

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide**  
**Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone B-R18 ]**  
**Catalog # AH11572****Specification**

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**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information**

Application	IHC-F, IF, FC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P25445</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">355</a> , <a href="#">244139</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, kappa
Calculated MW	38-50kDa KDa

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 355**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

**Application Note**

IHC-F~~N/A  
IF~~1:50~200  
FC~~1:10~50

**Storage**

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

**Precautions**

CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information****Name** FAS**Synonyms** APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6**Function**

Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase CASP8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 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).

**Cellular Location**

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft [Isoform 3]: Secreted. [Isoform 5]: Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images****CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background**

Mab B-R18 specifically recognizes CD95, also known as Fas, a transmembrane glycoprotein with a MW of 40-45kDa, containing 8kDa of N-glycosidic-linked polysaccharide. It is a receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG, a member of the nerve growth factor receptor/tumor necrosis factor superfamily, mediating receptor-triggered apoptosis. 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). CD95 antigen is expressed on the surface of various cell types, preferentially on the CD45RA<sup>low</sup> CD45RO<sup>high</sup> subset of memory T lymphocytes.

**CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References**

Sasaki et al. Br J Urol 81: 852, 1998. | Sugihara et al. Anticancer Res 17: 3861, 1997. | Kondo et al. J Pathol 183: 75, 1997