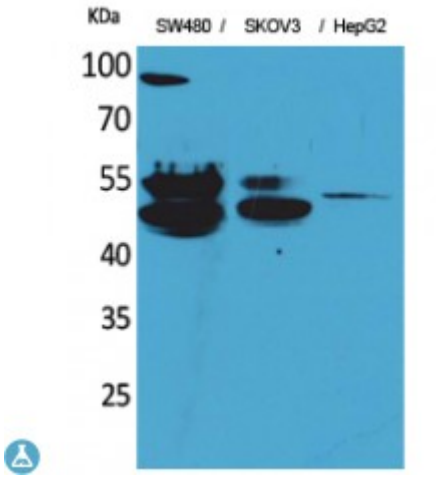
Anti-c-FLIP antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to c-FLIP.

Model	STJ96521
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human c-FLIP.
Immunogen Region	N-terminal
Gene ID	8837
Gene Symbol	CFLAR
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	c-FLIP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-FLIP protein.
Tissue Specificity	Widely expressed. Higher expression in skeletal muscle, pancreas, heart, kidney, placenta, and peripheral blood leukocytes. Also detected in diverse cell lines. Isoform 8 is predominantly expressed in testis and skeletal muscle.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator Caspase homolog CASH Caspase-eight-related protein Casper Caspase-like apoptosis regulatory protein CLARP Cellular FLICE-like inhibitory protein c-FLIP FADD-like

Molecular Weight	55 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:1876OMIM:603599
Alternative Names	CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator Caspase homolog CASH Caspase-eight-related protein Casper Caspase-like apoptosis regulatory protein CLARP Cellular FLICE-like inhibitory protein c-FLIP FADD-like
Function	Apoptosis regulator protein which may function as a crucial link between cell survival and cell death pathways in mammalian cells. Acts as an inhibitor of TNFRSF6 mediated apoptosis. A proteolytic fragment (p43) is likely retained in the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) thereby blocking further recruitment and processing of caspase-8 at the complex. Full length and shorter isoforms have been shown either to induce apoptosis or to reduce TNFRSF-triggered apoptosis. Lacks enzymatic (caspase) activity.
Sequence and Domain Family	The caspase domain lacks the active site residues involved in catalysis.
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically processed; probably by caspase-8. Processing likely occurs at the DISC and generates subunit p43 and p12.