SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

FAS-L (C-20): sc-957

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

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 intercellular interactions of FAS with its ligand or effectors, and that FAS may be critically involved in CTL-mediated cytotoxicity.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FASLG (human) mapping to 1q24.3.

SOURCE

FAS-L (C-20) is an affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of FAS-L of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-957 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

APPLICATIONS

FAS-L (C-20) is recommended for detection of FAS-L of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

FAS-L (C-20) is also recommended for detection of FAS-L in additional species, including porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for FAS-L siRNA (h): sc-29313, FAS-L shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-29313-SH and FAS-L shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-29313-V.

Molecular Weight of soluble FAS-L: 26 kDa.

Molecular Weight of FAS-L membrane: 40 kDa.

Positive Controls: HL-60 whole cell lysate: sc-2209, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203.

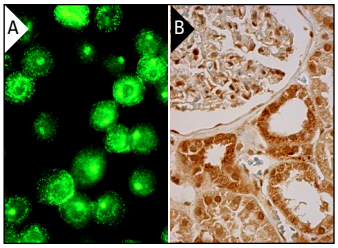
STORAGE

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-L (C-20): sc-957. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed K-562 cells showing membrane localization (**A**). Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue showing cytoplasmic and nuclear staining of cells in glomeruli and cells in tubules (**B**).

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Friesen, C., et al. 1996. Involvement of the CD95 (APO-1/FAS) receptor/ligand system in drug-induced apoptosis in leukemia cells. Nat. Med. 2: 574-577.
2. Papoff, G., et al. 1996. An N-terminal domain shared by Fas/Apo-1 (CD95) soluble variants prevents cell death *in vitro*. J. Immunol. 156: 4622-4630.
3. Gersuk, G.M., et al. 1996. Fas (CD95) receptor and Fas-ligand expression in bone marrow cells from patients with myelodysplastic syndrome. Blood 88: 1122-1123.
4. Korkolopoulou, P., et al. 2007. c-FLIP expression in colorectal carcinomas: association with Fas/FasL expression and prognostic implications. Histopathology 51: 150-156.
5. Paulsen, M., et al. 2009. FasL cross-linking inhibits activation of human peripheral T cells. Int. Immunol. 21: 587-598.
6. Gravina, G.L., et al. 2010. 5-Azacitidine restores and amplifies the bicalutamide response on preclinical models of androgen receptor expressing or deficient prostate tumors. Prostate 70: 1166-1178.
7. Humanes, B., et al. 2012. Cilastatin protects against cisplatin-induced nephrotoxicity without compromising its anticancer efficiency in rats. Kidney Int. 82: 652-663.
8. Chai, M., et al. 2013. Effect of supracervical apposition and spontaneous labour on apoptosis and matrix metalloproteinases in human fetal membranes. Biomed Res. Int. 2013: 316146.