Datasheet for ABIN967524

anti-FADD antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	FADD
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This FADD antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunoprecipitation (IP)

Product Details

Brand:	BD Pharmingen™
Immunogen:	Human FADD GST
Clone:	A66-2
Isotype:	IgG1 kappa
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:	FADD
Alternative Name:	FADD (FADD Products)
Background:	FADD is a molecule involved in the Fas-mediated cell death pathway. Apoptosis is induced when Fas ligand or agonistic Fas antibodies bind to the Fas receptor, and trigger the activation of a cell death signaling pathway. Induction of Fas-mediated apoptosis requires a conserved cytoplasmic motif, referred to as the death domain, that is present in the C-terminal end of Fas. FADD also contains a death domain, and Fas and FADD bind to each other through their respective death domains. Death domains are thought to act as adaptor proteins by linking Fas and other members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily to downstream signaling pathways. Overexpression of FADD in vitro leads to cell death suggesting that FADD, like FAS, is an apoptosis-inducing protein. The N-terminal, but not the C-terminal death domain, is required for apoptosis induced by FADD overexpression. It is thought that the amino-terminal region of FADD functions by binding to caspase-3 and thereby linking signals from the cell surface to an apoptopic protease cascade. FADD has a calculated molecular weight of 24 kDa and migrates at a molecular weight of ~27 kDa in SDS/PAGE.
Molecular Weight:	24-27 kDa
Pathways:	Apoptosis, TLR Signaling, Activation of Innate immune Response, Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity, Toll-Like Receptors Cascades

Application Details

Application Notes:	Clone A66-2 can be used for western blot analysis (1-2 µg/ml). Other reported applications not routinely tested include immunoprecipitation (1-2 µg/1x10^6 cells). Daudi B lymphoma cells (ATCC CCL-213) are suggested as a positive control.
Comment:	Related Products: ABIN967389
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	0.5 mg/mL
Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09 % sodium azide.
Preservative:	Sodium azide

Handling

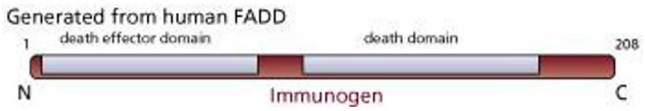
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store undiluted at 4°C.

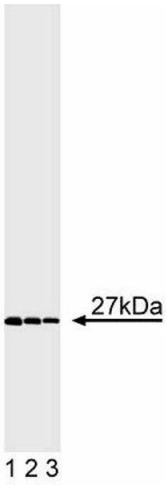
Publications

Product cited in:	Muzio, Chinnaiyan, Kischkel, ORourke, Shevchenko, Ni, Scaffidi, Bretz, Zhang, Gentz, Mann, Krammer, Peter, Dixit: "FLICE, a novel FADD-homologous ICE/CED-3-like protease, is recruited to the CD95 (Fas/APO-1) death--inducing signaling complex." in: **Cell**, Vol. 85, Issue 6, pp. 817-27, (1996) (PubMed). Cleveland, Ihle: "Contenders in FasL/TNF death signaling." in: **Cell**, Vol. 81, Issue 4, pp. 479-82, (1995) (PubMed).

Images

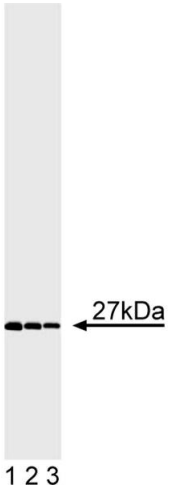
Image 1.





Western Blotting

Image 2. Western blot analysis of FADD. Daudi B lymphoma cell lysate was probed with anti-human FADD (clone A66-2) at concentrations of 2.0 (lane 1), 1.0 (lane 2), and 0.5 µg/ml (lane 3). The antibody identifies FADD as an ~27 kDa band.



Western Blotting

Image 3.