Product Name: FAS-L Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10838
For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,Mouse
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:50-1:200,ICC/IF 1:50-1:200,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	

Antigen Information

Gene Name	FASLG APT1LG1 CD95L FASL TNFSF6
Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6 (Apoptosis antigen ligand;APTL;CD95 ligand;CD95-L;Fas antigen ligand;Fas ligand;FasL;CD antigen CD178) [Cleaved into: Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, membrane form; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form (Receptor-binding FasL ectodomain;Soluble Fas ligand;sFasL); ADAM10-processed FasL form (APL); FasL intracellular domain (FasL ICD;SPPL2A-processed FasL form;SPA)]
Gene ID	356.0
SwissProt ID	P48023

Immunogen Synthetic peptide from human protein at AA range: 121-170

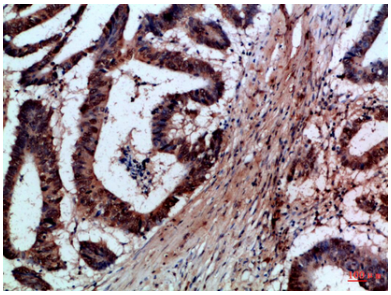
Background

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 form the cell surface.,subunit:Homotrimer.,

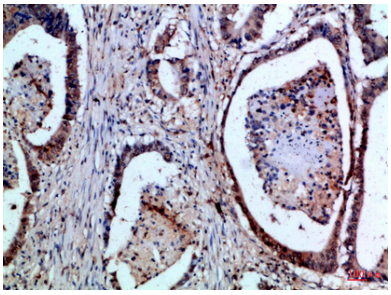
Research Area

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



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human-colon-cancer, antibody was diluted at 1:100



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