Best Tools for immunology Research

CD95 (PN0450) Nb-FC recombinant antibody

Catalog No :	YA0572
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	ELISA
Target :	CD95
Gene Name :	FAS APT1 FAS1 TNFRSF6
Protein Name :	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (Apo-1 antigen) (Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS) (FASLG receptor) (CD antigen CD95)
Human Gene Id :	355
Human Swiss Prot No :	P25445
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant Human CD95
Specificity :	This recombinant monoclonal antibody can detects endogenous levels of CD95 protein.
Formulation :	Phosphate-buffered solution
Source :	Camel, chimeric fusion of Nanobody (VHH) and mouse IgG1 Fc domain , recombinantly produced from 293F cell
Dilution :	ELISA 1:5000-100000
Purification :	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
Concentration :	Please check the information on the tube
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Avoid freeze / thaw cycles)
Cell Pathway :	MAPK_ERK_Growth;MAPK_G_Protein;Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;p53;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;Type I diabetes mell

Background : The protein encoded byThis 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 ofThis 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, s

Function : disease:Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,domain:Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.,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).,onli

Subcellular Location : [Isoform 1]: Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft .; [Isoform 2]: Secreted.; [Isoform 3]: Secreted.; [Isoform 4]: Secreted.; [Isoform 5]: Secreted.; [Isoform 6]: Secreted.

Expression : Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.

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