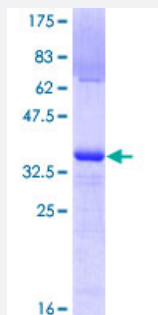


FAS (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00000355-Q01

Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human FAS partial ORF (NP_000034, 20 a.a. - 119 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	SKSVNAQVTDINSKGLELRKTVTTVETQNLEGLHHDGQFCHKPCPPGERKARDCTVNGDEPDCV PCQEGKEYTDKAHFSSKCRRRCRLCDEGHGLEVEINC
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	36.74
Preparation Method	in vitro wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — FAS

Entrez GeneID [355](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM_000043](#)

Protein Accession# [NP_000034](#)

Gene Name FAS

Gene Alias ALPS1A, APO-1, APT1, CD95, FAS1, FASTM, TNFRSF6

Gene Description Fas (TNF receptor superfamily, member 6)

Omim ID [134637 601859](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

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. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations

APO-1 cell surface antigen|CD95 antigen|Fas AMA|Fas antigen|OTTHUMP00000020045|OTTHUMP00000020046|OTTHUMP00000020051|OTTHUMP00000059646|apoptosis antigen 1|tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6|tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, mem

Pathway

- [Allograft rejection](#)
- [Apoptosis](#)
- [Autoimmune thyroid disease](#)
- [Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction](#)
- [Graft-versus-host disease](#)
- [MAPK signaling pathway](#)
- [Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity](#)
- [p53 signaling pathway](#)
- [Pathways in cancer](#)
- [Type I diabetes mellitus](#)

Disease

- [Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome](#)
- [Acute Disease](#)
- [Adenocarcinoma](#)
- [Alzheimer disease](#)
- [Arthritis](#)
- [Asthma](#)
- [Atherosclerosis](#)
- [Atrophy](#)
- [Autoimmune Diseases](#)
- [Autoimmune Lymphoproliferative Syndrome](#)
- [Azoospermia](#)
- [Bone Neoplasms](#)

- [Breast cancer](#)
- [Breast Neoplasms](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Carcinoma in Situ](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)
- [Celiac Disease](#)
- [Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia](#)
- [Cognition Disorders](#)
- [Colitis](#)
- [Colorectal Neoplasms](#)
- [Connective Tissue Diseases](#)
- [Crohn Disease](#)
- [Diabetes Complications](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Disease Progression](#)
- [DNA Damage](#)
- [Ductus Arteriosus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Endometriosis](#)
- [Esophageal Neoplasms](#)
- [Eye Diseases](#)
- [Fetal Diseases](#)
- [Fetal Growth Retardation](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Gastroesophageal Reflux](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [Genital Neoplasms](#)
- [Glaucoma](#)
- [Graves Disease](#)
- [Head and Neck Neoplasms](#)
- [Helicobacter Infections](#)
- [HELLP Syndrome](#)
- [Hematologic Diseases](#)
- [Hepatitis](#)
- [Hepatitis B](#)
- [Hepatitis C](#)
- [HIV Infections](#)
- [HIV-Associated Lipodystrophy Syndrome](#)
- [Hodgkin Disease](#)
- [HTLV-I Infections](#)
- [Hyperlipidemias](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Infant](#)
- [Infection](#)
- [Infertility](#)
- [Inflammation](#)
- [Inflammatory Bowel Diseases](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Intestinal Neoplasms](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Leber hereditary optic neuropathy](#)
- [Leukemia](#)

- [Leukoplakia](#)
- [Lung carcinoma](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Lupus Erythematosus](#)
- [Lymphatic Metastasis](#)
- [Lymphocytosis](#)
- [Lymphoma](#)
- [Lymphoproliferative Disorders](#)
- [Malignant melanoma](#)
- [Melanoma](#)
- [Metabolic Syndrome X](#)
- [Mitochondrial Diseases](#)
- [Mouth Neoplasms](#)
- [Multiple Myeloma](#)
- [Multiple Sclerosis](#)
- [Musculoskeletal Diseases](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
- [Neoplasms](#)
- [Neovascularization](#)
- [Obesity](#)
- [Occupational Diseases](#)
- [Oligospermia](#)

- [Optic Atrophy](#)
- [Oral Submucous Fibrosis](#)
- [Osteoporosis](#)
- [Osteosarcoma](#)
- [Ovarian cancer](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Pancreatic cancer](#)
- [Pancreatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Papillomavirus Infections](#)
- [Pharyngeal Neoplasms](#)
- [Polycystic Ovary Syndrome](#)
- [Precancerous Conditions](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Pregnancy Complications](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Prostatic Neoplasms](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Sarcoidosis](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Silicosis](#)
- [Skin Diseases](#)
- [Skin Neoplasms](#)
- [Spondylarthropathies](#)
- [Stomach Neoplasms](#)
- [Syndrome](#)

- [Thrombocytopenia](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)