Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG
Catalog Number: AF435

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 in ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	*S. frugiperda* insect ovarian cell line *Sf* 21-derived recombinant mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Gly14-Arg169 Accession # P25446
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

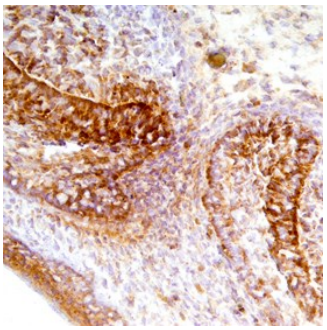
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 435-FA)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10^6 cells	Mouse splenocytes
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Sandwich Immunoassay		**Reagent**
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 µg/mL	Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Antibody (Catalog # AF435)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 µg/mL	Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF435)
Standard		Recombinant Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 435-FA)
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 in Mouse Embryo. Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 was detected in immersion fixed frozen sections of mouse embryo (E15) using Goat Anti-Mouse Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF435) at 10 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to olfactory epithelial cells. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	**Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.** • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

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BACKGROUND

Fas, also known as APO-1, CD95, and TNFRSF6, was originally identified as a cell-surface protein which binds to monoclonal antibodies that were cytolytic for various human cell lines. In the TNF receptor superfamily nomenclature, Fas is referred to as TNFRSF6. Human and mouse Fas cDNAs encode a 325 and a 327 amino acid residue type 1 membrane protein, respectively, that belongs to the TNF and NGF receptor family. Alternatively spliced cDNAs encoding multiple human Fas isoforms, including a soluble form of Fas lacking the transmembrane domain, have also been identified. Fas is highly expressed in epithelial cells, hepatocytes, activated mature lymphocytes, virus-transformed lymphocytes and other tumor cells. Fas expression has also been detected in mouse thymus, liver, heart, lung, kidney and ovary. The ligand for Fas (FasL) has been identified and shown to be a member of the TNF family of type 2 membrane proteins. FasL is predominantly expressed by activated T-lymphocytes, NK cells, and in tissues with immune-privileged sites. Soluble FasL can be produced by proteolysis of membrane-associated Fas.

Ligation of Fas by FasL or anti-Fas antibody has been shown to induce apoptotic cell death in Fas-bearing cells. Fas plays a role in the down-regulation of the immune reaction and has been shown to be a key mediator of activation-induced death of activated T lymphocytes. Fas-mediated cell death has also been shown to be important for the deletion of activated or autoreactive B lymphocytes. Besides the perforin/granzyme-based mechanism, the Fas system has been identified as the alternate pathway for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. FasL has also been shown to function in immunological privileged sites by killing infiltrating Fas-bearing lymphocytes and inflammatory cells.

References:

1. Nagata, S. and P. Golstein (1995) Science **267**:1449.
2. Nagata, S. (1997) Cell **88**:355.
3. Parijs, L. and A.K. Abbas (1996) Current Opinion in Immunol. **8**:355.
4. Green, D.R. and C.F. Ware (1997) Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. **94**:5986.

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