

Anti-FAS Antibody
Catalog # ABO10576**Specification**

Anti-FAS Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q63199
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6(FAS) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P, IHC-F in Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-FAS Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 246097

Other Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, Fas, Apt1, Tnfrsf6

Calculated MW

36835 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat , By Heat

Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat , -
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Protein Name

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of rat Fas (87-109aa, YTDRKHYSKDCRRCAFCDEGHGL).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 1 death domain.

Anti-FAS Antibody - Protein Information**Name** Fas

Synonyms Apt1, 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 (By similarity).

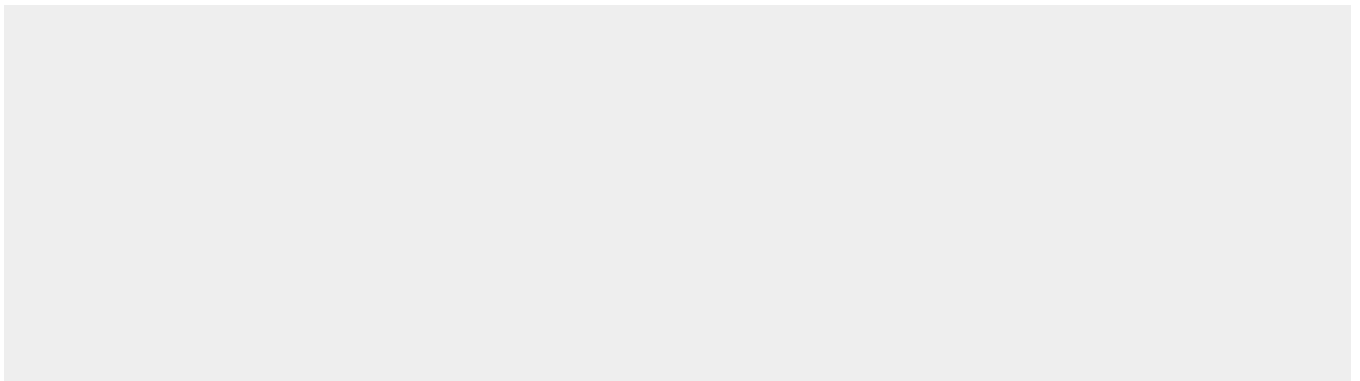
Cellular Location

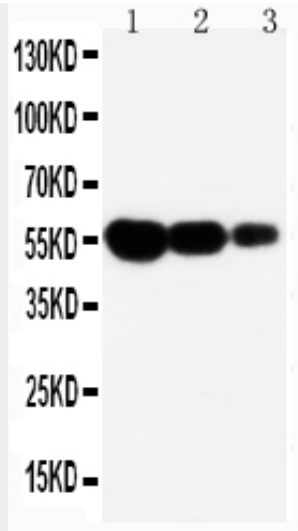
Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P51867}; Single-pass type I membrane protein {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P51867} Membrane raft {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P25445}

Anti-FAS Antibody - Protocols

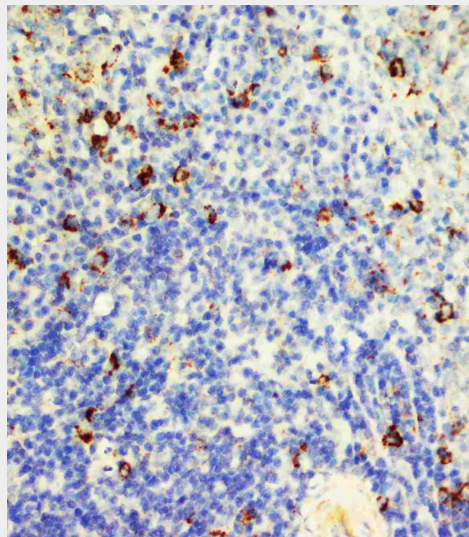
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

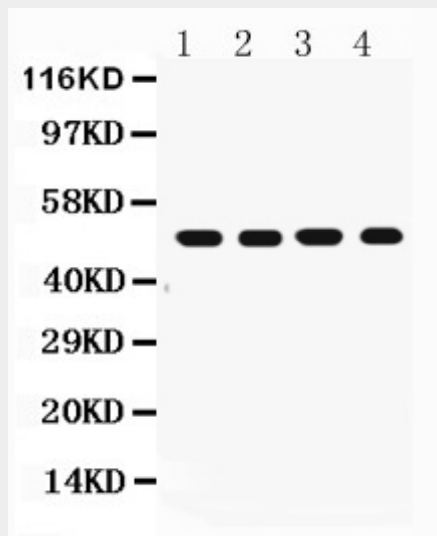
Anti-FAS Antibody - Images



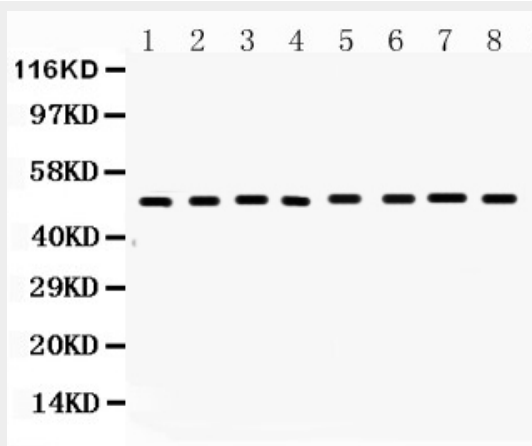
Anti-Fas antibody, ABO10576, Western blotting Lane 1: Recombinant Mouse FAS Protein 10ng Lane 2: Recombinant Mouse FAS Protein 5ng Lane 3: Recombinant Mouse FAS Protein 2.5ng



Anti-Fas antibody, ABO10576, IHC(P) IHC(P): Rat Spleen Tissue Lysate



Western blot analysis of FAS expression in rat liver extract (lane 1), rat spleen extract (lane 2), rat brain extract (lane 3) and rat cardiac muscle extract (lane 4). FAS at 50KD was detected using rabbit anti- FAS Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10576) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



Western blot analysis of FAS expression in mouse liver extract (lane 1), mouse spleen extract (lane 2), mouse brain extract (lane 3) mouse kidney extract (lane 4), mouse thymus extract (lane 5), mouse lung extract (lane 6), HEPA1-6 whole cell lysates (lane 7) and NIH3T3 whole cell lysates (lane 8). FAS at 50KD was detected using rabbit anti- FAS Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10576) at 0.5 μ g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .

Anti-FAS Antibody - Background

FAS(also known as surface antigen APO1 or CD95) is a member of the tumour-necrosis receptor factor family of death receptors, can induce apoptosis or, conversely, can deliver growth stimulatory signals. It acts as an inducer of both neurite growth in vitro and accelerated recovery after nerve injury in vivo. Fas antigen is expressed and functional on papillary thyroid cancer cells and this may have potential therapeutic significance. The FAS antigen shows structural homology with a number of cell surface receptors, including tumor necrosis factor(TNF) receptors and the low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor(NGFR) and is mapped to 10q24.1. And the FAS and FASL system plays a key role in regulating apoptotic cell death and corruption of this signalling pathway has been shown to participate in immune escape and tumorigenesis.