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FAS Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP8530c

Specification

FAS Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**IF, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P25445
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Antigen Region	**185-211**

FAS Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 355

Other Names
Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

Target/Specificity
This FAS antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 185-211 amino acids from the Central region of human FAS.

Dilution
IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
FAS Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FAS Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name FAS

Synonyms APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

Function Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen- stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro).

Cellular Location
[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft [Isoform 3]: Secreted. [Isoform 5]: Secreted.

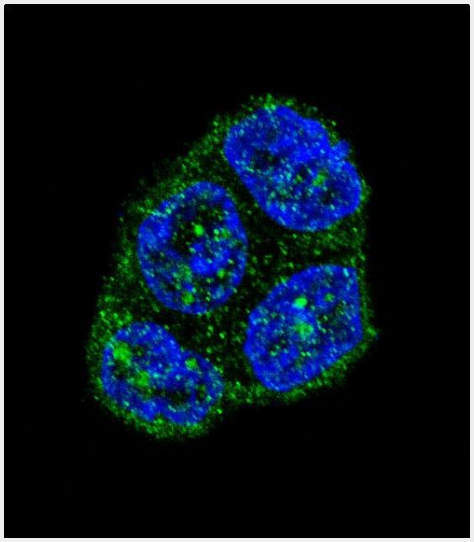
Tissue Location
Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

FAS Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

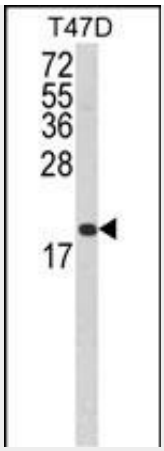
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FAS Antibody (Center) - Images

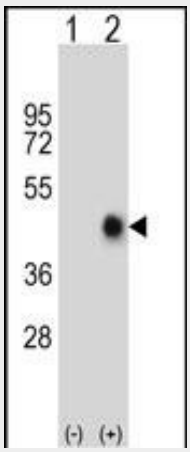


Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of FAS Antibody (Center)(Cat#AP8530c) with T47D cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

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Western blot analysis of FAS Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8530c) in T47D cell line lysates (35ug/lane).FAS (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Western blot analysis of FAS (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal FAS Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP8530c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the FAS gene.

FAS Antibody (Center) - Background

FAS 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.

FAS Antibody (Center) - References

Feig,C., et.al., EMBO J. 26 (1), 221-231 (2007)
Jenkins,M., et.al., J. Biol. Chem. 275 (11), 7988-7993 (2000)

FAS Antibody (Center) - Citations

- Propionate suppresses hepatic gluconeogenesis via GPR43/AMPK signaling pathway.
- β-Caryophyllene attenuates palmitate-induced lipid accumulation through AMPK signaling by activating CB2 receptor in human HepG2 hepatocytes.
- The decreased expression of peroxisome proliferator-activated receptors delta (PPARdelta)

is reversed by digoxin in the heart of diabetic rats.