# FADD monoclonal antibody, clone J1D2

Catalog # MAB2044 Size 100 uL

# Applications



#### Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: Raw264.7 cell lysate, Lane 3: MCF7 cell lysate, Lane 4: A431 cell lysate, Lane 5: Ramos cell lysate, Lane 6: Raji cell lysate, Lane 7: Balb/3T3 cell lysate.



#### Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Immunohistochemistry of human breast cancer tissue were incubated with FADD monoclonal antibody, clone J1D2 (1:50) for 2 hours at room temperature. Antigen retrieval was performed in 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer and detected using Diaminobenzidine (DAB).



#### Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells. The cell was stained with FADD monoclonal antibody, clone J1D2 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).

| Specification       |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Product Description | Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant FADD.    |
| Immunogen           | Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 1-208 of human FADD. |

Copyright © 2023 Abnova Corporation. All Rights Reserved.

😵 Abnova

#### **Product Information**

| Host                    | Mouse  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Reactivity              | Human  |
| Form                    | Liquid   |
| Purification            | Protein G purification   |
| lsotype                 | lgG2b, kappa   |
| Quality Control Testing | Antibody Reactive Against Recombinant Protein.   |
| Recommend Usage         | ELISA<br>Immunocytochemistry<br>Immunofluorescence<br>Immunohistochemistry<br>Western Blot<br>The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
| Storage Buffer          | In PBS, pH 7.4 (10% glycerol, 0.02% sodium azide).   |
| Storage Instruction     | Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C.<br>Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.                   |
| Note                    | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.  |

### Applications

Western Blot (Cell lysate)

Western blot analysis of Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: Raw264.7 cell lysate, Lane 3: MCF7 cell lysate, Lane 4: A431 cell lysate, Lane 5: Ramos cell lysate, Lane 6: Raji cell lysate, Lane 7: Balb/3T3 cell lysate.

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemistry of human breast cancer tissue were incubated with FADD monoclonal antibody, clone J1D2 (1:50) for 2 hours at room temperature. Antigen retrieval was performed in 0.1 M sodium citrate buffer and detected using Diaminobenzidine (DAB).

- Immunocytochemistry
- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells. The cell was stained with FADD monoclonal antibody, clone J1D2 (1:100). The secondary antibody (green) was used Alexa Fluor 488. DAPI was stained the cell nucleus (blue).

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

# 😵 Abnova

#### **Product Information**

# Gene Info — FADDEntrez GenelD8772

| <u>NP_003815</u>   |
|--|
| FADD   |
| GIG3, MGC8528, MORT1   |
| Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain  |
| <u>602457</u>  |
| Hyperlink  |
| The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface re ceptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein ca n be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFS F10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Int eraction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knocko ut studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development. [provide d by RefSeq |
| Fas-associated via death domain Fas-associating death domain-containing protein Fas-associat ing protein with death domain growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein mediator of receptor-induced toxici ty   |
|  |

## Publication Reference

• Japanese encephalitis virus infection activates caspase-8 and -9 in a FADD-independent and mitochondriondependent manner.

Tsao CH, Su HL, Lin YL, Yu HP, Kuo SM, Shen CI, Chen CW, Liao CL.

The Journal of General Virology 2008 Aug; 89(Pt 8):1930.

#### • FADD adaptor in cancer.

#### Tourneur L, Buzyn A, Chiocchia G.

Medical Immunology (London, England) 2005 Feb; 4(1):1.

Application: IHC-P, WB-Tr, Human, Mouse, Tumors

The Fas-associated death domain protein suppresses activation of NF-kappa B by LPS and IL-1 beta.

Bannerman DD, Tupper JC, Kelly JD, Winn RK, Harlan JM. The Journal of Clinical Investigation 2002 Feb; 109(3):419.

Application: WB-Tr, Human, Mouse, HMEC-1 cells, MEFs

## Pathway

- <u>Apoptosis</u>
- Pathways in cancer
- Toll-like receptor signaling pathway

#### Disease

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- Hodgkin Disease
- Lupus Erythematosus
- Lymphoproliferative Disorders
- Multiple Myeloma
- Occupational Diseases
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome