Anti-FAS Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: AC51356

Summary:

【**Product name**】: Anti-FAS antibody

【**Source**】: Rabbit

【**Isotype**】: IgG

【**Species reactivity**】: Human

【**Swiss Prot**】: P25445

【**Gene ID**】: 355

【**Calculated**】: MW:38kDa

【**Observed**】: MW:40-50kDa

【**Purification**】: Affinity purification

【**Tested applications**】: WB IF

【**Recommended dilution**】: WB 1:500-2000. IF 1:50-200

【**WB Positive sample**】: HT-1080,HepG2,HeLa

【**IF Positive sample**】: A549 cells

【**Subcellular location**】: Cell membrane Secreted Single-pass type I membrane protein

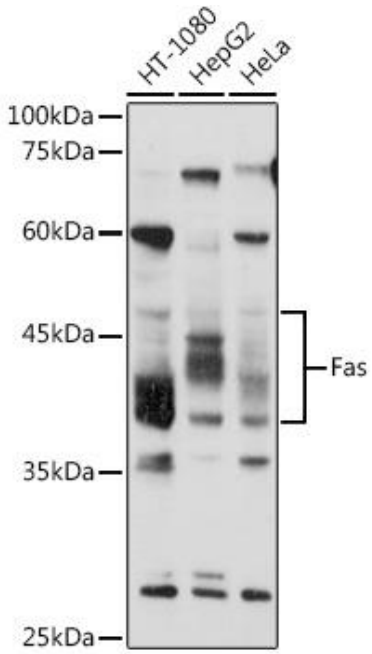
【**Immunogen**】: Recombinant protein of human FAS

【**Storage**】: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

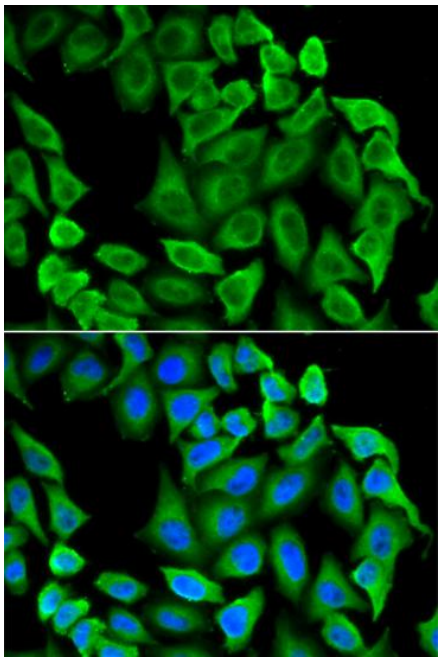
Background:

The protein encoded by this gene 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. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform.

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with FAS antibody diluted at 1:1000;Lane:HT-1080,HepG2,HeLa



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells using FAS antibody diluted at 1:100.