Polyclonal Anti-FAS-L *(*Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1101S

Lot No. 08F01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping at the C-terminal of human FAS-L, different to the related mouse sequence by three amino acids..

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Formulation

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN_3a_3 preservative.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description:

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

BACKGROUND

FAS Ligand (FASL) is a 40 kDa type II membrane protein belonging to the tumor necrosis factor family, which induces apoptosis by binding to its receptor, Fas. The human FasL gene consists of approximately 8.0 kb and is split into four exons. This gene consists of 281 amino acids with a calculated M(r) of 31,759 and was mapped on chromosome 1q23. It has an identity of 76.9% at the amino acid sequence level with mouse FasL. The FAS and FASL system plays a key role in regulating apoptotic cell death and corruption of this signalling pathway has been shown to participate in immune escape and tumorigenesis. FAS and FASL triggered apoptosis pathway plays an important role in human carcinogenesis. This system may also play a role in modulating the genetic susceptibility of mouse strains to develop T-cell lymphoblastic lymphomas.

REFERENCE

1. Takahashi, T.; Tanaka, M.; Inazawa, J.; Abe, T.; Suda, T.; Nagata, S. : Human Fas ligand: gene structure, chromosomal location and species specificity. *Int. Immun.* 6: 1567-1574, 1994.

2. Zhang, X.; Miao, X.; Sun, T.; Tan, W.; Qu, S.; Xiong, P.; Zhou, Y.; Lin, D. : Functional polymorphisms in cell death pathway genes FAS and FASL contribute to the risk of lung cancer. *J. Med. Genet.* 42: 479-484, 2005.

3. Villa-Morales, M.; Santos, J.; Perez-Gomez, E.; Quintanilla, M.; Fernandez-Piqueras, J. : A role for the Fas/FasL system in modulating genetic susceptibility to T-cell lymphoblastic lymphomas. *Cancer Res.* 67: 5107-5116, 2007.

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