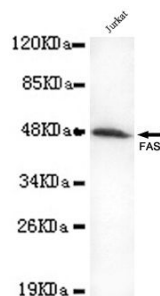




FAS (C-term)

Mouse monoclonal Antibody

#53552

Catalog Number: 53552**Amount:** 100µg/100µl**Swiss-Prot No. :** P25445**Gene name:** fas**Gene id:** 355**Clone Number:** 4C3-G7-B7-H5**Form of Antibody:** Purified mouse monoclonal in buffer containing 0.1M Tris-Glycine (pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl) with 0.2% sodium azide, 50% glycerol**Storage/Stability:** Store at -20°C/1 year**Immunogen:** Purified recombinant human FAS(C-term) protein fragments expressed in E.coli**Purification:** affinity-chromatography**Specificity/Sensitivity:** This antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS(C-term) and does not cross-react with related proteins**Reactivity:** Human**Applications:** Predicted MW: 45kd WB: 1:1000

Western blot detection of FAS(C-terminus) in Jurkat cell lysates using FAS(C-terminus) mouse mAb (1:1000 diluted). Predicted band size: 45KDa. Observed band size: 45KDa.

Background:

The protein encoded by this gene 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. At least eight alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform.