

CFLAR Antibody (Center)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP9123c**Specification**

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	O15519
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	55344
Antigen Region	145-174

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 8837**Other Names**

CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator, Caspase homolog, CASH, Caspase-eight-related protein, Casper, Caspase-like apoptosis regulatory protein, CLARP, Cellular FLICE-like inhibitory protein, c-FLIP, FADD-like antiapoptotic molecule 1, FLAME-1, Inhibitor of FLICE, I-FLICE, MACH-related inducer of toxicity, MRIT, Usurpin, CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator subunit p43, CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator subunit p12, CFLAR, CASH, CASP8AP1, CLARP, MRIT

Target/Specificity

This CFLAR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 145-174 amino acids from the Central region of human CFLAR.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
FC~~1:10~50

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

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

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name CFLAR

Synonyms CASH, CASP8AP1, CLARP, MRIT

Function Apoptosis regulator protein which may function as a crucial link between cell survival and cell death pathways in mammalian cells. Acts as an inhibitor of TNFRSF6 mediated apoptosis. A proteolytic fragment (p43) is likely retained in the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) thereby blocking further recruitment and processing of caspase-8 at the complex. Full length and shorter isoforms have been shown either to induce apoptosis or to reduce TNFRSF-triggered apoptosis. Lacks enzymatic (caspase) activity.

Tissue Location

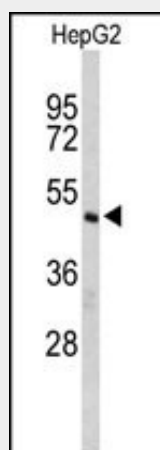
Widely expressed. Higher expression in skeletal muscle, pancreas, heart, kidney, placenta, and peripheral blood leukocytes. Also detected in diverse cell lines. Isoform 8 is predominantly expressed in testis and skeletal muscle

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Protocols

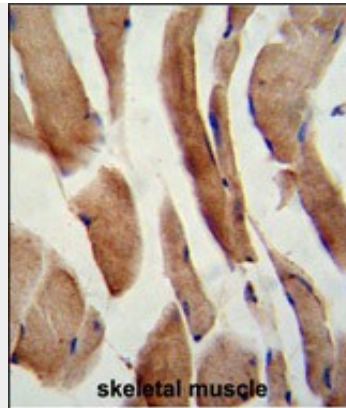
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

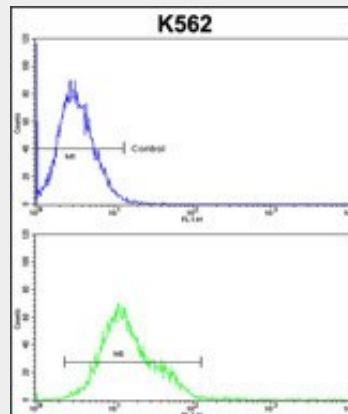
CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Images



Western blot analysis of CFLAR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9123c) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). CFLAR (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human skeletal muscle reacted with CFLAR Antibody (Center), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



CFLAR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9123c) flow cytometric analysis of k562 cells (bottom histogram) compared to a negative control cell (top histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - Background

Apoptosis regulator protein which may function as a crucial link between cell survival and cell death pathways in mammalian cells. It acts as an inhibitor of TNFRSF6 mediated apoptosis. A proteolytic fragment (p43) is likely retained in the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) thereby blocking further recruitment and processing of caspase-8 at the complex. Full length and shorter isoforms have been shown either to induce apoptosis or to reduce TNFRSF-triggered apoptosis. It lacks enzymatic (caspase) activity.

CFLAR Antibody (Center) - References

Kim, T.W., et al., Science 277 (5324), 373-376 (1997)