

Rabbit anti-Mouse Fas/CD95 Monoclonal Antibody | anti-FAS antibody

Recombinant Anti-Fas/CD95 Antibody (PE), Rabbit Monoclonal

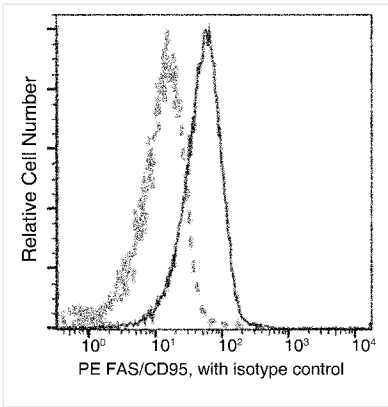
CATALOG # AAA257058	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Mouse	APPLICATIONS Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

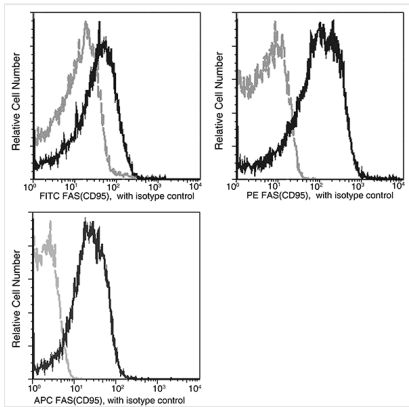
Fas/CD95; Monoclonal Antibody; Recombinant Anti-Fas/CD95 Antibody (PE); Rabbit Monoclonal; FAS/CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 Antibody (PE); Rabbit MAb; Fas cell surface death receptor; Anti-A196731 Antibody; Anti-APO1 Antibody; Anti-APT1 Antibody; Anti-CD95 Antibody; Anti-lpr Antibody; Anti-TNFR6 Antibody; Anti-Tnfrsf6 Antibody; anti-FAS antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Number	004
Specificity	Mouse CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6/FAS
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Form/Format	Liquid; Aqueous solution containing 0.5% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide
Concentration	5ul/Test, 0.1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-FAS antibody	FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Antibody Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6/FAS protein
Conjugation	PE
Preparation	This antibody was obtained from a rabbit immunized with purified, recombinant Mouse CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6/FAS (rM CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6/FAS) and conjugated with PE under optimum conditions, the unreacted PE was removed.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for twelve months without detectable loss of activity. Protected from prolonged exposure to light. Do not freeze! Sodium azide is toxic to cells and should be disposed of properly. Flush with large volumes of water during disposal.



FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Profile of anti-FAS (CD95) reactivity on mouse splenocytes analyzed by flow cytometry. Cells should be Fc-blocked by treatment with Mouse BD Fc Block[®] purified anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 prior to staining, washed, then stained with PE Rabbit anti-FAS(CD95).



Application Data
Profile of anti-FAS (CD95) reactivity on mouse splenocytes analyzed by flow cytometry. Cells should be Fc-blocked by treatment with Mouse BD Fc Block[®] purified anti-CD16/CD32 mAb 2.4G2 prior to staining, washed, then stained with PE Rabbit anti-FAS(CD95).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FAS antibody	CD95 (APO-1/Fas) is an important inducer of the extrinsic apoptosis signaling pathway and therapy induced apoptosis of many tumor cells has been linked to the activity of CD95. is a prototype death receptor characterized by the presence of an 80 amino acid death domain in its cytoplasmic tail. This domain is essential for the recruitment of a number of signaling components upon activation by either agonistic anti-CD95 antibodies or cognate CD95 ligand that initiate apoptosis. The complex of proteins that forms upon triggering of CD95 is called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). The DISC consists of an adaptor protein and initiator caspases and is essential for induction of apoptosis. CD95 is also crucial for the negative selection of B cells within the germinal center (GC). Impairment of CD95-mediated apoptosis results in defective affinity maturation and the persistence of autoreactive B-cell clones. Changes in the expression of CD95 and/or its ligand CD95L are frequently found in human cancer. The downregulation or mutation of CD95 has been proposed as a mechanism by which cancer cells avoid destruction by the immune system through reduced apoptosis sensitivity. Thus, CD95 has therefore been viewed as a tumor suppressor. CD95 has been reported to be involved in the activation of NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK, and the alternate pathways for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Accordingly, this protein is implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The CD95/CD95L system was implicated in the etiology of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) based, primarily, on the finding that CD95 is highly expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells and that epithelial apoptosis is increased in IBD.
Product Categories/Family for anti-FAS antibody	Tumor Suppressors; Death Receptor Signaling
References	Mschen M, et al. (2002) The origin of CD95-gene mutations in B-cell lymphoma. Trends Immunol. 23(2): 75-80.Peter ME, et al. (2003) The CD95(APO-1/Fas) DISC and beyond. Cell Death Differ. 10(1): 26-35.Peter ME, et al. (2005) Does CD95 have tumor promoting activities Biochim Biophys Acta. 1755(1): 25-36.Chen L, et al. (2010) Cell death in the colonic epithelium during inflammatory bowel diseases: CD95/Fas and beyond. Inflamm Bowel Dis. 16(6): 1071-6.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	226443049
NCBI GeneID	14102
NCBI Accession #	NP_032013.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_007987.2
UniProt Accession #	P25446; Q6GT31; Q9DCQ1
Molecular Weight	37,437 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 isoform 1

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	Fas (TNF receptor superfamily member 6)
NCBI Official Symbol	Fas
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	lpr; APO1; APT1; CD95; TNFR6; Tnfrsf6; AI196731
NCBI Protein Information	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
UniProt Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
UniProt Gene Name	Fas
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Apt1; Tnfrsf6
UniProt Entry Name	TNR6_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/monoclonal/fas-cd95-antibody-clone-004-flow-cytometry-elisa/257058>