

Anti-FAS Antibody
Catalog # ABO11943**Specification**

Anti-FAS Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P25445
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6(FAS) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-FAS Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 355

Other Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

Calculated MW

37732 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane 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. .

Protein Name

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived human Fas recombinant protein (Position: Q26-N173). Human Fas shares 55% and 59% amino acid (aa) sequences identity with mouse and rat Fas, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 1 death domain.

Anti-FAS Antibody - Protein Information**Name** FAS

Synonyms APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

Function

Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase CASP8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 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).

Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft [Isoform 3]: Secreted. [Isoform 5]: Secreted.

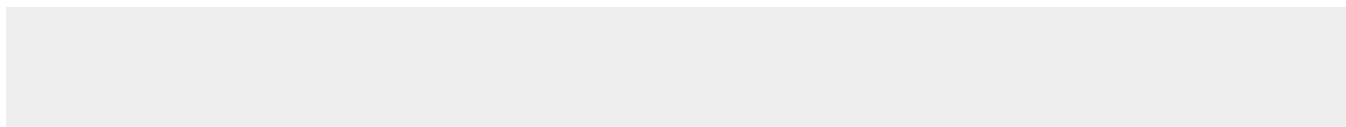
Tissue Location

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Anti-FAS Antibody - Protocols

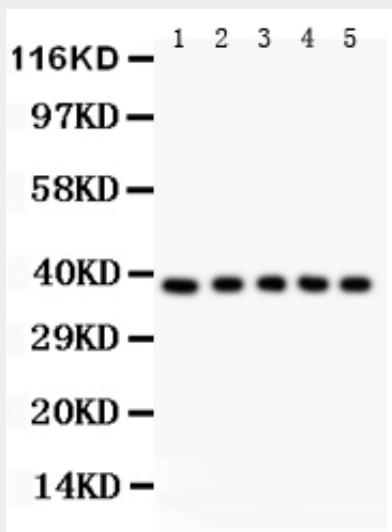
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

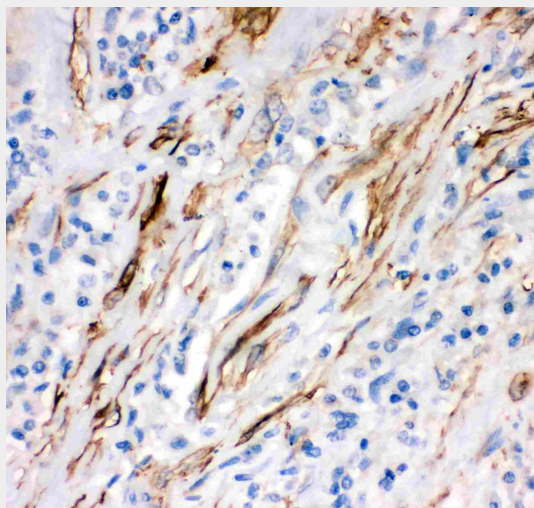
Anti-FAS Antibody - Images



Anti- FAS Picoband antibody, ABO11943, Western blotting All lanes: Anti FAS (ABO11943) at 0.5ug/ml WB: Recombinant Human FAS Protein 0.5ng Predicted bind size: 35KD Observed bind size: 35KD



Anti- FAS Picoband antibody, ABO11943, Western blotting All lanes: Anti FAS (ABO11943) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 2: JURKAT Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 3: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: SMMC Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 5: K562 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 37KD Observed bind size: 37KD



Anti- FAS Picoband antibody, ABO11943, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Lung Cancer Tissue

Anti-FAS Antibody - Background

FAS(also known as surface antigen APO1 or CD95) is a member of the tumour-necrosis receptor factor family of death receptors. It acts as an inducer of both neurite growth in vitro and accelerated recovery after nerve injury in vivo. FAS antigen is expressed and functional on papillary thyroid cancer cells and this may have potential therapeutic significance. The FAS antigen shows structural homology with a number of cell surface receptors, including tumor necrosis factor(TNF) receptors and the low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor(NGFR) and it is mapped to 10q24.1. The FAS and FASL system plays a key role in regulating apoptotic cell death and corruption of this signalling pathway has been shown to participate in immune escape and tumorigenesis.