

Datasheet

FAS monoclonal antibody, clone LT95 (FITC)

Catalog Number: MAB4471

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native FAS.

Clone Name: LT95

Immunogen: Native purified FAS from human T cell lymphoma cell line HUT-78.

Host: Mouse

Theoretical MW (kDa): 46

Reactivity: Human

Applications: Flow Cyt

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Specificity: This antibody reacts with CD95 (Fas/APO-1), a 46 KDa single chain type I glycoprotein of the tumour necrosis factor/nerve growth factor (TNF/NGF) receptor superfamily, expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells.

It seems that This antibody does not induce Fas mediated apoptosis, although it cross-blocks anti-Fas DX2 antibody that recognizes a functional epitope of Fas molecule.

Form: Liquid

Conjugation: FITC

Isotype: IgG1

Recommend Usage: Flow Cytometry (20 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In PBS (0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)

Storage Instruction: Store in the dark at 4 °C. Do not freeze.

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 355

Gene Symbol: FAS

Gene Alias: ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6

Gene Summary: 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. At least eight alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq]

References:

1. Conversion of CD95 (Fas) Type II into Type I signaling by sub-lethal doses of cycloheximide. Brumatti G, Yon M, Castro FA, Bueno-da-Silva AE, Jacysyn JF, Brunner T, Amarante-Mendes GP. *Exp Cell Res.* 2008 Feb 1;314(3):554-63. Epub 2007 Nov 17.
2. Fas signal links innate and adaptive immunity by promoting dendritic-cell secretion of CC and CXC chemokines. Guo Z, Zhang M, Tang H, Cao X. *Blood.* 2005 Sep 15;106(6):2033-41. Epub 2005 Jun 7.
3. Transformation by oncogenic RAS sensitizes human

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colon cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis by up-regulating death receptor 4 and death receptor 5 through a MEK-dependent pathway. Drosopoulos KG, Roberts ML, Cermak L, Sasazuki T, Shirasawa S, Andera L, Pintzas A. J Biol Chem. 2005 Jun 17;280(24):22856-67. Epub 2005 Mar 8.