

Rabbit anti-Human FAS Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FAS antibody

FAS Antibody

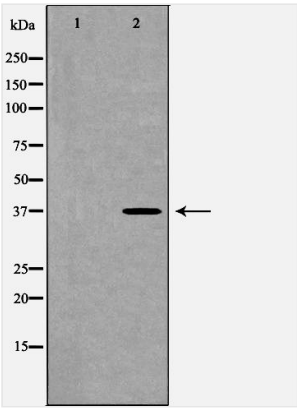
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA325843	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FAS; Polyclonal Antibody; FAS Antibody; ALPS 1A; ALPS1A; APO 1; Apo 1 antigen; APO 1 cell surface antigen; Apo-1 antigen; APO1; Apo1 antigen; APO1 cell surface antigen; Apoptosis antigen 1; Apoptosis mediating surface antigen FAS; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; APT 1; APT1; CD 95; CD 95 antigen; CD95; CD95 antigen; Delta Fas; Delta Fas/APO 1/CD95; Delta Fas/APO1/CD95; Fas (TNF receptor superfamily; member 6); FAS 1; FAS 827dupA; Fas AMA; Fas; FAS Antigen; Fas cell surface death receptor; FAS1; FASLG receptor; FASTM; sFAS; Surface antigen APO1; TNF receptor superfamily; member 6; TNFRSF 6; TNFRSF6; TNR6_HUMAN; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; anti-FAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	FAS antibody detects endogenous levels of total FAS
Purity/Purification	Peptide affinity purification
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	335
Applicable Applications for anti-FAS antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FAS, corresponding to a region within C-terminal amino acids.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20°C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts of SW480, using FAS antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FAS antibody	Description: Association of the receptor Fas with its ligand FasL triggers an apoptotic pathway that plays an important role in immune regulation, development, and progression of cancers (1, 2). Loss of function mutation in either Fas (lpr mice) or FasL (gld mice) leads to lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly as a result of decreased apoptosis in CD4-CD8-T lymphocytes (3, 4). FasL (CD95L, Apo-1L) is a type II transmembrane protein of 280 amino acids (runs at approximately 40 kDa upon glycosylation) that belongs to the TNF family, which also includes TNF-alpha, TRAIL, and TWEAK. Binding of FasL to its receptor triggers the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) involving the recruitment of the adaptor protein FADD and caspase-8 (5). Activation of caspase-8 from this complex initiates a caspase cascade resulting in the activation of caspase-3 and subsequent cleavage of proteins leading to apoptosis. Unlike Fas, which is constitutively expressed by various cell types, FasL is predominantly expressed on activated T lymphocytes, NK cells, and at immune privileged sites (6). FasL is also expressed in several tumor types as a mechanism to evade immune surveillance (7). Similar to other members of the TNF family, FasL can be cleaved by metalloproteinases producing a 26 kDa trimeric soluble form (8, 9). Function: Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. 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). Subunit Structure: Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD (By similarity). Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2 (PubMed:7538908, PubMed:10535980). Interacts with BABAM2 and FEM1B (PubMed:10542291, PubMed:15465831). Interacts with FADD (PubMed:21109225, PubMed:19118384). Interacts directly (via DED domain) with NOL3 (via CARD domain); inhibits death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) assembly by inhibiting the increase in FAS-FADD binding induced by FAS activation (By similarity). Interacts with CALM (PubMed:24914971). Post-translational Modifications: N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. Similarity: Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4507583
NCBI GeneID	355
NCBI Accession #	NP_000034.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000043.5
UniProt Accession #	P25445; Q14292; Q14293; Q14294; Q14295; Q16652; Q5T9P1; Q5T9P2; Q5T9P3; Q6SSE9; A9UJX4; B6VNV4
Molecular Weight	38 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 isoform 1

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	Fas cell surface death receptor
NCBI Official Symbol	FAS
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	APT1; CD95; FAS1; APO-1; FASTM; ALPS1A; TNFRSF6
NCBI Protein Information	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
UniProt Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
UniProt Gene Name	FAS
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/fas-antibody-western-blot-elisa/325843>