Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-FAS-L

Catalogue No. PA1101

Lot No. 08F01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

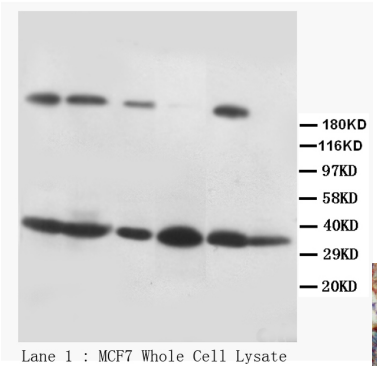
No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

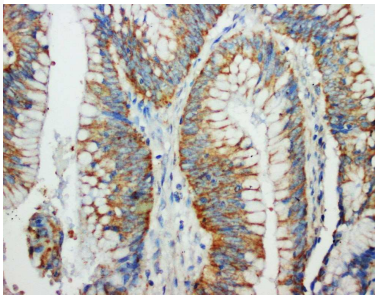
Western blot

Immunohistochemistry(P)

Immunocytochemistry



Lane 1 : MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 2 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 3 : MM231 Whole Cell Lysat
Lane 4 : Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 5 : HT1080 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 6 : colo320 Whole Cell Lysate



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.

Application

Western blot

At 1µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect FAS-L in cells and tissues.

Immunohistochemistry(P)

At 1-2µg/ml to detect FAS-L in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded tissues.

Immunocytochemistry Suitable

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

To reorder contact us at:
Antagene, Inc.
Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589
email: Info@antageneinc.com

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

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.