

## FAS Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-60029

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

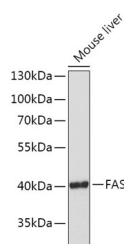
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human FAS (NP_000034.1).
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

**WB 1:500-1:2000 IHC**  
**1:50-1:100**

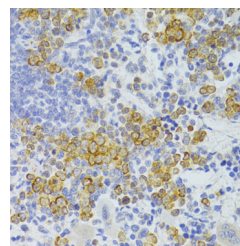
### Data



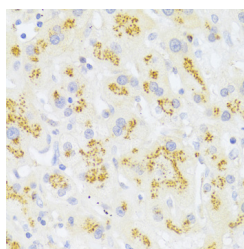
Western blot analysis of extracts of Mouse liver using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000.

**Observed Mw:38kDa**

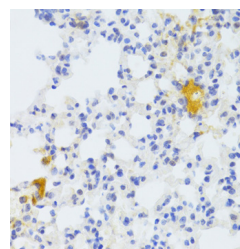
**Calculated Mw:9kDa/11kDa/14kDa/16kDa/24kDa/35kDa/37kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Rat spleen using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human liver cancer using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Mouse lung using FAS Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens).

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### For Research Use Only

## 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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