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Produktinformation



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Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

FAS recombinant monoclonal antibody

Catalog Number: RAB02496

Regulatory Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Rabbit recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human FAS.

Immunogen: Original antibody is raised against a synthetic peptide of human FAS.

Theoretical MW (kDa): 45

Antibody Species: Rabbit

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

Specificity: Recognizes endogenous levels of CD95 protein.

Form: Liquid

Purification: Immunogen affinity chromatography

Isotype: IgG

Recommend Usage: Immunocytochemistry (1:50-1:100)

Immunofluorescence (1:50-1:100)

Immunohistochemistry (1:50-1:100)

Western Blot (1:500-1:1000)

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: In 50mM Tris-Glycine, pH 7.4 (0.15M NaCl, 50% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA)

Storage Instruction: Store at 4°C short term.

Aliquot and store at -20°C long term.

Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

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