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CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone B-R18]
Catalog # AH11572

Product Information

Application	IF, FC, IHC-F
Primary Accession	P25445
Other Accession	355, 244139
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Clone Names	B-R18
Calculated MW	37732

Additional Information

Gene ID	355
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6
Application Note	IF~~1:50~200 FC~~1:10~50 IHC-F~~N/A
Storage	Store at 2 to 8°C.Antibody is stable for 24 months.
Precautions	CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FAS
Synonyms	APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6
Function	Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase CASP8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen- stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro).
Cellular Location	[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft [Isoform 3]: Secreted. [Isoform 5]: Secreted.

Tissue Location	Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

Background

MAb B-R18 specifically recognizes CD95, also known as Fas, a transmembrane glycoprotein with a MW of 40-45kDa, containing 8kDa of N-glycosidic-linked polysaccharide. It is a receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG, a member of the nerve growth factor receptor/tumor necrosis factor superfamily, mediating receptor-triggered apoptosis. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation, which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro). CD95 antigen is expressed on the surface of various cell types, preferentially on the CD45RAlow CD45ROhigh subset of memory T lymphocytes.

References

Sasaki et al. Br J Urol 81: 852, 1998. | Sugihara et al. Anticancer Res 17: 3861, 1997. | Kondo et al. J Pathol 183: 75, 1997