

FAS Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP73709**Specification**

FAS Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P25445
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

FAS Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 355**Other Names**

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

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

FAS Polyclonal 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

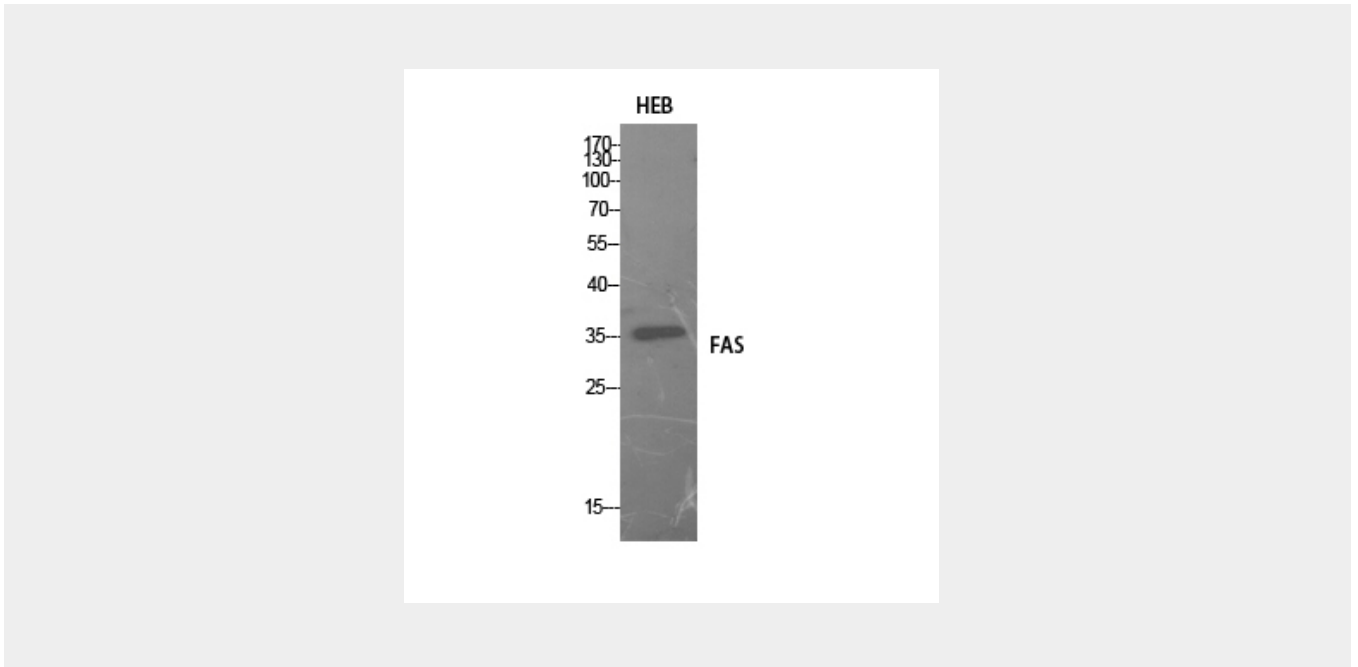
cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

FAS Polyclonal 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](#)

FAS Polyclonal Antibody - Images



FAS Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. 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).