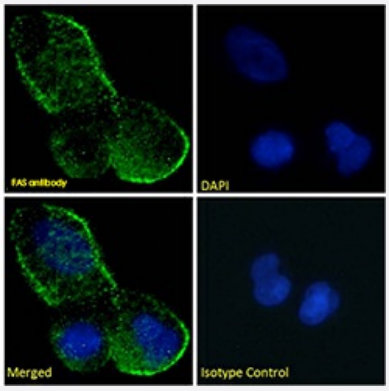
RecomAb™

FAS recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone R-125224

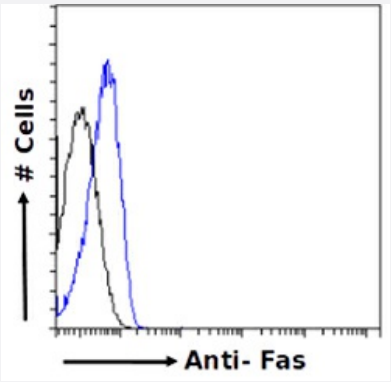
Catalog # RAB01166 Size 200 ug

Applications



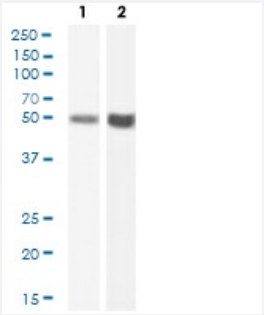
Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed MCF7 cells permeabilized with 0.15% Triton and stained with the chimeric mouse IgG1 version of R-125224 at 10 ug/mL for 1h followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing membrane staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). Panels show from left-right, top-bottom, DAPI, merged channels and an isotype control. The isotype control was stained with an anti-unknown specificity antibody followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody.



Flow Cytometry

Flow-cytometry were stained with unimmunized rabbit IgG antibody (black line) or the rabbit IgG-chimeric version of R-125224 (blue line) at a dilution of 1:100 for 1h at RT. After washing, bound antibody was detected using a goat anti-rabbit IgG AlexaFluor 488 antibody at a dilution of 1:1000 and cells analyzed using a FACSCanto flow-cytometer.



Western Blot

Western Blot analysis were resolved on a 10% SDS PAGE gel and blots probed with the chimeric rabbit IgG version of R-125224 at 2 ug/mL before detection using an anti-rabbit secondary antibody. A primary incubation of 1h was used and protein was detected by chemiluminescence. The expected running size for unmodified Fas is 37.7kDa, but this protein is glycosylated at several positions leading to the observed running size.

Specification

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Product Description	Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human R-125224.
Antibody Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against by the humanization of the murine HFE7A anti-Fas antibody by grafting the CDR regions to the framework regions of the human 8E10 antibody and substituting key framework residues from the murine antibody into the 8E10 sequence. The original HFE7A was derived from a hybridoma cell line generated by the fusion of NS1 myeloma cells with splenocytes from Fas deficient mice which had been immunized with partially purified recombinant human Fas-AIC2A chimera protein consisting of the extracellular region of human Fas antigen (aa -16 to 150) and the extracellular region of the murine IL-3 receptor AIC2 (aa 3-423). The HFE7A hybridoma was selected after screening by flow cytometry for the production of antibodies with the ability to bind to the WR19L12a transformed murine T cell lymphoma cell line expressing human Fas or the L5178YA1 cell line expressing murine Fas, but not to the parental WR19L or L5178Y cell.
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	R-125224 binds to the extracellular portion of human Fas at an eptiope consisting of the sequence RTQNTKCRCK (aa 105-114) (pmid: 11754745). Fas is a type I membrane protein which belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptor/nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor superfamily. It is able to transduce apoptotic signals into the cell when bound by its ligand FasL (Fas ligand), which is primarily expressed in activated T lymphoid-myeloid lineage cells, in the eye, in reproductive organs and in some tumors. The Fas-FasL system is known to play an important role in maintaining the immune system as mice with Fas-defective lymphoproliferation (lpr) and FasL-defective generalized lymphoproliferative disease (gld) mutations develop massive lymphadenopathy and autoimmune diseases.
Form	Liquid
Preparation Method	Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system
Purification	Protein A affinity purification
Isotype	IgG, Kappa
Recommend Usage	Flow cytometry Immunofluorescence Western Blot The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

Applications

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- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed MCF7 cells permeabilized with 0.15% Triton and stained with the chimeric mouse IgG1 version of R-125224 at 10 ug/mL for 1h followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing membrane staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). Panels show from left-right, top-bottom, DAPI, merged channels and an isotype control. The isotype control was stained with an anti-unknown specificity antibody followed by Alexa Fluor 488 secondary antibody.

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- Western Blot

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Gene Info — FAS

Entrez GeneID	355
Protein Accession#	P25445
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 co ntains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of pr ogrammed 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 formatio n of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FAD D), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex tr iggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also sho wn to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transd ucing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. At least eight alternatively sp liced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediat ed decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the a poptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq

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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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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

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- Spondylarthropathies
- Stomach Neoplasms
- Syndrome
- Thrombocytopenia
- Thyroid Neoplasms
- Tobacco Use Disorder
- Urinary Bladder Neoplasms
- Uterine Cervical Neoplasms
- Vitiligo
- Waldenstrom Macroglobulinemia
- Werner syndrome

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