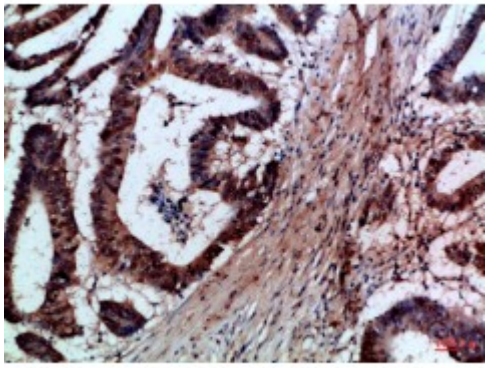
Anti-FAS-L antibody



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	356
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	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.