

Datasheet for ABIN7534048
FAS Protein (Fc Tag,His tag)



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Overview

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

Product Details

Purpose:	Active Recombinant Human FAS/APO-1/CD95 Protein
Sequence:	QVTDINSKGL ELRKT VTTVE TQNLEGLHHD GQFCHKPCPP GERKARDCTV NGDEPDCVPC QEGKEYTDKA HFSSKCRRCR LCDEGHGLEV EINCTRTQNT KCRCKPNFFC NSTVCEHC DP CTKCEHGIK ECTLTSNTKC KEEGSR SN
Specificity:	Gln26-Asn173
Purity:	> 90 % by SDS-PAGE.
Sterility:	0.22 µm filtered
Endotoxin Level:	< 0.1 EU/µg of the protein by LAL method.
Biological Activity Comment:	1.Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant Human Fas Ligand at 2 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind recombinant Human FAS. The EC ₅₀ of Human FAS is 6.23 ng/mL.2.Measured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand-induced apoptosis of Jurkat Human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 16.5-66 ng/mL in the presence of

Product Details

5 ng/mL Recombinant Human Fas Ligand.

Target Details

Target:	FAS
Alternative Name:	FAS/APO-1/CD95 (FAS Products)
Background:	Description: The protein 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. The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. Name: ALPS1A,APO-1,APT1,CD95,FAS1,FASTM,TNFRSF6,FAS, ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6, Fas cell surface death receptor
Gene ID:	355
UniProt:	P25445
Pathways:	p53 Signaling , Apoptosis , Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response , Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stabilizer (e.g. 0.1 % BSA, 5 % HSA, 10 % FBS or 5 % Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

Handling

Buffer:	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Storage:	-20 °C,-80 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the lyophilized protein at -20°C to -80 °C for long term. After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20 °C for 3 months, at 2-8 °C for up to 1 week.