

DESCRIPTION

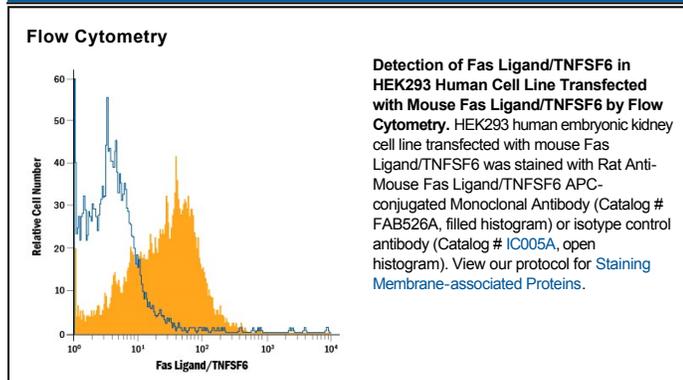
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse Fas Ligand/TNFSF6 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL and recombinant mouse (rm) TRANCE is observed and 5% cross-reactivity with rhFas Ligand, recombinant rat Fas Ligand, rmTNF- α , rhAPRIL, and rhVEGI is observed and no cross-reactivity with rhGITR Ligand and rhLIGHT is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG ₁ Clone # 101624
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse Fas Ligand/TNFSF6 Pro132-Leu279 Accession # P41047
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Fas Ligand (FasL) is a 40 kDa type II transmembrane protein belonging to the TNF super family. In the new TNF super family nomenclature, FasL is referred to as TNFSF6. The specific receptor for FasL is Fas (CD95, Apo-1), a 45 kDa type I transmembrane protein that is a member of the TNF receptor family. FasL is predominantly expressed on activated T cells and NK cells, while Fas is expressed on various types of cells. The Fas/FasL system plays a crucial role in modulating immune response by inducing cell apoptosis to maintain homeostasis, self-tolerance of lymphocytes, and immune privilege. FasL was reported to be a potent chemoattractant for neutrophils, suggesting a novel proinflammatory function of this molecule. Like other members of the TNF family, the membrane-bound FasL can be cleaved by metalloproteinase to generate a soluble Fas ligand (sFasL) which is mainly a non-covalently linked homotrimer. It has been shown that membrane-bound TNF- α and FasL are primary activators of their receptors. In contrast to soluble TNF- α which has potent cytotoxicity, sFasL is much less cytotoxic. Studies have shown that sFasL may competitively inhibit the killing effect of membrane FasL indicating that the cleaving of membrane FasL might be a mechanism to down-regulate its activity. Over amino acids (aa) # 132-279, mouse FasL shares 83% aa sequence identity with human FasL.

References:

1. Suda, T. *et al.* (1993) *Cell* **75**:1169.
2. Kägi, D. *et al.* (1994) *Science* **265**:528.
3. Schneider, P. *et al.* (1998) *J. Exp. Med.* **187**:1205.
4. Seino, K. *et al.* (1998) *J. Immunol.* **161**:4484.