# antibodies -online.com







**Images** 



### Overview

Quantity:	100 μg
Target:	FAF1
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This FAF1 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed Sections) (IHC (f))

# **Product Details**

Immunogen:	Recombinant human full-length FAF1 protein
Clone:	CPTC-FAF1-2
Isotype:	lgG2b
Specificity:	In contrast to growth factors which promote cell proliferation, FAS ligand (FAS-L) and the tumor
	necrosis factors (TNFs) rapidly induce apoptosis. Cellular response to FAS-L and TNF is
	mediated by structurally related receptors containing a conserved 'death domain' and belonging
	to the TNF receptor superfamily. TRADD, FADD and RIP are FAS/TNF-RI interacting proteins
	that contain a death domain homologous region (DDH). TRADD (TNF-RI-associated death
	domain) and FADD (FAS-associated death domain) associate with the death domains of both
	FAS and TNF-RI via their DDH regions, while RIP associates exclusively with FAS. An additional
	FAS interacting protein designated FAF1, for FAS-associated protein factor-1, binds with the
	cytoplasmic tail of wildtype but not LPR mutant FAS. When overexpressed in cells, FAF1
	enhances the efficiency of FAS-mediated apoptosis. In contrast to TRADD, FADD and RIP, FAF1

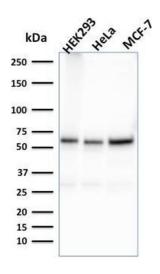
# **Product Details**

	lacks a DDH and cannot induce apoptosis independently of FAS activation.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Human,
Purification:	200ug/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G.
Target Details	
Target:	FAF1
Alternative Name:	FAF1 (FAF1 Products)
Background:	CGI-03, FAS-associated factor 1, HFAF1s, UBX domain-containing protein 12, UBX domain-
	containing protein 3A,Fas (TNFRSF6) associated factor 1
	Cellular localisation: Nucleus.
Molecular Weight:	75-80kDa
Gene ID:	11124, 530402
UniProt:	Q9UNN5
Pathways:	Maintenance of Protein Location
Application Details	
Application Notes:	Positive Control: HEK293, MCF-7, HeLa whole cell lysate. Human testis, prostate, breast
	carcinoma or colon carcinoma.
	Known Application: Western Blot (1-2 μg/mL),Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2 μ
	g/mL for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in
	10 mM Tris with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for
	3
	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Restrictions:	
Restrictions: Handling	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.
Handling	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.  For Research Use only
Handling Concentration:	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.  For Research Use only  200 μg/mL
Handling  Concentration:  Buffer:	20 minutes), Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.  For Research Use only  200 μg/mL  Prepared in 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA and 0.05 % azide.

### Handling

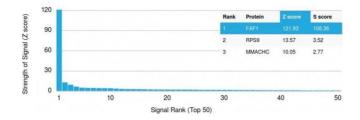
Storage:	4 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
Expiry Date:	24 months

# **Images**



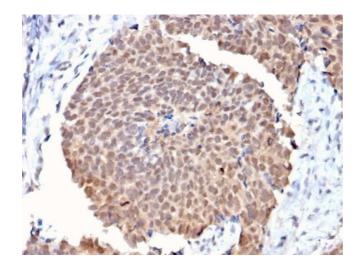
### **Western Blotting**

**Image 1.** Western Blot Analysis of HEK293, HeLa, MCF-7 cell lysates using Purified FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2).



### **Protein Array**

Image 2. Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Fas (TNFRSF6) associated factor 1 Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2). Zand S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. Sscore therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score



for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.

# **Immunohistochemistry**

**Image 3.** Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Breast Cancer stained with FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2).

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 5 images are available for ABIN6939120.