

Monoclonal Antibody to CD95 / FAS - FITC

Alternate names:	APT1, Apo-1 antigen, FAS1, FASLG receptor, TNFRSF6, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
Catalog No.:	AM03061FC-N
Quantity:	100 Tests
Background:	CD95 (Fas, APO-1), a 46 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein, is a cell death receptor of the TNFR superfamily. Stimulation of CD95 results in aggregation of its intracellular death domains, formation of the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) and activation of caspases. In type I cells caspase 3 is activated by high amounts of caspase 8 generated at the DISC, in type II cells low concentration of caspase 8 activates pathway leading to the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria and activation of caspase 3 by cytochrome c. Besides its roles in induction of apoptosis, Fas also triggers pro-inflammatory cytokine responses.
Uniprot ID:	P25445
NCBI:	NP_000034.1
GeneID:	355
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Clone:	LT95
Immunogen:	HUT-78 human T cell lymphoma cell line
Format:	State: Liquid purified IgG fraction. Buffer System: PBS containing 15 mM sodium azide as preservative and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade BSA (Protease free) as stabilizer. Label: FITC – Conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate under optimum conditions
Applications:	This antibody is suitable for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 µl reagent/100 µl of whole blood or 10e6 cells in a suspension. The content of a vial (2 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	The antibody LT95 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 the antibody LT95 does not induce Fas mediated apoptosis, although it cross-blocks anti-Fas DX2 antibody that recognizes a functional epitope of Fas molecule. Species: Human. Other species not tested.

Storage: Store the antibody in the dark at 2-8°C.

Do Not Freeze!

Avoid prolonged exposure to light.

Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:

1. Scaffidi C, Fulda S, Srinivasan A, Friesen C, Li F, Tomaselli KJ, et al. Two CD95 (APO-1/Fas) signaling pathways. *EMBO J.* 1998 Mar 16;17(6):1675-87. PubMed PMID: 9501089.
2. Park DR, Thomsen AR, Frevert CW, Pham U, Skerrett SJ, Kiener PA, et al. Fas (CD95) induces proinflammatory cytokine responses by human monocytes and monocyte-derived macrophages. *J Immunol.* 2003 Jun 15;170(12):6209-16. PubMed PMID: 12794152.
3. Guo Z, Zhang M, Tang H, Cao X. Fas signal links innate and adaptive immunity by promoting dendritic-cell secretion of CC and CXC chemokines. *Blood.* 2005 Sep 15;106(6):2033-41. Epub 2005 Jun 7. PubMed PMID: 15941911.
4. Brumatti G, Yon M, Castro FA, Bueno-da-Silva AE, Jacysyn JF, Brunner T, et al. Conversion of CD95 (Fas) Type II into Type I signaling by sub-lethal doses of cycloheximide. *Exp Cell Res.* 2008 Feb 1;314(3):554-63. Epub 2007 Nov 17. PubMed PMID: 18078929.
5. Drosopoulos KG, Roberts ML, Cermak L, Sasazuki T, Shirasawa S, Andera L, et al. Transformation by oncogenic RAS sensitizes human colon cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis by up-regulating death receptor 4 and death receptor 5 through a MEK-dependent pathway. *J Biol Chem.* 2005 Jun 17;280(24):22856-67. Epub 2005 Mar 8. PubMed PMID: 15757891.

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Material Safety Datasheets are available at www.acris-antibodies.com or on request.

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