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FAF1 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10482

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9UNN5
Other Accession	NP_008982, 5901948
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	73954
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	FAF1 antibody can be used for detection of FAF1 by Western blot at 1 - 2 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 2.5 g/mL. For immunofluorescence start at 20 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	11124
Other Names	FAF1 Antibody: hFAF1, CGI-03, HFAF1s, UBXD12, UBXN3A, FAS-associated factor 1, UBX domain-containing protein 12, hFAF1, Fas (TNFRSF6) associated factor 1
Target/Specificity	FAF1;
Reconstitution & Storage	FAF1 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	FAF1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FAF1
Synonyms	UBXD12, UBXN3A
Function	Ubiquitin-binding protein (PubMed: 19722279). Required for the progression of DNA replication forks by targeting DNA replication licensing factor CDT1 for degradation (PubMed:26842564). Potentiates but cannot initiate FAS-induced apoptosis (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus.

Tissue Location	Most abundant in testis, slightly less abundant in skeletal muscle and heart, followed by prostate, thymus, ovary, small intestine, and colon. Not detected in the peripheral blood leukocytes

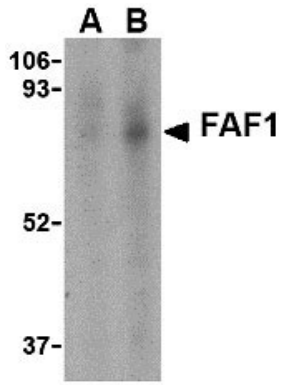
Background

FAF1 Antibody: Fas-associated protein 1 (FAF1) was initially identified as a Fas-binding pro-apoptotic protein that is component of the death-inducing signaling complex in Fas-mediated apoptosis. FAF1 can also induce apoptosis in the absence of extrinsic death signals when overexpressed although it does not contain typical death motifs such as the death domain, death effector domain, and caspase recruitment domain. Overexpression of FAF1 also decreases the basal level of NF-κB activity in transfected 293 cells, inhibits NF-κB activity induced by TNF-α, IL-1β and lipopolysaccharide, and prevents NF-κB translocation to the nucleus, suggesting that another role of FAF1 is to negatively regulate the activity of NF-κB. FAF1 can also interact with the inflammatory signaling PYRIN-containing Apaf-1-like proteins (PYPAFs, also called NALPs) such as PYPAF1, PYPAF2 (NALP2), and PYPAF7, suggesting FAF1 may also be involved in the inflammation pathway. Multiple differentially spliced isoforms of FAF1 are known to exist.

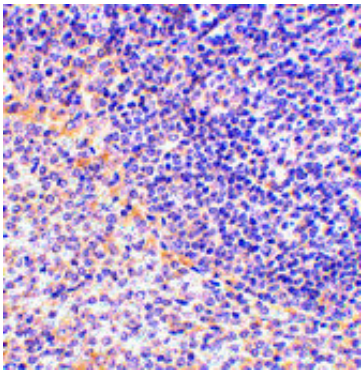
References

Chu K, Niu X, and Williams LT. A Fas-associated protein factor, FAF1, potentiates Fas-mediated apoptosis. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA1995; 92:11894-8.
Ryu SW and Kim E. Apoptosis induced by human Fas-associated factor 1, hFAF1, requires its ubiquitin homologous domain, but not the Fas-binding domain. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 2001; 286:1027-32.
Park M-Y, Jang HD, Lee SY, et al. Fas-associated Factor-1 inhibits Nuclear Factor-κB (NF-κB) activity by interfering with nuclear translocation of the RelA (p65) subunit of NF-κB. J. Biol. Chem.2004; 279:2544-9.
Kinoshita T, Kondoh C, Hasegawa M, et al. Fas-associated factor 1 is a negative regulator of PYRIN-containing Apaf-1-like protein 1. Int. Immunol. 2006;18:1701-6.

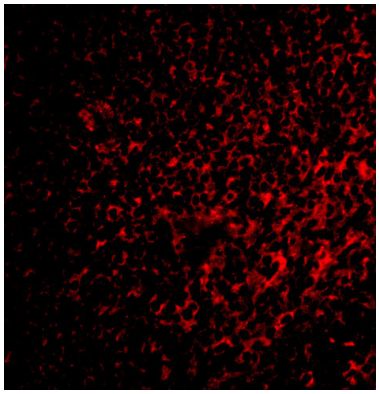
Images



Western blot analysis of FAF1 in Jurkat cell lysate with FAF1 antibody at (A) 1 and (B) 2 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of FAF1 in rat spleen tissue with FAF1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of FAF1 in rat spleen tissue with FAF1 antibody at 2 µg/mL.