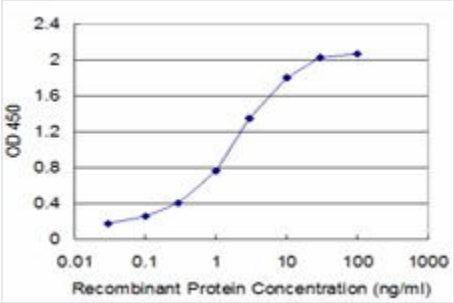
# FAS Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

## PRODUCT OVERVIEW

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| **Product Name** | FAS, Monoclonal Antibody |
| **Full Product Name** | FAS (Fas (TNF Receptor Superfamily, Member 6), ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6) (PE) |
| **Product Gene Name** | anti-FAS antibody |
| **Product Synonym Names** | Fas (TNF Receptor Superfamily; Member 6); ALPS1A; APO-1; APT1; CD95; FAS1; FASTM; TNFRSF6 |
| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Isotype** | IgG1,k |
| **Clone Number** | 1D6 |
| **Host** | Mouse |
| **Form/Format** | Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with R-Phycoerythrin (PE). |
| **Purity/Purification** | Purified |
| **Specificity** | Recognizes FAS. |
| **Preparation and Storage** | Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: PE conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recover of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. |
| **Molecular Weight** | 17.7kDa (156aa) 18-28KDa (SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.) |
| **OMIM** | 134637 |
| **3D Structure** | ModBase 3D Structure for P25445 |
| **Immunogen** | FAS (NP_000034, 20aa-119aa) partial recombinant protein with GST tag. MW of the GST tag alone is 26kD. |
| **Immunogen Sequence** | SKSVNAQVTDINSKGLELRKTVTTVETQNLEGLHHDGQFCHKPCPPGERKARDCTVNGDEPDCVPCQEGKEYTDKAHFSSKCRRCRLCDEGHGLEVEI |
| **Conjugate** | PE |
| **Product Categories/Family for anti-FAS antibody** | Antibodies; Receptors |
| **Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FAS antibody** | Western Blot (WB) |
| **Application Notes for anti-FAS antibody** | Applications are based on unconjugated antibody. |

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| **Related Product Information for anti-FAS antibody** | 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 disease 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, ar is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. At least eight alternatively spliced transcript varian have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq] |
| **Other Notes** | Small volumes of anti-FAS antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessar briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply. |
| **Searchable Terms for FAS purchase** | MBS6186205 is an antibody targeting FAS. Also known as FAS (Fas (TNF Receptor Superfamily, Member 6), ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6) (PE). Host: Mouse. |




**Testing Data of anti-FAS antibody**
Detection limit for recombinant GST tagged FAS is approximately 0.03ng/ml as a capture antibody.

## ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FAS. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

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| **NCBI GI #** | 4507583 |
| **NCBI GeneID** | 355 |
| **NCBI Accession #** | NP_000034 |
| **UniProt Primary Accession #** | P25445 |
| **UniProt Secondary Accession #** | Q14292; Q14293; Q14294; Q14295; Q16652; Q5T9P1; Q5T9P2; Q5T9P3; Q6SSE9; A9UJX4; B6VNV4 |
| **UniProt Related Accession #** | P25445 |
| **GenBank Nucleotide #** | NM_000043.5 |
| **NCBI Official Full Name** | tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 isoform 1 |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Full Names** | Fas cell surface death receptor |
| **NCBI Official Symbol** | FAS |
| **NCBI Official Synonym Symbols** | APT1; CD95; FAS1; APO-1; FASTM; ALPS1A; TNFRSF6 |
| **UniProt Protein Name** | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 |
| **UniProt Synonym Protein Names** | Apo-1 antigen; Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor |
| **Protein Family** | Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily |
| **UniProt Gene Name** | FAS |
| **UniProt Synonym Gene Names** | APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6 |

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| **UniProt Entry Name** | TNR6_HUMAN |
| **NCBI Protein Information** | tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 |
| **NCBI Summary for FAS** | 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. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011] |
| **UniProt Comments for FAS** | FAS: 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). Binds DAXX. Interacts with HIPK3. Part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FADD. Binds RIPK1 and FAIM2. Interacts with BRE and FEM1B. Interacts with FADD. 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. 6 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing.<br><br>Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Receptor, cytokine; Cell surface; Apoptosis<br><br>Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 10q24.1<br><br>Cellular Component: cell surface; cytoplasm; integral to membrane; plasma membrane; CD95 death-inducing signaling complex; nucleus; cytosol; lipid raft; external side of plasma membrane<br><br>Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; signal transducer activity; transmembrane receptor activity; receptor activity; kinase binding<br><br>Biological Process: spleen development; caspase activation; circadian rhythm; regulation of myeloid cell differentiation; renal system process; transformed cell apoptosis; positive regulation of protein homooligomerization; positive regulation of apoptosis; apoptosis; regulation of lymphocyte differentiation; response to toxin; response to glucocorticoid stimulus; negative regulation of B cell activation; signal transduction; negative thymic T cell selection; regulation of apoptosis; inflammatory cell apoptosis; B cell mediated immunity; induction of apoptosis via death domain receptors; protein complex assembly; gene expression; immunoglobulin production; activated T cell apoptosis; protein homooligomerization; negative regulation of apoptosis<br><br>Disease: Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome |
| **Research Articles on FAS** | **1.** Fas - 670A/G genotypes or alleles were not significantly different between controls and transplant recipients and among transplant recipients with and without acute rejection following pediatric renal transplantation |
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