

Fas Ligand (FASLG) Antibody

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone FASLG/4455]

Catalog No	Format	Size
356-MSM5-P0	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	20 ug
356-MSM5-P1	Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml	100 ug
356-MSM5-P1ABX	Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml	100 ug

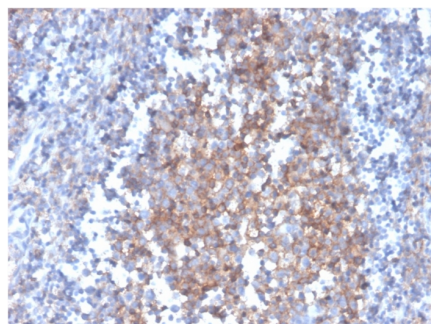
Applications	Tested Dillution	Note
Immunohistochemistry (IHC)	1-2ug/ml	30 min at RT. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95°C followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes

Product Details

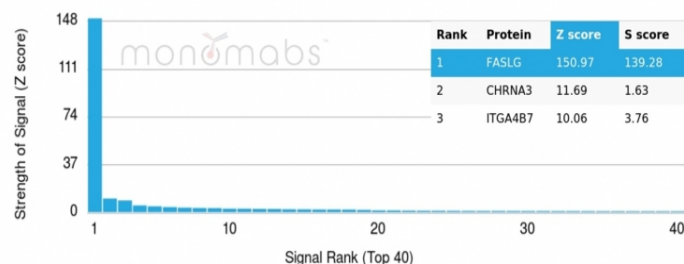
Clone	FASLG/4455
Gene Name	FASLG
Immunogen	Human recombinant APOB protein fragment (around aa107-222) (exact sequence is proprietary)
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype / Light Chain	IgG1 / Kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen	26kDa (soluble FAS-L) / 40kDa (FAS-L membrane)
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane, Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen, Lysosome lumen, Nucleus, Secreted
Species Reactivity	Human
Positive Control	Human tonsil or prostate.

*Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

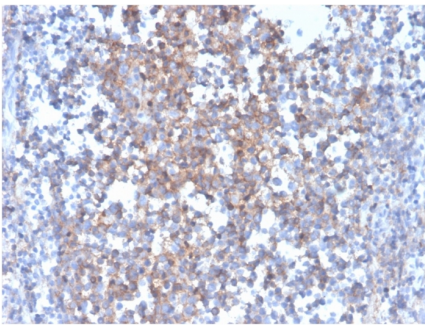
Product Images for Fas Ligand (FASLG) Antibody



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with Fas Ligand (FASLG) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FASLG/4455).



Analysis of Protein Array containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Fas Ligand (FASLG) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FASLG/4455). 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.



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human tonsil stained with Fas Ligand (FASLG) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (FASLG/4455).

Specificity & Comments

Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL)-mediated cytotoxicity constitutes an important component of specific effector mechanisms in immunosurveillance 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.

Limitations and Warranty

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

Supplied As

200ug/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.

Storage and Stability

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. No MSDS required.

Research Areas

Apoptosis, Autophagy, Cardiovascular, Immunology, AKT Signaling, Complement System, Cytokine Signaling, Defective Intrinsic Apoptosis, Infectious Disease, MAPK Signaling, Signal Transduction, Transcription Factors