

FAS (A-20): sc-1023

BACKGROUND

Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL)-mediated cytotoxicity constitutes an important component of specific effector mechanisms in immuno-surveillance against virus-infected or transformed cells. Two mechanisms appear to account for this activity, one of which is the perforin-based process. Independently, a FAS-based mechanism involves the transducing molecule FAS (also designated APO-1) and its ligand (FAS-L). The human FAS protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that belongs to a family of receptors that includes CD40, nerve growth factor receptors and tumor necrosis factor receptors. The FAS antigen is expressed on a broad range of lymphoid cell lines, certain of which undergo apoptosis in response to treatment with antibody to FAS. These findings strongly imply that targeted cell death is potentially mediated by the inter-cellular interactions of FAS with its ligand or effectors, and that FAS may be critically involved in CTL-mediated cytotoxicity.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FAS (human) mapping to 10q23.31; Fas (mouse) mapping to 19 C1.

SOURCE

FAS (A-20) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the N-terminus of FAS of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1023 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as agarose conjugate for immunoprecipitation, sc-1023 AC, 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

FAS (A-20) is recommended for detection of FAS of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for FAS siRNA (h): sc-29311, FAS siRNA (m): sc-29312, FAS shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29311-SH, FAS shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-29312-SH, FAS shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29311-V and FAS shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29312-V.

Molecular Weight of FAS: 48 kDa.

Positive Controls: rat thymus extract: sc-2401, A-431 whole cell lysate: sc-2201 or MDA-MB-468 cell lysate: sc-2282.

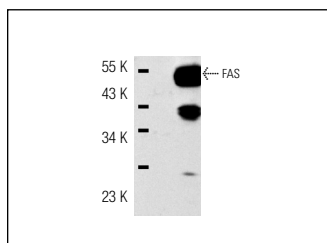
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

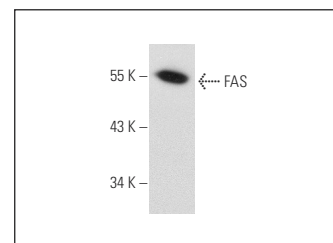
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA



FAS (A-20): sc-1023. Western blot analysis of FAS expression in rat thymus tissue extract.



FAS (A-20):sc-1023. Western blot analysis of FAS expression in 293T whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

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- Zhang, J., et al. 2011. Activation of GluR6-containing kainate receptors induces ubiquitin-dependent Bcl-2 degradation via denitrosylation in the rat hippocampus after kainate treatment. *J. Biol. Chem.* 286: 7669-7680.
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- Tsonapi, P., et al. 2012. The role of K ATP channels on ischemia-reperfusion injury in the rat testis. *Life Sci.* 90: 649-656.



Try **FAS (B-10): sc-8009** or **FAS (G-9): sc-74540**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to FAS (A-20). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647 conjugates, see **FAS (B-10): sc-8009**.