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FADD Antibody(Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP19607c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q13158
Other Accession	NP_003815.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB40884
Calculated MW	23279
Antigen Region	106-135

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
Target/Specificity	This FADD antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 106-135 amino acids from the Central region of human FADD.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FADD Antibody(Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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.

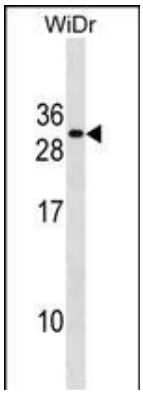
Background

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, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development.

References

Hindryckx, P., et al. J. Immunol. 185(10):6306-6316(2010)
Silva, L.K., et al. Eur. J. Hum. Genet. 18(11):1221-1227(2010)
Papoff, G., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1803(8):898-911(2010)
Li, P., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(29):22713-22722(2010)
Ko, C.L., et al. Chang Gung Med J 33(2):145-151(2010)

Images



FADD Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP19607c) western blot analysis in WiDr cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the FADD antibody detected the FADD protein (arrow).

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