

FAS monoclonal antibody, clone LT95 (FITC)

Catalog # MAB4471

Size 100 Reactions

Specification

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against native FAS.
Immunogen	Native purified FAS from human T cell lymphoma cell line HUT-78.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	46
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	This antibody reacts with CD95 (Fas/APO-1), a 46 KDa single chain type I glycoprotein of the tumour necrosis factor/nerve growth factor (TNF/NGF) receptor superfamily, expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells. It seems that This antibody does not induce Fas mediated apoptosis, although it cross-blocks anti-Fas DX2 antibody that recognizes a functional epitope of Fas molecule.
Form	Liquid
Conjugation	FITC
Isotype	IgG1
Recommend Usage	Flow Cytometry (20 ul in human blood cells 100 ul in whole blood or 10^6 cells in a suspension) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.2% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store in the dark at 4°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Flow Cytometry

Gene Info — FAS

Entrez GeneID	355
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, member 6

Publication Reference

- [Conversion of CD95 \(Fas\) Type II into Type I signaling by sub-lethal doses of cycloheximide.](#)

Brumatti G, Yon M, Castro FA, Bueno-da-Silva AE, Jacysyn JF, Brunner T, Amarante-Mendes GP.

Experimental Cell Research 2008 Feb; 314(3):554.

Application: Flow Cyt, Human, CEM.neo, CEM.Bcl-2 cells

- [Fas signal links innate and adaptive immunity by promoting dendritic-cell secretion of CC and CXC chemokines.](#)

Guo Z, Zhang M, Tang H, Cao X.

Blood 2005 Sep; 106(6):2033.

- [Transformation by oncogenic RAS sensitizes human colon cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis by up-regulating death receptor 4 and death receptor 5 through a MEK-dependent pathway.](#)

Drosopoulos KG, Roberts ML, Cermak L, Sasazuki T, Shirasawa S, Andera L, Pintzas A.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2005 Jun; 280(24):22856.

Application: Flow Cyt, Human, HT-29 cells

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](#)
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- [Mitochondrial Diseases](#)
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- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Nasopharyngeal Neoplasms](#)

- [Necrosis](#)
- [Neoplasm Metastasis](#)
- [Neoplasm Recurrence](#)
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- [Sarcoidosis](#)
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- [Syndrome](#)
- [Thrombocytopenia](#)
- [Thyroid Neoplasms](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)
- [Urinary Bladder Neoplasms](#)
- [Uterine Cervical Neoplasms](#)
- [Vitiligo](#)
- [Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia](#)
- [Werner syndrome](#)