

### 36-2583: Anti-CD95 / FAS / TNFRSF6 Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: FAS/3112)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	FAS/3112
<b>Application :</b>	ELISA,IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	FAS
<b>Gene ID :</b>	355
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	P25445
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	ALPS1A, Apoptosis APO1 antigen 1, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, APT1, Delta Fas, Fas AMA, Fas cell surface death receptor, FAS1, FASL receptor, FASLG receptor, FASTM, Surface antigen APO1, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6)
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG2b, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant fragment (around aa26-96) of human CD95 (FAS) protein (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

This MAb specifically recognizes CD95, also known as Fas, a transmembrane glycoprotein with a MW of 40-45kDa, containing 8kDa of N-glycoside-linked polysaccharide. It is a receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG, a member of the nerve growth factor receptor/tumor necrosis factor superfamily, mediating receptor-triggered apoptosis. 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). CD95 antigen is expressed on the surface of various cell types, preferentially on the CD45RA<sup>low</sup> CD45RO<sup>high</sup> subset of memory T lymphocytes.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/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. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

ELISA (For coating, order Ab without BSA); 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);

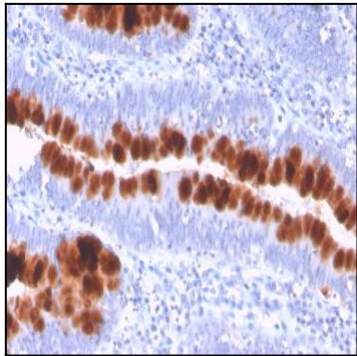


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon stained with CD95 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FAS/3112).

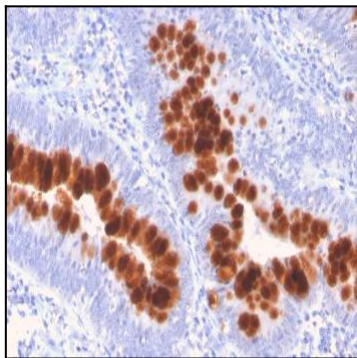


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon stained with CD95 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FAS/3112).

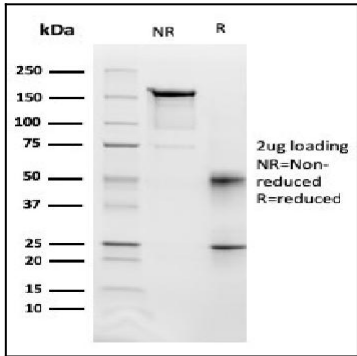


Fig. 3: SDS-PAGE Analysis Purified CD95 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FAS/3112). Confirmation of Purity and Integrity of Antibody.

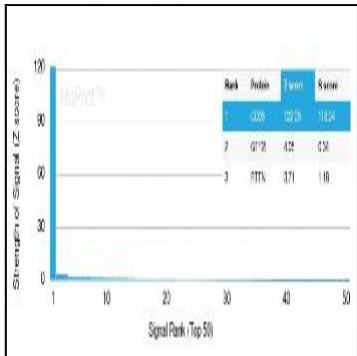


Fig. 4: Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using CD95 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FAS/3112). Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (MAb) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) 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 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.