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- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

FAS humanized monoclonal antibody, clone R-125224

Catalog Number: RAB01165

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Humanized recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human R-125224.

Clone Name: R-125224

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.

Antibody Species: Human

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

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

Purification: Protein A affinity purification

Isotype: IgG1, 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.

Entrez GeneID: 355

Gene Symbol: FAS

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

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

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negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq]