

Recombinant Human sFas Receptor
Catalog # PBG10412**Specification**

Recombinant Human sFas Receptor - Product Information**Recombinant Human sFas Receptor - Additional Information****Description**

Fas and Fas Ligand (FasL) belong to the TNF superfamily and are type I and type II transmembrane proteins, respectively. Binding of FasL to Fas triggers apoptosis in Fas-bearing cells. The mechanism of apoptosis involves recruitment of pro-caspase 8 through an adaptor molecule called FADD followed by processing of the pro-enzyme to active forms. These active caspases then cleave various cellular substrates leading to the eventual cell death. sFasR is capable of inhibiting FasL-induced apoptosis by acting as a decoy receptor that serves as a sink for FasL. The full length Fas (receptor) is a 319 amino acid type I transmembrane protein, which contains a 157 amino acid extracellular domain, a 17 amino acid transmembrane domain, and 145 amino acid cytoplasmic domain. Recombinant human soluble Fas (sFas Receptor) is a 157 amino acid polypeptide (17.6 kDa) corresponding to the TNFR homologous cysteine rich extracellular domain Fas.

Biological Activity

The **ED₅₀** was determined by its ability to inhibit the cytotoxicity of Jurkat cells is between 10-15 µg/ml in the presence of 2ng/ml of hFasL.

Authenticity

Verified by N-terminal and Mass Spectrometry analyses (when applicable).

Endotoxin

Endotoxin level is <0.1 ng/ µg of protein (<1EU/ µg).

Protein Content

Verified by UV Spectroscopy and/or SDS-PAGE gel.

Storage

-20°C

Precautions

Recombinant Human sFas Receptor is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Recombinant Human sFas Receptor - 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](#)

Recombinant Human sFas Receptor - Images