

ARG70257 Human CD95 / Fas recombinant protein (Active) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter) ^{Store at: -20°C}

Summary

| Tested ReactivityHuTested ApplicationBinding, FuncSt, SDS-PAGETarget NameCD95 / FasSpeciesHumanA.A. SequenceGln26 - Asn173 of Human CD95 / Fas (NP_000034.1) with an Fc - 6X His tag at the C - terminus.Expression SystemHEK293ActivityActiveActivity NoteMeasured by its ability to inhibit Fas Ligand-induced apoptosis of Jurkat Human acute T cell leukemia cells. The ED50 for this effect is typically 16.5-66 ng/ml in the presence of 5 ng/ml Recombinant Human Fas Ligand. | | |
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| | Alternate Names | |

Application Instructions

Application NoteBinding activity test: Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized recombinant
Human Fas Ligand at 2µg/ml (100 µl/well) can bind recombinant Human FAS, the EC50 of Human FAS is
6.23 ng/ml.

Properties

| Form | Powder |
|---------------------|---|
| Purification Note | 0.22 μ m filter sterilized. Endotoxin level is 90% (by SDS-PAGE) |
| Buffer | PBS (pH 7.4) |
| Reconstitution | Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1 - 0.5 mg/ml in sterile distilled water. |
| Storage instruction | For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C for up to one month, at 2-8°C for up to one week. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. |
| Note | For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use. |

Bioinformation

| Gene Symbol | FAS |
|----------------|---|
| Gene Full Name | Fas cell surface death receptor |
| Background | The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed |

| | cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011] |
|-----------------------|---|
| Function | Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro). [UniProt] |
| Calculated Mw | 38 kDa |
| PTM | N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. [UniProt] |
| Cellular Localization | Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Isoform 2: Secreted. Isoform 3: Secreted. Isoform 4: Secreted. Isoform 5: Secreted. Isoform 6: Secreted. [UniProt] |

Images

