

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD95 / FAS - PE

<b>Alternate names:</b>	APT1, Apo-1 antigen, FAS1, FASLG receptor, TNFRSF6, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
<b>Catalog No.:</b>	AM08165RP-N
<b>Quantity:</b>	100 Tests
<b>Background:</b>	CD95, also known as FAS or APO1, is a 36 kDa cell surface type I membrane glycoprotein with an apparent molecular weight of 44 kDa on SDS PAGE. CD95 is a member of the TNF receptor family, which includes TNFR1, TNFR2, CD27, CD30 and CD40. Binding of CD95 Ligand to CD95 or crosslinking of CD95 by anti CD95 monoclonal antibodies leads to apoptosis of CD95 expressing cells. CD95 belongs to a subgroup of family members that have a death domain (DD) which contains 70 amino acids near the carboxyl terminal region of the molecule. The binding of adaptor molecules to this DD is responsible for transmitting the death signal for apoptosis. Stimulation of CD95 results in aggregation of its DD, leading to the recruitment of FADD and caspase 8 that together with the receptor form the death inducing signaling complex (DISC). CD95/CD95L is involved in the peripheral deletion of activated mature T cells at the end of the immune response and defects in this pathway predispose to autoimmune disorders. CD95 is also involved in killing of targets such as virus infected cells or cancer cells and killing of inflammatory cells at immune privileged sites.
<b>Uniprot ID:</b>	<a href="#">P25445</a>
<b>NCBI:</b>	<a href="#">NP_000034.1</a>
<b>GeneID:</b>	<a href="#">355</a>
<b>Host / Isotype:</b>	Mouse / IgG1
<b>Clone:</b>	DX2
<b>Format:</b>	<b>State:</b> Liquid purified Ig fraction. <b>Buffer System:</b> PBS containing 0.09% Sodium Azide as preservative and a stabilizing agent. <b>Label:</b> PE – R-Phycoerythrin
<b>Applications:</b>	<b>Flow Cytometry:</b> 10 µL/10e6 cells. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
<b>Specificity:</b>	This antibody recognizes CD95/Fas/Apo-1. Crosslinking of CD95 by the Monoclonal antibodies DX2 and DX3 delivers an apoptotic signal to Fas-sensitive cells, indicating that these monoclonal antibodies recognize a functional epitope of CD95. (Ref.1-5) <b>Species:</b> Human. Other species not tested.

**For research and in vitro use only. Not for diagnostic or therapeutic work.**

Material Safety Datasheets are available at [www.acris-antibodies.com](http://www.acris-antibodies.com) or on request.

Antibody Hotline - Technical Questions - Antibody Location Service  
Free Call: 0800-2274746 (Germany only) - [www.acris-antibodies.com](http://www.acris-antibodies.com)



**Add. Information:** **Related Products:**  
CD95 Antibody -Purified (#AM08165PU-N)  
CD95 Antibody -APC (#AM08165AC-N)  
CD95 Antibody -FITC (#AM08165FC-N)  
CD95 Antibody -Low Endotoxin (#AM08165LE-N)  
CD95 Antibody -Biotin (#AM08165BT-N)

**Storage:** Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.  
**DO NOT FREEZE!**  
This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.  
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.  
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**General Readings:**

1. Schlossman, S., L. Bloumsell, W. Gilks, J.M. Harlan, C. Kishimoto, J. Ritz, S. Shaw, R. Silverstein, T. Springer, T.F. Tedder, and R.F. Todd, eds. 1995. Leukocyte Typing V: White Cell Differentiation Antigens, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
2. Kishimoto, T., A.E.G. von dem Borne, S.M. Goyert, D.Y. Mason, M. Miyasaka, L. Moretta, K. Okumura, S. Shaw, T.A. Springer, K. Sugamura, and H. Zola, eds. 1998. Leukocyte Typing VI: White Cell Differentiation Antigens, Academic Press, New York.
3. Barclay, A.N., M.H. Brown, S.K.A. Law, A.J. McKnight, M.G. Tomlinson, and P.A. van der Merwe, eds. 1997. The Leukocyte Antigens Facts Book, 2nd Edition, CD95 Section, Academic Press, New York, p. 363.
4. Nagata, S., and P. Golstein. 1995. Science 267:3378.
5. van Parijs, L., and A.K. Abbas. 1996. Curr. Opin. Immunol. 8:355.