FAS Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog Number:E-AB-13830

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human FAS
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Affinity purification
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Formulation	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

Applications — Recommended Dilution

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:2000
IHC	1:25-1:100

Data
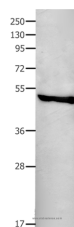
Western Blot analysis of Human fetal brain tissue using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:550
Calculated Mw:38kDa
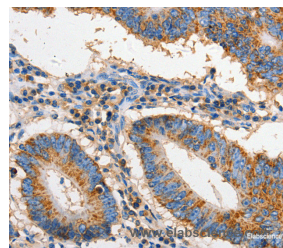
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:60

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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.

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