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Anti-FADD Antibody

Catalog # ABO10783

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q13158
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for FAS-associated death domain protein(FADD) detection. Tested with WB in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	8772
Other Names	FAS-associated death domain protein, FAS-associating death domain-containing protein, Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein, Mediator of receptor induced toxicity, Protein FADD, FADD, MORT1
Calculated MW	23279
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml, Human
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	FAS-associated death domain protein
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human FADD(174-189aa ADLVQEVQQARDLQNR).
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 death domain.

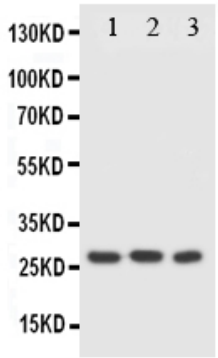
Protein Information

Name	FADD {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7538907, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3573}
Function	Apoptotic adapter molecule that recruits caspases CASP8 or CASP10 to the activated FAS/CD95 or TNFRSF1A/TNFR-1 receptors (PubMed:16762833, PubMed:19118384, PubMed:20935634, PubMed:23955153, PubMed:24025841, PubMed:7538907, PubMed:9184224). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed:16762833, PubMed:19118384, PubMed:20935634, PubMed:7538907, PubMed:9184224). Active CASP8 initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases mediating apoptosis (PubMed:16762833). Involved in interferon-mediated antiviral immune response, playing a role in the positive regulation of interferon signaling (PubMed:21109225, PubMed:24204270).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm.
Tissue Location	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.

Background

FADD, Fas-Associated protein with Death Domain, is a universal adaptor protein in apoptosis that mediates signaling of all known death domain-containing members of the TNF receptor superfamily. The FADD gene contains 2 exons and spans approximately 3.6 kb. By analysis of somatic cell hybrid panels and by fluorescence in situ hybridization, the FADD gene is mapped to 11q13.3. The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, thus, it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors.

Images



Anti-FADD antibody, ABO10783, Western blottingLane 1: HELA Cell LysateLane 2: SMMC Cell LysateLane 3: SW620 Cell Lysate

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.