Polyclonal Anti-FAS (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1119-S

Lot No. 08G01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

Specificity

Mouse, rat,. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of rat FAS, different from the related mouse sequence by seven 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 (also known as surface antigen APO1 or CD95) is a member of the tumour-necrosis receptor factor family of death receptors, can induce apoptosis or, conversely, can deliver growth stimulatory signals. It acts as an inducer of both neurite growth in vitro and accelerated recovery after nerve injury in vivo. Fas antigen is expressed and functional on papillary thyroid cancer cells and this may have potential therapeutic significance. The FAS antigen shows structural homology with a number of cell surface receptors, including tumor necrosis factor (TNF) receptors and the low-affinity nerve growth factor receptor (NGFR) and is mapped to 10q24.1. And 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.

REFERENCE

1. Desbarats, J.; Birge, R. B.; Mimouni-Rongy, M.; Weinstein, D. E.; Palerme, J.-S.; Newell, M. K. : Fas engagement induces neurite growth through ERK activation and p35 upregulation. *Nature Cell Biol.* 5: 118-125, 2003. 2. Arscott, P. L.; Stokes, T.; Myc, A.; Giordano, T. J.; Thompson, N. W.; Baker, J. R., Jr. : Fas (CD95) expression is up-regulated on papillary thyroid carcinoma. *J. Clin. Endocr. Metab.* 84: 4246-4252, 1999. 3. 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.

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