FAS Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FAS, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FAS (Fas (TNF Receptor Superfamily, Member 6), ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6) (MaxLight 550)
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	3B9
Host	Mouse
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight550.
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: MaxLight550 conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximu recovery 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	MaxLight550
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.

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	MBS6216804 is an antibody targeting FAS. Also known as FAS (Fas (TNF Receptor Superfamily, Member 6), ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6) (MaxLight 550). Host: Mouse.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

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

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
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. Protein type: Membrane protein, integral; Receptor, cytokine; Cell surface; Apoptosis Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 10q24.1 Cellular Component: cell surface; cytoplasm; integral to membrane; plasma membrane; CD95 death-inducing signaling complex; nucleus; cytosol; lipid raft; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: identical protein binding; protein binding; signal transducer activity; transmembrane receptor activity; receptor activity; kinase binding 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 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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Online datasheet: https://www.mybiosource.com/monoclonal-antibody/fas/6216804