

## FAS Antibody

Catalog No: #32031

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## Description

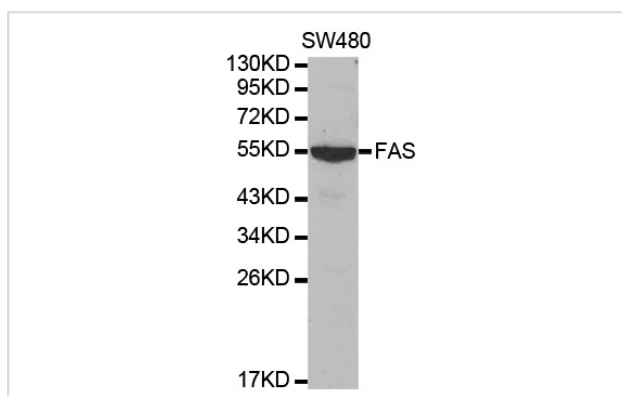
Product Name	FAS Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total FAS protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human FAS.
Target Name	FAS
Other Names	FAS; ALPS1A; APO-1; APT1; CD95
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P25445NCBI Gene ID:355
SDS-PAGE MW	38KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg <sup>2+</sup> and Ca <sup>2+</sup> ), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

## Application Details

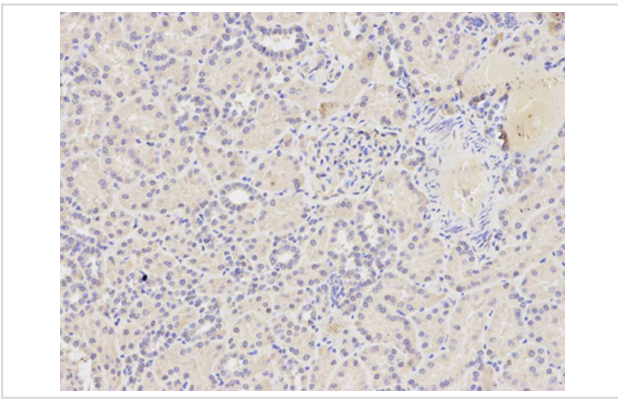
Western blotting: 1:500 - 1:2000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50 - 1:200

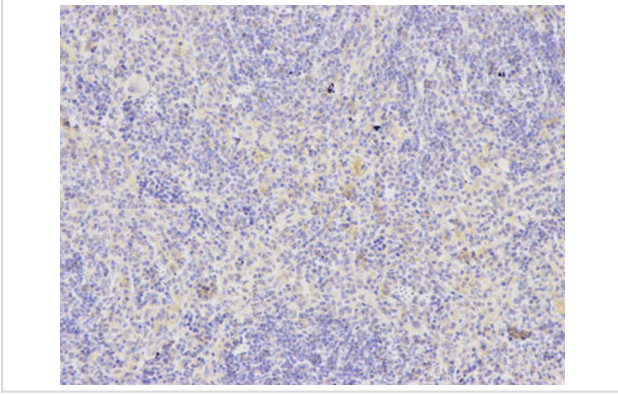
## Images



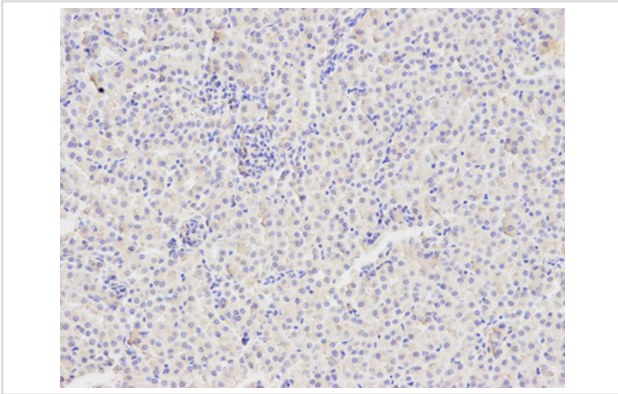
Western blot analysis of extracts of SW480 cell lines, using FAS antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using FAS antibody at dilution of 1:400 (200x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat spleen using FAS antibody at dilution of 1:400 (200x lens).



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using FAS antibody at dilution of 1:400 (200x lens).

## Background

Association of the receptor Fas with its ligand FasL triggers an apoptotic pathway that plays an important role in immune regulation, development, and progression of cancers (1,2). Loss of function mutation in either Fas (lpr mice) or FasL (gld mice) leads to lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly as a result of decreased apoptosis in CD4-CD8- T lymphocytes (3,4). FasL (CD95L, Apo-1L) is a type II transmembrane protein of 280 amino acids (runs at approximately 40 kDa upon glycosylation) that belongs to the TNF family, which also includes TNF- $\alpha$ , TRAIL, and TWEAK. Binding of FasL to its receptor triggers the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) involving the recruitment of the adaptor protein FADD and caspase-8 (5). Activation of caspase-8 from this complex initiates a caspase cascade resulting in the activation of caspase-3 and subsequent cleavage of proteins leading to apoptosis. Unlike Fas, which is constitutively expressed by various cell types, FasL is predominantly expressed on activated T lymphocytes, NK cells, and at immune privileged sites (6). FasL is also expressed in several tumor types as a mechanism to evade immune surveillance (7). Similar to other members of the TNF family, FasL can be cleaved by metalloproteinases producing a 26 kDa trimeric soluble form (8,9).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.