10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein

soluble Fas receptor (sFasR), TNFRSF6, CD95, Apo I, Fas Antigen
Catalog # PBV10775r

Specification

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P25445
Calculated MW	**17.6 kDa KDa**

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	**355**
Gene Symbol	**FASL**

Other Names
soluble Fas receptor (sFasR), TNFRSF6, CD95, Apo I, Fas Antigen

Gene Source	**Human**
Source	**E.coli**
Assay&Purity	**SDS-PAGE; ≥98%**
Assay2&Purity2	**HPLC;**
Recombinant	**Yes**
Sequence	**MRLSSKSVNA QVTDINSKGL ELRKTVTTVE TQNLEGLHHD GQFCHKPCPP GERKARDCTV NGDEPDCVPC QEGKEYTDKA HFSSKCRRCR LCDEGHGLEV EINCTRTQNT KCRCKPNFFC NSTVCEHCDP CTKCEHGIIK ECTLTSNTKC KEEGSRS**

Target/Specificity
sFas Receptor

Application Notes
Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 week. For extended storage, it is recommended to further dilute in a buffer containing a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) and store in working aliquots at -20°C to -80°C.

Format
Lyophilized powder

Storage
-20°C; Sterile filtered through a 0.2 micron filter. Lyophilized with no additives.

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - 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

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - Images

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - Background

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.

sFas Receptor, human recombinant protein - References

Itoh N.,et al.Cell 66:233-243(1991).
Oehm A.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 267:10709-10715(1992).
Liu C.,et al.Biochem. J. 310:957-963(1995).
Cascino I.,et al.J. Immunol. 154:2706-2713(1995).
Cascino I.,et al.J. Immunol. 156:13-17(1996).