Product Name: FAS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10833

Summary

Production Name	FAS Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
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	FAS
Alternative Names	FAS; APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; Apo-1 antigen; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor; CD95
Gene ID	355.0
SwissProt ID	P25445.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human FAS. AA range:51-100

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000.
Molecular Weight	37kD

Background

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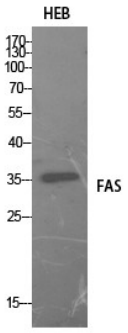
The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, sdisease:Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,domain:Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.,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).,online information:Mutations in TNFRSF6 causing ALPS type Ia,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD (By similarity). Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B.,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.,

Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;p53;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;Type I diabetes mellitus;Alzheimer's disease;Pathways in cancer;Autoimmune thyroid disease;Allograft rejection;Graft-versus-host disease;

Image Data



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Western Blot analysis of HEB cells using FAS Polyclonal Antibody.. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

Note

For research use only.