Product Information Sheet

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

Catalogue No. PA1101-M

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.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Contents

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Storage

Store at 4˚C for frequent use.

Description

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation

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.