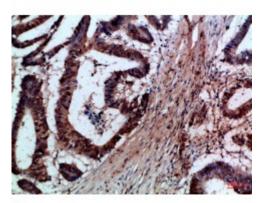


## Anti-FAS-L antibody





**Description** Rabbit polyclonal to FAS-L.

Model STJ99000

**Host** Rabbit

**Reactivity** Human

**Applications** ELISA, WB

**Immunogen** Synthetic peptide from human FAS-L protein.

**Immunogen Region** 121-170 aa

**Gene ID** <u>356</u>

Gene Symbol FASLG

**Dilution range** WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000

**Specificity** The antibody detects endogenous FAS-L.

**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,

**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 <u>HGNC:11936OMIM:134638</u>

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.