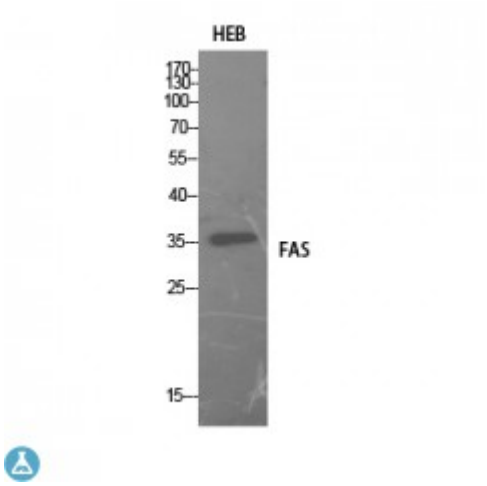
Anti-FAS antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to FAS.

Model	STJ96891
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human FAS.
Immunogen Region	51-100 aa, Internal
Gene ID	355
Gene Symbol	FAS
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	FAS Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS protein.
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.
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 receptor superfamily member 6 Apo-1 antigen Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS FASLG receptor CD antigen CD95
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:11920OMIM:134637
Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 Apo-1 antigen Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS FASLG receptor CD antigen CD95
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).
Sequence and Domain Family	Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.
Cellular Localization	Isoform 1: Cell membrane. Single-pass type I membrane protein.. Isoform 2: Secreted.. Isoform 3: Secreted.. Isoform 4: Secreted.. Isoform 5: Secreted.. Isoform 6: Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.