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FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP12628c

Specification

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P25445

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - 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

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - 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.

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FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - Images

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of theTNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. Ithas been shown to play a central role in the physiologicalregulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in thepathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immunesystem. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows theformation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includesFas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complextriggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. Thisreceptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, andMAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing theproliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Atleast eight alternatively spliced transcript variants have beendescribed, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated decay(NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negativelyregulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform.

FAS Antibody (Center Y232) Blocking peptide - References

Cao, Y., et al. Mol. Carcinog. 49(11):944-950(2010)Glavan, B.J., et al. Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med. (2010) In press :Gizinger, O.A., et al. Vopr Kurortol Fizioter Lech Fiz Kult 3, 29-31 (2010) :Dubikov, A.I., et al. Scand. J. Rheumatol. 39(5):368-372(2010)Chakrabandhu, K., et al. EMBO J. 26(1):209-220(2007)