



## Product Information Sheet

### Polyclonal Anti-FAS

**Catalogue No.** PA1119

**Lot No.** 08G01

**Ig type:** rabbit IgG

**Size:** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**

mouse, rat

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

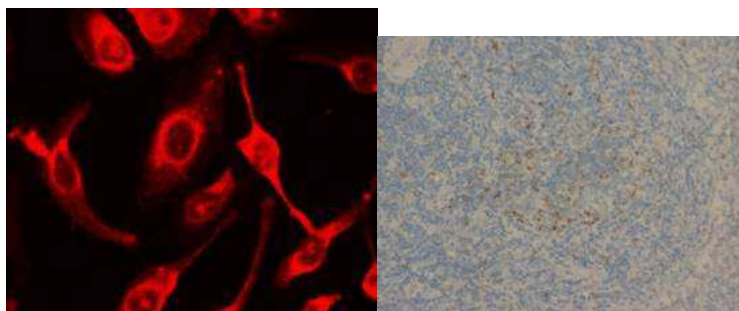
**Recommended application**

*Western blot*

*Immunohistochemistry(P)*

*Immunohistochemistry(F)*

*Immunocytochemistry*



**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.

**Purity**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Application**

*Western blot*

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

*Immunohistochemistry(P)*

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

*Immunohistochemistry(F)*

At 1-2µg/ml to detect FAS in formalin or acetone fixed 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<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Reconstitution**

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

**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.

**To reorder contact us at:**

**Antagene, Inc.**

**Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589**

**email: Info@antageneinc.com**

**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR DIAGNOSTIC AND CLINICAL USE.**

## 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.