

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
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	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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 membrane protein belonging to the TNF 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 the soluble Fas ligand (sFasL) which is mainly a non-covalently linked homotrimer. It has been shown that the 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 their activities.

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