



# Polyclonal Anti- Fas-associated factor-1, FAF1 (Sepharose Bead Conjugate)

Catalogue No. PA1337-S

Lot No. 0131012033799

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

**Specificity** 

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

**Recommended application** 

(Immunoprecipitation(IP)

### **Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human FAF1 (1-22 aa), identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

#### **Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

#### **Formulation**

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub>a<sub>3</sub> 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-associated factor-1 (FAF1) is a Fas-binding pro-apoptotic protein that is a component of the death-inducing signaling complex in Fas-mediated apoptosis. FAF1 is involved in negative regulation of NF-kappaB activation. In addition to the previously known function as a component of the Fas death-inducing signaling complex, i.e. NF-kappaB activity suppressor by cytoplasmic retention of NF-kappaB p65 via physical interaction.1 hFAF1 was expressed abundantly in testis, skeletal muscle, and heart as 2.8 kb mRNA. Polyclonal antibody against hFAF1 detected 74 kD protein, a deduced protein size from the ORF and 40 kD protein in some cell lines.2

### REFERENCE

- 1、J Biol Chem. 2004 Jan 23;279(4):2544-9. Epub 2003 Nov 4.Fas-associated factor-1 inhibits nuclear factor-kappaB (NF-kappaB) activity by interfering with nuclear translocation of the RelA (p65) subunit of NF-kappaB.Research Center for Biomedicinal Resources and the Division of Life Science, PaiChai University, Daejeon 302-735, Korea.
- 2、1\Ryu, S. W., Chae, S. K., Lee, K. J., Kim, E. Identification and characterization of human Fas associated factor 1, hFAF1. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 262: 388-394, 1999.