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Datasheet for ABIN2181070

FAS Protein (AA 26-173) (Fc Tag)

2 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	FAS
Protein Characteristics:	AA 26-173
Origin:	Human
Source:	HEK-293 Cells
Protein Type:	Recombinant
Biological Activity:	Active
Purification tag / Conjugate:	This FAS protein is labelled with Fc Tag.

Product Details

Sequence:	AA 26-173
Characteristics:	This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus. The protein has a calculated MW of 42.8 kDa. The protein migrates as 45-55 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.
Purity:	>95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Target Details

Target:	FAS
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Target Details

Alternative Name: Fas ([FAS Products](#))

Background: The Fas is also known as FAS receptor (FasR), apoptosis antigen 1 (APO-1 or APT), cluster of differentiation 95 (CD95) or tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6). is a death receptor on the surface of cells that leads to programmed cell death (apoptosis). It is one of two apoptosis pathways, the other being the mitochondrial pathway. FasR is located on chromosome 10 in humans and 19 in mice. Similar sequences related by evolution (orthologs) are found in most mammals. Fas forms the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) upon ligand binding. Membrane-anchored Fas ligand trimer on the surface of an adjacent cell causes trimerization of Fas receptor. This event is also mimicked by binding of an agonistic Fas antibody, though some evidence suggests that the apoptotic signal induced by the antibody is unreliable in the study of Fas signaling. To this end, several clever ways of trimerizing the antibody for in vitro research have been employed. Upon ensuing death domain (DD) aggregation, the receptor complex is internalized via the cellular endosomal machinery. This allows the adaptor molecule FADD to bind the death domain of Fas through its own death domain. Recently, Fas has also been shown to promote tumor growth, since during tumor progression, it is frequently downregulated or cells are rendered apoptosis resistant. Cancer cells in general, regardless of their Fas apoptosis sensitivity, depend on constitutive activity of Fas. This is stimulated by cancer-produced Fas ligand for optimal growth.

Molecular Weight: 42.8 kDa

Pathways: [p53 Signaling](#), [Apoptosis](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity](#)

Application Details

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

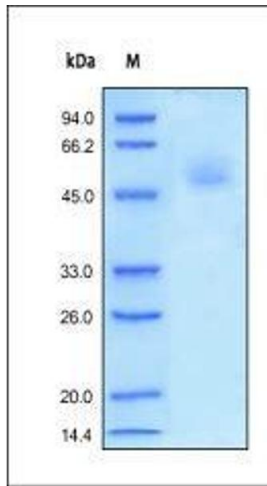
Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: 50 mM Tris, 100 mM Glycine, pH 7.5

Handling Advice: Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

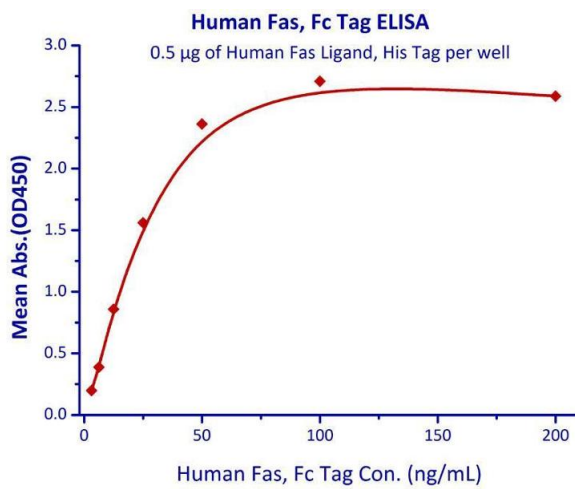
Storage: -20 °C

Storage Comment: No activity loss was observed after storage at: In lyophilized state for 1 year (4 °C-8 °C), After reconstitution under sterile conditions for 1 month (4 °C-8 °C) or 3 months (-20 °C to -70 °C).



SDS-PAGE

Image 1. Human Fas, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained overnight with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95%.



Binding Studies

Image 2. Immobilized Human Fas Ligand, His Tag with a linear range of 1.56-12.5 ng/mL.