FAS Antibody – Mouse Monoclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Fas/CD95, Monoclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Anti-Fas/CD95 Antibody, Mouse Monoclonal
Product Gene Name	anti-FAS antibody
Product Synonym Names	CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 Antibody, Mouse MAb; Fas cell surface death receptor; Anti-ALPS1A Antibody; Anti-APO-1 Antibody; Anti-APT1 Antibody; Anti-CD95 Antibody; Anti-FAS1 Antibody; Anti-FASTM Antibody; Anti-TNFRSF6 Antibody
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Number	16
Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Specificity	Human CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Matching Pairs	Antibody: FAS Clone #16 (MBS8101797) Immunogen: FAS (MBS8118596)
Molecular Weight	37,732 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 10; NC_000010.10 (90750288..90775542). Location: 10q24.1
OMIM	134637
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P25445
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 (rh CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6). The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Product Categories/Family for anti-FAS antibody	Tumor Suppressors; Death Receptor Signaling
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FAS antibody	ELISA (EIA) (Det)
Application Notes for anti-FAS antibody	ELISA (Det): This antibody will detect Human CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 in ELISA pair set. In a sandwich ELISA, it can be used as detection antibody when paired with.

Related Product Information for anti-FAS antibody	CD95 (APO-1/Fas) is an important inducer of the extrinsic apoptosis signaling pathway and therapy induced apoptosis of many tumor cells has been linked to the activity of CD95. is a prototype death receptor characterized by the presence of an 80 amino acid death domain in its cytoplasmic tail. This domain is essential for the recruitment of a number of signaling components upon activation by either agonistic anti-CD95 antibodies or cognate CD95 ligand that initiate apoptosis. The complex of proteins that forms upon triggering of CD95 is called the death-inducting signaling complex (DISC). The DISC consists of an adaptor protein and initiator caspases and is essential for induction of apoptosis. CD95 is also crucial for the negative selection of B cells within the germinal center (GC). Impairment of CD95-mediated apoptosis results in defective affinity maturation and the persistence of autoreactive B-cell clones. Changes in the expression of CD95 and/or its ligand CD95L are frequently found in human cancer. The downregulation or mutation of CD95 has been proposed as a mechanism by which cancer cells avoid destruction by the immune system through reduced apoptosis sensitivity. Thus, CD95 has therefore been viewed as a tumor suppressor. CD95 has been reported to be involved in the activation of NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK, and the alternate pathways for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Accordingly, this protein is implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The CD95/CD95L system was implicated in the etiology of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) based, primarily, on the finding that CD95 is highly expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells and that epithelial apoptosis is increased in IBD.
Product References and Citations for anti-FAS antibody	Mschen M, et al. (2002) The origin of CD95-gene mutations in B-cell lymphoma. Trends Immunol. 23(2): 75-80.Peter ME, et al. (2003) The CD95(APO-1/Fas) DISC and beyond. Cell Death Differ. 10(1): 26-35.Peter ME, et al. (2005) Does CD95 have tumor promoting activities Biochim Biophys Acta. 1755(1): 25-36.Chen L, et al. (2010) Cell death in the colonic epithelium during inflammatory bowel diseases: CD95/Fas and beyond. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 16(6): 1071-6.
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 necessary, 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	MBS8101797 is an antibody targeting FAS. Also known as Anti-Fas/CD95 Antibody, Mouse Monoclonal. Reactive in Human. 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_000034.1
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_000043.4
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; Fas AMA; FAS 827dupA; CD95 antigen; FASLG receptor; apoptosis antigen 1; Delta Fas/APO-1/CD95; APO-1 cell surface antigen; TNF receptor superfamily member 6; apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; Fas
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.** expression of Survivin was negatively correlated with that of Fas (r = -0.517, p < 0.01), but positively correlated with that of FasL (r = 0.381, p < 0.01) in tissues of cervical cancer
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