

Mouse FAS Monoclonal Antibody | anti-FAS antibody

Mouse Anti Human FAS (CD95) Blocking

CATALOG # AAA37927	HOST Mouse	APPLICATIONS ELISA
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FAS; Monoclonal Antibody; Mouse Anti Human FAS (CD95) Blocking; FAS Antibody; FAS Blocking Antibody (CD95); Mouse anti Human; FASLG receptor; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; Apo-1 antigen; CD95; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 TNFR6; APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6; anti-FAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Number	NYRhFAS
Purity/Purification	Ion exchange column Protein concentration 1 mg/ml in PBS (after reconstitution).
Sequence Length	2511
Applicable Applications for anti-FAS antibody	ELISA
Additional Information	This is a BLOCKING antibody and will block FAS-mediated apoptosis.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with H2O. Mix gently, wash the sides of the vial and wait 30-60 seconds before use.
Immunogen	Recombinant Human FAS.
Preparation and Storage	In lyophilized form, for long periods, store at 4 degree C in a dry environment. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -20 degree C. Antibody is shipped lyophilized at ambient temperature.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FAS antibody	Introduction: The Fas receptor (CD95) mediates apoptotic signaling by Fas-ligand expressed on the surface of other cells. The Fas-FasL interaction plays an important role in the immune system and lack of this system leads to autoimmunity, indicating that Fas-mediated apoptosis removes self-reactive lymphocytes. Fas signaling is also involved in immune surveillance to remove transformed cells and virus infected cells. Binding of FAS to oligimerized FasL on another cell activates apoptotic signaling through a cytoplasmic domain termed the death domain that interacts with signaling adaptors including FAF, FADD and DAX to activate the caspase proteolytic cascade. Caspase-8 and caspase-10 are first activated, to then cleave and activate downstream caspases, and a variety of cellular substrates that lead to cell death. Caspases cleave nuclear lamins, causing the nucleus to break down and lose its normal structure and another caspase substrate is DFF, inducing cleavage and degradation of the genome. Other caspase substrates are involved in cytoskeletal structure, cell cycle regulation and signaling pathways. Activation of JNK kinase, activation of Jun, and production of ceramide may also play roles in Fas-mediated apoptosis. Activation of fas-mediated apoptosis is opposed by I-FLICE and FAP. Viruses and tumors may escape immune surveillance in part through suppression of fas-mediated apoptosis using similar mechanisms.
Product Categories/Family for anti-FAS antibody	Anti-Human CYTOKINES ; Monoclonal Antibodies ; Anti Human Cytokine

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	41872631
NCBI GeneID	2194
NCBI Accession #	NP_004095.4
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_004104.4
Molecular Weight	273,427 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	fatty acid synthase
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fatty acid synthase
NCBI Official Symbol	FASN
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FAS; OA-519; SDR27X1
NCBI Protein Information	fatty acid synthase; short chain dehydrogenase/reductase family 27X, member 1
UniProt Protein Name	Fatty acid synthase
UniProt Gene Name	FASN
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	FAS
UniProt Entry Name	FAS_HUMAN

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/monoclonal/fas-antibody-clone-nyrhfas-elisa/37927>