

1A-362-T100

## Monoclonal Antibody to CD95 / Fas Allophycocyanin (APC) conjugated (100 tests)

Clone: LT95

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1

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.

Regulatory Status: RUO

**Immunogen:** HUT-78 human T cell lymphoma cell line

Species Reactivity: Human

**Preparation:** The purified antibody is conjugated with cross-linked Allophycocyanin (APC) under

optimum conditions. The conjugate is purified by size-exclusion chromatography

and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.

Storage Buffer: The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution

containing 15mM sodium azide.

Storage / Stability: Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not

use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Usage: The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using

10  $\mu$ l reagent / 100  $\mu$ l of whole blood or 10 $^{\circ}$  cells in a suspension.

The content of a vial (1 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.

Expiration: See vial label

Lot Number: See vial label

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 cytochom c. Besides its roles in induction of apoptosis, Fas also triggers pro-inflammatory cytokine responses.



## PRODUCT DATA SHEET

## References:

\*Scaffidi C, Fulda S, Srinivasan A, Friesen C, Li F, Tomaselli KJ, Debatin KM, Krammer PH, Peter ME: Two CD95 (APO-1/Fas) signaling pathways. EMBO J. 1998 Mar 16;17(6):1675-87.

\*Park DR, Thomsen AR, Frevert CW, Pham U, Skerrett SJ, Kiener PA, Liles WC: Fas (CD95) induces proinflammatory cytokine responses by human monocytes and monocyte-derived macrophages. J Immunol. 2003 Jun 15;170(12):6209-16. \*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.

\*Brumatti G, Yon M, Castro FA, Bueno-da-Silva AE, Jacysyn JF, Brunner T, Amarante-Mendes GP: 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. \*Drosopoulos KG, Roberts ML, Cermak L, Sasazuki T, Shirasawa S, Andera L, Pintzas A.: 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.

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