

Datasheet for ABIN1944804

anti-FAS antibody



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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	FAS
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This FAS antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC)

Product Details

Isotype:	IgG1
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Target Details

Target:	FAS
Alternative Name:	FAS (FAS Products)
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).
Molecular Weight:	37732 Da

Target Details

Gene ID:	355
UniProt:	P25445
Pathways:	p53 Signaling , Apoptosis , Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response , Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity

Application Details

Application Notes:	WB: 1:1000. IHC: 1:50-1:100
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Buffer:	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02 % sodium azide and 50 % glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	WARNING: Reagents contain sodium azide. Sodium azide is very toxic if ingested or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wear eye or face protection when handling. If skin or eye contact occurs, wash with copious amounts of water. If ingested or inhaled, contact a physician immediately. Sodium azide yields toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide-containing compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in lead or copper plumbing.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C

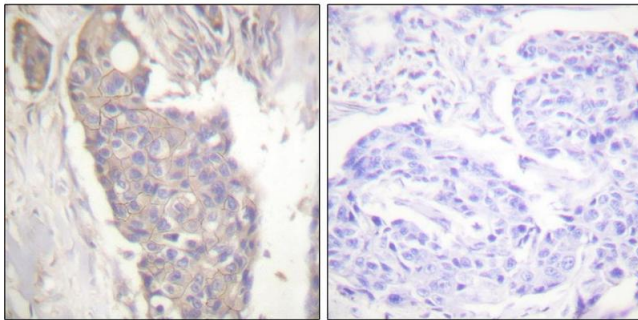
Publications

Product cited in:	Cascino, Papoff, De Maria, Testi, Ruberti: "Fas/Apo-1 (CD95) receptor lacking the intracytoplasmic signaling domain protects tumor cells from Fas-mediated apoptosis." in: Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950), Vol. 156, Issue 1, pp. 13-7, (1996) (PubMed). Liu, Cheng, Mountz: "Differential expression of human Fas mRNA species upon peripheral blood mononuclear cell activation." in: The Biochemical journal, Vol. 310 (Pt 3), pp. 957-63, (1995) (PubMed). Cascino, Fiucci, Papoff, Ruberti: "Three functional soluble forms of the human apoptosis-
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inducing Fas molecule are produced by alternative splicing." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 154, Issue 6, pp. 2706-13, (1995) ([PubMed](#)).

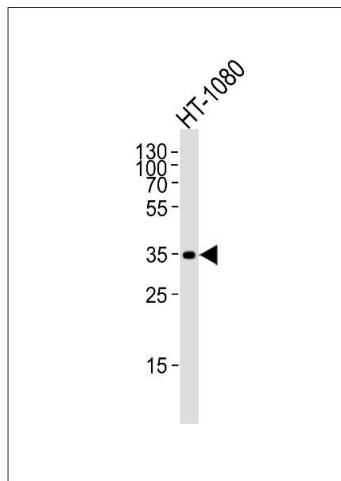
Oehm, Behrmann, Falk, Pawlita, Maier, Klas, Li-Weber, Richards, Dhein, Trauth: "Purification and molecular cloning of the APO-1 cell surface antigen, a member of the tumor necrosis factor/nerve growth factor receptor superfamily. Sequence identity with the Fas antigen." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 267, Issue 15, pp. 10709-15, (1992) ([PubMed](#)).

Images



Immunohistochemistry

Image 1. Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue using Fas antibody.



Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of lysate from HT-1080 cell line, using FAS Antibody (ABIN484046 and ABIN1533427). ABIN484046 and ABIN1533427 was diluted at 1:1000. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35 µg.