

**FAS Antibody**  
**Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AO1676a****Specification****FAS Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, FC, ICC, E</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P25445</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Mouse</b>
Clonality	<b>Monoclonal</b>
Isotype	<b>IgG1</b>
Calculated MW	<b>37.7kDa KDa</b>

**Description**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform.

**Immunogen**

Purified recombinant fragment of human FAS expressed in E. Coli. <br />

**Formulation**

Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide

**FAS Antibody - 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

**Dilution**

WB~~1/500 - 1/2000  
FC~~1/200 - 1/400  
ICC~~N/A  
E~~1/10000

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small

aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

FAS Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**FAS Antibody - 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.

**FAS Antibody - 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](#)

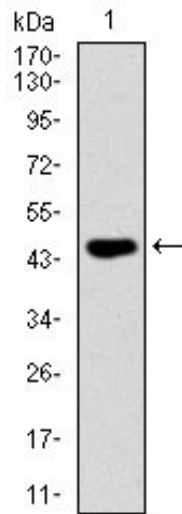
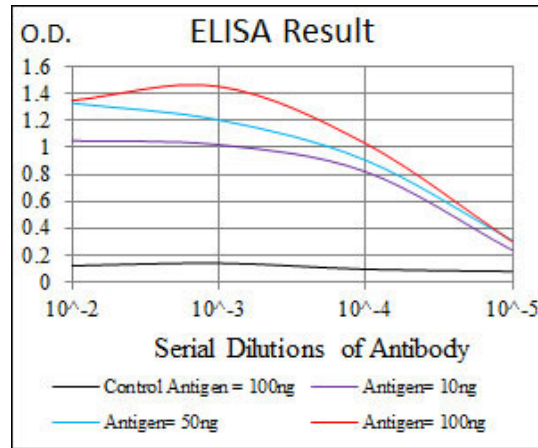


Figure 2: Western blot analysis using FAS mAb against human FAS (AA: 87-278) recombinant protein. (Expected MW is 47.2 kDa)

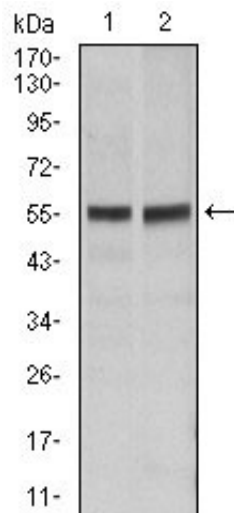


Figure 3: Western blot analysis using FAS mouse mAb against HeLa (1), Jurkat (2) cell lysate.

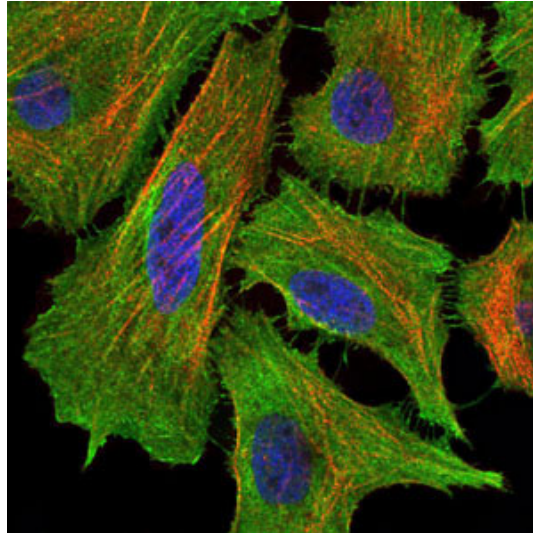


Figure 4: Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells using FAS mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

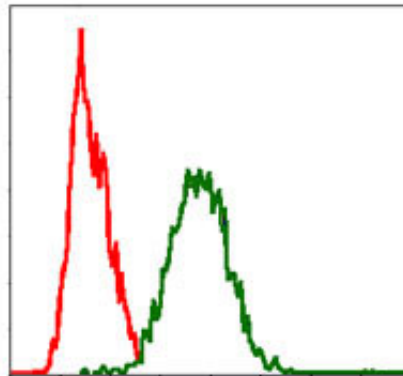


Figure 5: Flow cytometric analysis of HeLa cells using FAS mouse mAb (green) and negative control (red).

#### FAS Antibody - References

Am J Hum Genet. 2009 Nov;85(5):628-42 Int J Surg Pathol. 2010 Dec;18(6):493-8