

DESCRIPTION

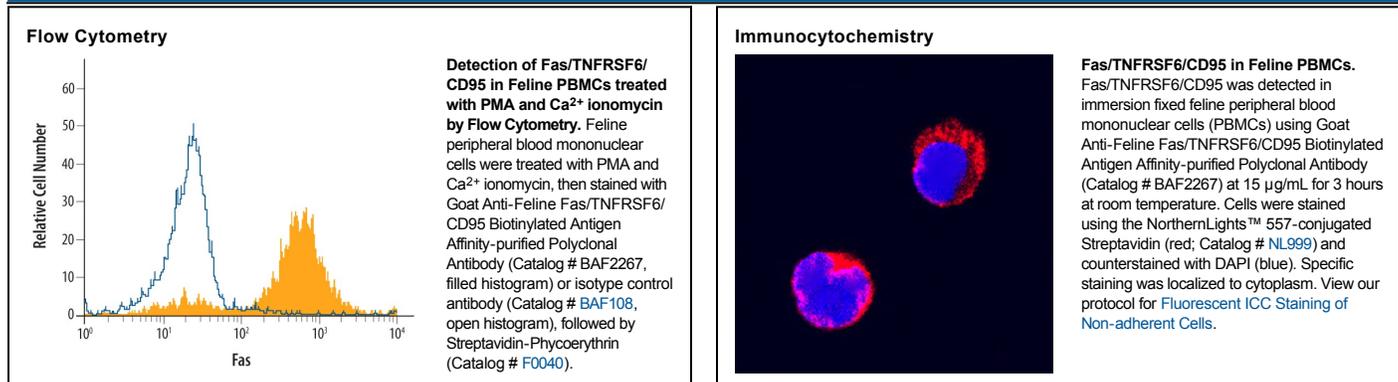
Species Reactivity	Feline
Specificity	Detects feline Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 in Western blots. In Western blots, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human Fas and recombinant mouse Fas is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant feline Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Ala25-Lys172 Accession # NP_001009314
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with BSA as a carrier protein. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

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 Feline Fas/TNFRSF6/CD95 Fc Chimera (Catalog # 2267-FA)
Flow Cytometry	2.5 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA



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.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

BACKGROUND

Feline Fas (fibroblast associated; also named CD95 and APO-1) is a 45 kDa type I transmembrane (TM) glycoprotein that is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily (1-3). The family contains about 30 members, and is characterized by the presence of at least one cysteine-rich domain that contains multiple intrachain disulfide bonds. In general, the superfamily is divided into cytoplasmic death domain (DD) containing, and non-DD containing receptors (3). Feline Fas is synthesized as a 314 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 24 aa signal sequence, a 148 aa extracellular region, a 16 aa TM segment, and a 126 aa cytoplasmic tail (4). The extracellular region contains four potential N-linked glycosylation sites plus two distinct cysteine-rich domains of approximately 40 aa each; the cytoplasmic tail shows a 45 aa DD. The extracellular region of feline Fas shares 68%, 65%, 53%, and 58% aa sequence identity to porcine, human, mouse, and rat Fas, respectively. There are five alternate splice forms of feline Fas, which vary from 132 aa to 209 aa in length. All utilize exons 1-3 (aa 1-111) and all are missing the transmembrane segment of the full length form (5). Circulating Fas is reported to be both a dimer and trimer at low ng/mL concentrations. The ligand for Fas is FasL, and Fas ligation activates both the MEK cascade and FADD/caspase-8 pathway (7).

References:

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3. Collette, Y. *et al.* (2003) *Trends Immunol.* **24**:387.
4. Mizuno, T. *et al.* (1998) *Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.* **65**:161.
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6. Knipping, E. *et al.* (1995) *Blood* **85**:1562.
7. Baker, S.J. and E.P. Reddy (1998) *Oncogene* **17**:3261.