Datasheet for ABIN967520

anti-FASL antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	FASL
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This FASL antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human FasL
Clone:	G247-4
Isotype:	IgG1
Characteristics:	1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results. 2. Please refer to us for technical protocols. 3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
Purification:	The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

Target Details

Target:	FASL
Alternative Name:	CD178 (FASL Products)
Background:	Fas (APO-1, CD95) is a 45 kD cell surface protein that mediates apoptosis when crosslinked with agonistic anti-Fas antibodies or Fas ligand (FasL). Fas belongs to the TNF (tumor necrosis factor)/NGF (nerve growth factor) receptor family, and is expressed in various tissue and cells including the thymus, liver, ovary and lung. FasL is a member of the TNF cytokine family that induces apoptosis by binding to Fas, its cell-surface receptor. FasL may exist in both membrane and soluble forms and expressed on activated T cells, NK cells, and other immunologically privileged" sites. Both Fas and FasL are thought to play an important role in the apoptotic processes that take place during T cell development. G247-4 recognizes human FasL. It recognizes both the membrane bound (FasL) and soluble (sFasL) forms. A recombinant protein containing the external domain of human FasL was used as immunogen. FasL and sFasL migrate at reduced molecular weights of 40 and 26 kD, respectively. However, the molecular weights observed in a particular sample may vary according to FasL and sFasL glycosylation and breakdown patterns as described in Tanaka et al. For example, FasL may migrate as a doublet of 40 and 42 kD. Synonyms: Fas Ligand, CD95 Ligand
Molecular Weight:	42 kDa, 40 kDa (membrane), 26 kDa (soluble)
Pathways:	Apoptosis, EGFR Signaling Pathway, Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity

Application Details

Application Notes:	Applications include immunoprecipitation (1-2 µg/ml), western blot analysis (1-2 µg/ml) and immunohistochemical staining of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections (0.5-4 µg/ml). G247-4 is not recommended for flow cytometry. For flow cytometry application, clone NOK-1 (purified, or biotin-conjugated) is recommended.
Comment:	Related Products: ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL

Handling

Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4°C.

Publications

Product cited in:

Orlinick, Elkon, Chao: "Separate domains of the human fas ligand dictate self-association and receptor binding." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 272, Issue 51, pp. 32221-9, (1998) (PubMed).

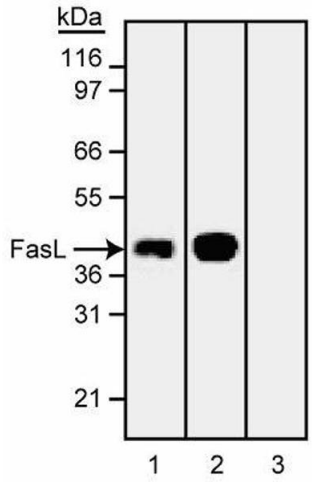
Griffith, Ferguson: "The role of FasL-induced apoptosis in immune privilege." in: **Immunology today**, Vol. 18, Issue 5, pp. 240-4, (1997) (PubMed).

Orlinick, Vaishnaw, Elkon, Chao: "Requirement of cysteine-rich repeats of the Fas receptor for binding by the Fas ligand." in: **The Journal of biological chemistry**, Vol. 272, Issue 46, pp. 28889-94, (1997) (PubMed).

Sträter, Wellisch, Riedl, Walczak, Koretz, Tandara, Krammer, Möller: "CD95 (APO-1/Fas)-mediated apoptosis in colon epithelial cells: a possible role in ulcerative colitis." in: **Gastroenterology**, Vol. 113, Issue 1, pp. 160-7, (1997) (PubMed).

Kayagaki, Kawasaki, Ebata, Ohmoto, Ikeda, Inoue, Yoshino, Okumura, Yagita: " Metalloproteinase-mediated release of human Fas ligand." in: **The Journal of experimental medicine**, Vol. 182, Issue 6, pp. 1777-83, (1996) (PubMed).

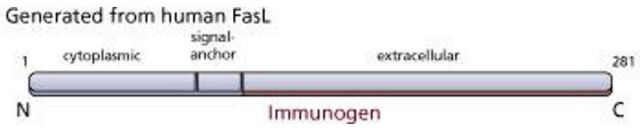
There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

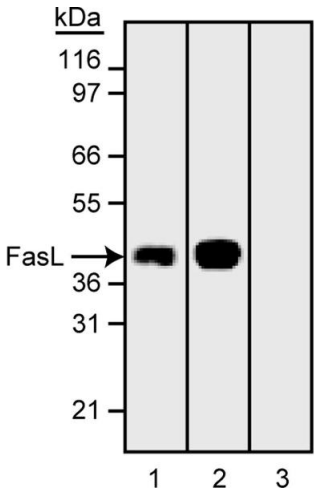


Western Blotting

Image 1. Western blot analysis of Fas Ligand (FasL). L5187Y human T lymphoma cells were transfected with human FasL cDNA and then not treated (lane 1) or treated (lane 2) with the metalloproteinase inhibitor, KB8301. KB8301 blocks FasL cleavage from the cell surface, resulting in high levels membrane expressed FasL. The blot shows that whereas FasL is detected in untreated cells (lane 1), levels increased dramatically when cells were treated with KB8301 (lane 2). A mouse IgG1 isotype matched antibody was used as a negative control (lane 3).

Image 2.





Western Blotting

Image 3.