



FAS-L Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-00394
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Pig
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FASLG
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FAS ligand. AA range:101-150
Specificity	FAS-L Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS-L protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FASLG; APT1LG1; CD95L; FASL; TNFSF6; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6; Apoptosis antigen ligand; APTL; CD95 ligand; CD95-L; Fas antigen ligand; Fas ligand; FasL; CD antigen CD178
Observed Band	33kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen . Lysosome lumen . Is internalized into multivesicular bodies of secretory lysosomes after phosphorylation by FGR and monoubiquitination (PubMed:17164290). Colocalizes with the SPPL2A protease at the cell membrane (PubMed:17557115). . ; [Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form]: Secreted . May be released into the extracellular fluid by cleavage from the cell surface. . ; [FasL intracellular domain]: Nucleus . The FasL ICD cytoplasmic form is translocated into the nucleus. .
Tissue Specificity	Blood,Leukocyte,Spleen,
Function	disease:Defects in FASLG are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1B (ALPS1B) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.,function:Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. May be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated



apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B/DcR3 modulates its effects.,online information:FAS-ligand entry,online information:FASLG mutation db,PTM:N-glycosylated.,PTM:The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.,similarity:Belongs to the tumor necrosis fa

Background

This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary function of the encoded transmembrane protein is the induction of apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS. The FAS/FASLG signaling pathway is essential for immune system regulation, including activation-induced cell death (AICD) of T cells and cytotoxic T lymphocyte induced cell death. It has also been implicated in the progression of several cancers. Defects in this gene may be related to some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Nov 2014],

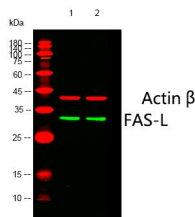
matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using FAS-L Monoclonal Antibody