

CD95/FAS Recombinant Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP100282

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, IP, E
Primary Accession	P25445
Other Accession	P25445
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant
Calculated MW	37732
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	Recombinant protein human CD95/FAS
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Contains 1 death domain.Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.
SUBUNIT	Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD. Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B. Interacts with FADD.
Post-translational modifications	N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans.
DISEASE	Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

Additional Information

Gene ID	355
Other Names	ALPS1A; APO-1; APT1; CD95; FAS1; FASTM; TNFRSF6; APO1; TNFR6; lpr; FasR; TNR6_HUMAN; FAS; Apo-1 antigen; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor; TNR6_MOUSE; TNR6_RAT; Fas cell surface death receptor; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 6; Fas (TNF receptor superfamily, member 6); TNF receptor superfamily member 6
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-200,IHC-F=1:100-200,IF=1:100-200,ELISA=1:5000-10000,IP=1:50-100
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

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.

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