

Anti-FADD Antibody
Catalog # ABO10783

Specification

Anti-FADD Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB |
| Primary Accession | O13158 |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Format | Lyophilized |

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for FAS-associated death domain protein(FADD) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

Reconstitution

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

Anti-FADD Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 8772

Other Names

FAS-associated death domain protein, FAS-associating death domain-containing protein, Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein, Mediator of receptor induced toxicity, Protein FADD, FADD, MORT1

Calculated MW

23279 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.

Protein Name

FAS-associated death domain protein

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 C-terminus of human FADD(174-189aa ADLVQEVQQARDLQNR).

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-FADD Antibody - Protein Information

Name FADD {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7538907, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:3573}

Function

Apoptotic adapter molecule that recruits caspases CASP8 or CASP10 to the activated FAS/CD95 or TNFRSF1A/TNFR-1 receptors (PubMed: [16762833](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16762833)), PubMed: [19118384](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19118384), PubMed: [20935634](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935634), PubMed: [23955153](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23955153), PubMed: [24025841](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24025841), PubMed: [7538907](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7538907), PubMed: [9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs CASP8 proteolytic activation (PubMed: [16762833](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16762833), PubMed: [19118384](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19118384), PubMed: [20935634](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20935634), PubMed: [7538907](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/7538907), PubMed: [9184224](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9184224)). Active CASP8 initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases mediating apoptosis (PubMed: [16762833](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16762833)). Involved in interferon-mediated antiviral immune response, playing a role in the positive regulation of interferon signaling (PubMed: [21109225](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21109225)).

Tissue Location

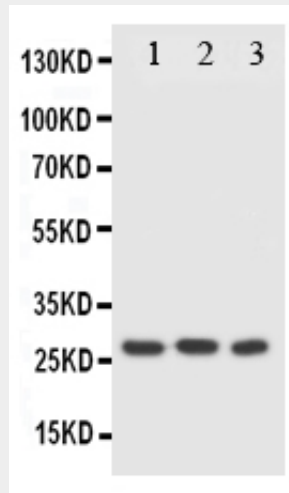
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.

Anti-FADD 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-FADD Antibody - Images



Anti-FADD antibody, ABO10783, Western blotting Lane 1: HELA Cell Lysate Lane 2: SMMC Cell Lysate Lane 3: SW620 Cell Lysate

Anti-FADD Antibody - Background

FADD, Fas-Associated protein with Death Domain, is a universal adaptor protein in apoptosis that mediates signaling of all known death domain-containing members of the TNF receptor superfamily. The FADD gene contains 2 exons and spans approximately 3.6 kb. By analysis of somatic cell hybrid panels and by fluorescence in situ hybridization, the FADD gene is mapped to 11q13.3. The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, thus, it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors.