

### 36-2070: Anti-Fas (TNFRSF6) associated factor 1 Monoclonal Antibody (Clone: CPTC-FAF1-2)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	CPTC-FAF1-2
<b>Application :</b>	WB,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	FAF1
<b>Gene ID :</b>	11124
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	Q9UNN5
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	CGI-03; FAS-associated factor 1; HFAF1s; UBX domain-containing protein 12; UBX domain-containing protein 3A
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant human full-length FAF1 protein

#### Description

In contrast to growth factors which promote cell proliferation, FAS ligand (FAS-L) and the tumor necrosis factors (TNFs) rapidly induce apoptosis. Cellular response to FAS-L and TNF is mediated by structurally related receptors containing a conserved 'death domain' and belonging to the TNF receptor superfamily. TRADD, FADD and RIP are FAS/TNF-RI interacting proteins that contain a death domain homologous region (DDH). TRADD (TNF-RI-associated death domain) and FADD (FAS-associated death domain) associate with the death domains of both FAS and TNF-RI via their DDH regions, while RIP associates exclusively with FAS. An additional FAS interacting protein designated FAF1, for FAS-associated protein factor-1, binds with the cytoplasmic tail of wildtype but not LPR mutant FAS. When overexpressed in cells, FAF1 enhances the efficiency of FAS-mediated apoptosis. In contrast to TRADD, FADD and RIP, FAF1 lacks a DDH and cannot induce apoptosis independently of FAS activation.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

#### Application Note

Western Blot (1-2ug/ml);Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

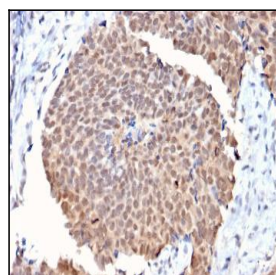


Fig.1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Breast Cancer stained with FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2).

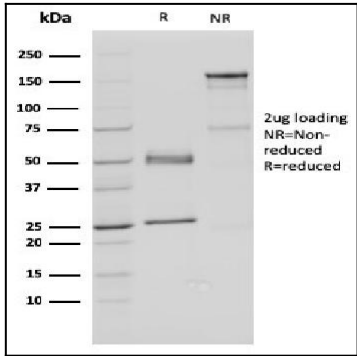


Fig. 2: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

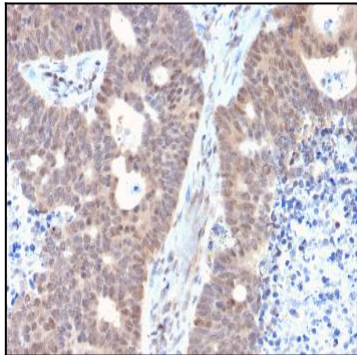


Fig. 3: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Colon Carcinoma stained with FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2).

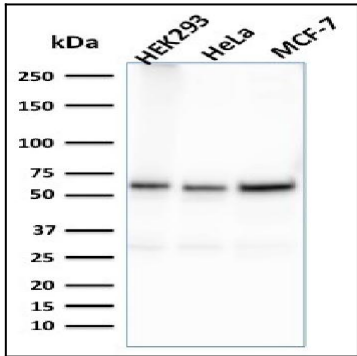


Fig. 4: Western Blot Analysis of HEK293, HeLa, MCF-7 cell lysates using Purified FAF1 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2).

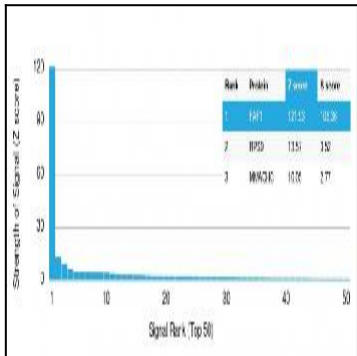


Fig. 5: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Fas (TNFRSF6) associated factor 1 Monoclonal Antibody (CPTC-FAF1-2). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt™ array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProt™ are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a MAb to its intended target. A MAb is considered to be specific to its intended target, if the MAb has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a MAb binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that MAb to protein X is equal to 29.