

# ARG70257 Human CD95 / Fas recombinant protein (Active) (Fc-His-tagged, C-ter) <sup>Store at: -20°C</sup>

#### 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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## **Application Instructions**

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

## **Properties**

Form	Powder
Purification Note	0.22 $\mu$ 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

