FAS (phospho Tyr291) Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: #13871

Package Size: #13871-1 50ul #13871-2 100ul



Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description	
Product Name	FAS (phospho Tyr291) Polyclonal Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific
	immunogen.
Applications	IF/ICC,ELISA
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Phospho-FAS (Y291) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS protein only when
	phosphorylated at Y291.
Immunogen Description	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FAS around the
	phosphorylation site of Tyr291. AA range:257-306
Other Names	FAS; APT1; FAS1; TNFRSF6; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6; Apo-1 antigen;
	Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS; FASLG receptor; CD antigen CD95
Accession No.	Swiss Prot:P25445GeneID:355
Uniprot	P25445
GeneID	355
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	-20°C/1

Application Details

 $Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. \ ELISA: 1/5000. \ Not yet tested in other applications.$

Background

Fas cell surface death receptor(FAS) Homo sapiens The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, s

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only