10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

FADD Rabbit pAb

FADD Rabbit pAb
Catalog # AP94562

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q13158
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Predicted	Mouse, Pig, Rabbit
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	23279
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FADD
Epitope Specificity	1-80/205
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 1 DED (death effector) domain.
SUBUNIT	Can self-associate. Interacts with CFLAR, PEA15 and MBD4. When phosphorylated, part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FAS. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with MOCV v-CFLAR protein and LRDD. Interacts (via death domain) with FAS (via death domain). Interacts with CASP8.
DISEASE	The interaction between the FAS and FADD death domains is crucial for the formation of the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). Defects in FADD are the cause of infections recurrent associated with encephalopathy hepatic dysfunction and cardiovascular malformations (IEHDCM) [MIM:613759]. A condition with biological features of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome such as high-circulating CD4(-)CD8(-)TCR-alpha-beta(+) T-cell counts, and elevated IL10 and FASL levels. Affected individuals suffer from recurrent, stereotypical episodes of fever, encephalopathy, and mild liver dysfunction sometimes accompanied by generalized seizures. The episodes can be triggered by varicella zoster virus (VZV), measles mumps rubella (MMR) attenuated vaccine, parainfluenza virus, and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Predicted to enable several functions, including caspase binding activity; death effector domain binding activity; and tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily binding activity. Involved in several processes, including hematopoietic or lymphoid organ development; negative regulation of activation-induced cell death of T cells; and positive regulation of CD8-positive, alpha-beta cytotoxic T cell extravasation. Acts upstream of or within extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway in absence of ligand; motor neuron apoptotic process; and regulation of programmed cell death. Predicted to be located in several cellular components, including cell body; cytosol; and membrane raft. Predicted to be part of CD95 death-inducing signaling complex and ripoptosome. Predicted to be active in cytoplasm. Is expressed in several structures, including alimentary system; brain;

genitourinary system; hemolymphoid system gland; and liver and biliary system. Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in leukemia. Orthologous to human FADD (Fas associated via death domain). [provided by Alliance of Genome Resources, Apr 2022]

Additional Information

Gene ID	8772
Other Names	FAS-associated death domain protein, FAS-associating death domain-containing protein, Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein {ECO:0000303|Ref.3}, Mediator of receptor induced toxicity, FADD {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7538907, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3573}
Target/Specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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

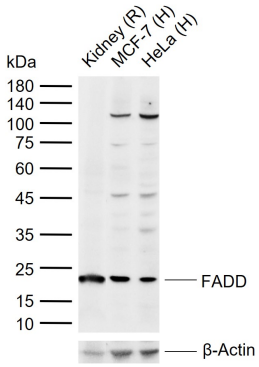
Name	FADD {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7538907, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3573}
Function	Apoptotic adapter molecule that recruits caspases CASP8 or CASP10 to the activated FAS/CD95 or TNFRSF1A/TNFR-1 receptors (PubMed:16762833, PubMed:19118384, PubMed:20935634, PubMed:23955153, PubMed:24025841, PubMed:7538907, PubMed:9184224). 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

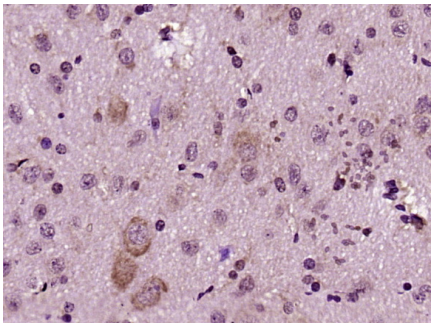
Predicted to enable several functions, including caspase binding activity; death effector domain binding activity; and tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily binding activity. Involved in several processes, including hematopoietic or lymphoid organ development; negative regulation of activation-induced cell death of T cells; and positive regulation of CD8-positive, alpha-beta cytotoxic T cell extravasation. Acts upstream of or within extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway in absence of ligand; motor neuron apoptotic process; and regulation of programmed cell death. Predicted to be located in several cellular components, including cell body; cytosol; and membrane raft. Predicted to be part of CD95 death-inducing signaling complex and ripoptosome. Predicted to be active in cytoplasm. Is expressed in several structures, including alimentary system; brain; genitourinary system; hemolymphoid system gland; and liver and biliary system.

Human ortholog(s) of this gene implicated in leukemia. Orthologous to human FADD (Fas associated via death domain). [provided by Alliance of Genome Resources, Apr 2022]

Images



Sample:
Lane 1: Rat Kidney tissue lysates
Lane 2: Human MCF-7 cell lysates
Lane 3: Human HeLa cell lysates
Primary: Anti-FADD (AP94562) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 23 kDa
Observed band size: 23 kDa



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FADD) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP94562) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.