Product Name: FADD (phospho Ser194) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab04654

Summary

Production Name	FADD (phospho Ser194) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Phospho Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	FADD
Alternative Names	FADD; MORT1; GIG3; Protein FADD; FAS-associated death domain protein; FAS-associating death domain-containing protein; Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein; Mediator of receptor induced toxicity
Gene ID	8772.0
SwissProt ID	Q13158.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FADD around the phosphorylation site of Ser194. AA range:159-208

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000..
Molecular Weight	28kD

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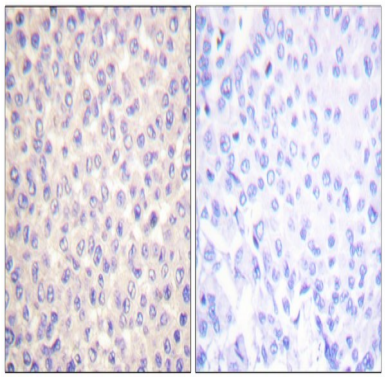
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],domain:Contains a death domain involved in the binding of the corresponding domain within Fas receptor.,function:Apoptotic adaptor molecule that recruits caspase-8 or caspase-10 to the activated Fas (CD95) or TNFR-1 receptors. The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation. Active caspase-8 initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases mediating apoptosis.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 1 DED (death effector) domain.,subunit:Interacts with CFLAR, PEA15 and MBD4. When phosphorylated, part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FAS. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with MOCV v-CFLAR protein and LRDD.,tissue specificity:Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.,

Research Area

Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;RIG-I-like receptor;Alzheimer's disease;Pathways in cancer;

Image Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using FADD (Phospho-Ser194) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.

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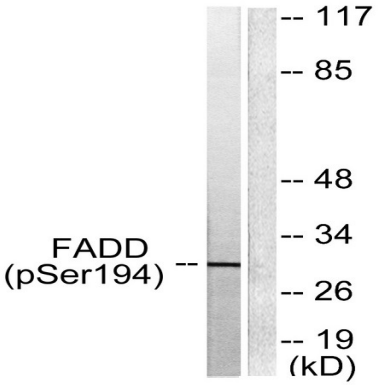
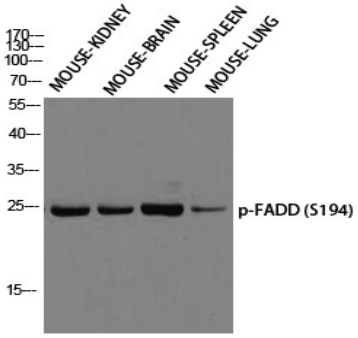


Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells treated with Paclitaxel 1uM 60 ', using FADD (Phospho-Ser194) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of MOUSE-KIDNEY MOUSE-BRAIN MOUSE-SPLEEN MOUSE-LUNG using p-FADD (S194) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000

Note

For research use only.