

Summary

Production Name	FAS-L Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,IHC,IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Pig

Performance

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	FASLG
Alternative Names	FASLG; APT1LG1; CD95L; FASL; TNFSF6; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6; Apoptosis antigen ligand; APTL; CD95 ligand; CD95-L; Fas antigen ligand; Fas ligand; FasL; CD antigen CD178
Gene ID	356.0
SwissProt ID	P48023.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FAS ligand. AA range:101-150

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
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Molecular Weight 33kD

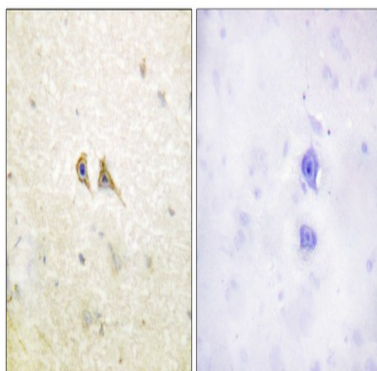
Background

This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary function of the encoded transmembrane protein is the induction of apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS. The FAS/FASLG signaling pathway is essential for immune system regulation, including activation-induced cell death (AICD) of T cells and cytotoxic T lymphocyte induced cell death. It has also been implicated in the progression of several cancers. Defects in this gene may be related to some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014],disease:Defects in FASLG are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1B (ALPS1B) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,function:Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. May be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B/DcR3 modulates its effects.,online information:FAS-ligand entry,online information:FASLG mutation db,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.,similarity:Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.,subcellular location:May be released into the extracellular fluid, probably by cleavage from the cell surface.,subunit:Homotrimer.,

Research Area

MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;Neurotrophin;Type I diabetes mellitus;Pathways in cancer;Autoimmune thyroid disease;Allograft rejection;Graft-versus-host disease;

Image Data

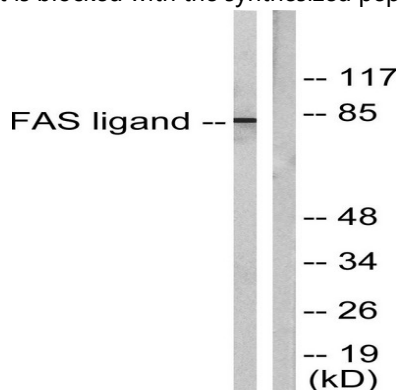


Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human brain tissue, using FAS ligand Antibody. The picture on the

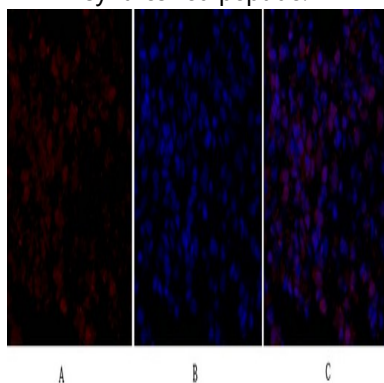
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right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

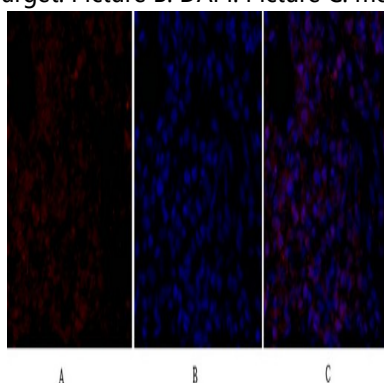


Western blot analysis of lysates from 293 cells, using FAS ligand Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1, FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min.

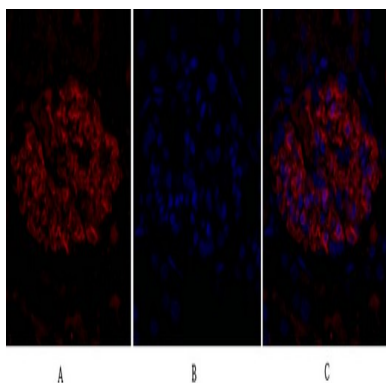
Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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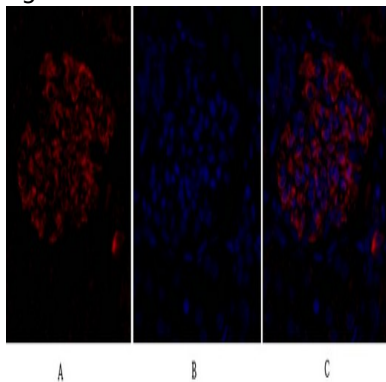
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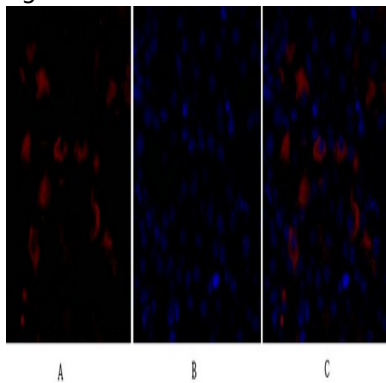
Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1, FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight).
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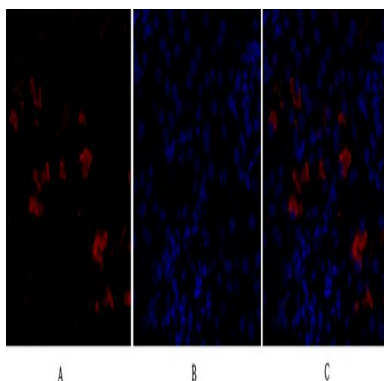
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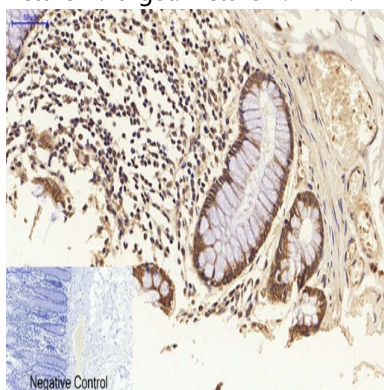


Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1, FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B

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Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse-kidney tissue. 1, FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody (red) was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Cy3 labeled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300 (room temperature, 50min). 3, Picture B: DAPI (blue) 10min. Picture A: Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-colon tissue. 1, FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody was diluted at 1:200 (4°C, overnight). 2, Sodium citrate pH 6.0 was used for antibody retrieval (>98°C, 20min). 3, Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200 (room temperature, 30min). Negative control was used by secondary antibody only.

Note

For research use only.