

FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody

Catalog No: #11820



Package Size: #11820-1 50ul #11820-2 100ul

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

Description

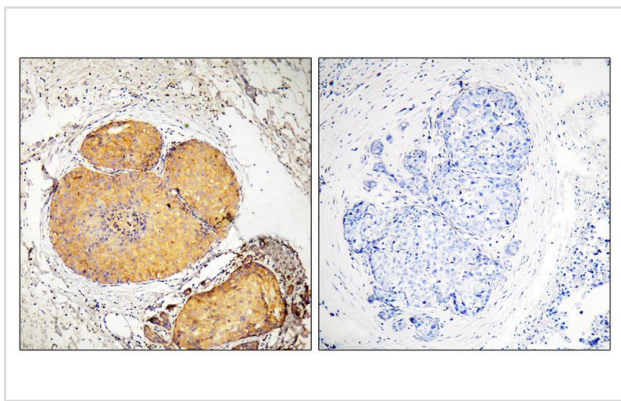
Product Name	FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatography using non-phosphopeptide.
Applications	WB IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of FADD only when phosphorylated at serine 191.
Immunogen Type	Peptide-KLH
Immunogen Description	Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine191(N-M-S(p)-P-V) derived from Mouse FADD.
Target Name	FADD
Modification	Phospho
Other Names	MORT1 ; FAS-associating death domain-containing protein; Mediator of receptor induced toxicity;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q61160; NCBI Gene#: 14082; NCBI Protein#: NP_034305.1.
Uniprot	Q61160
GeneID	14082;
SDS-PAGE MW	25kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C/1 year

Application Details

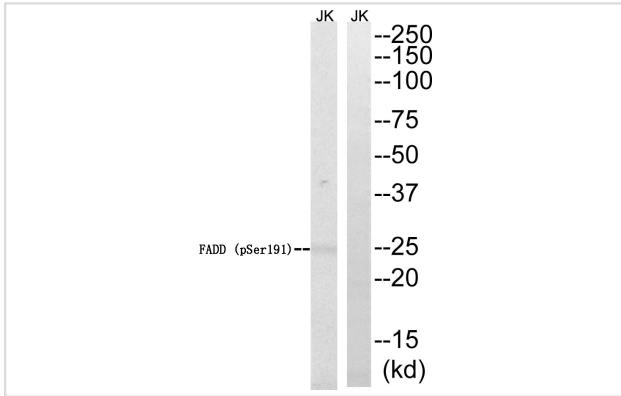
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using FADD (Phospho-Ser191) antibody #11820 (left) or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells treated with PMA using FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody #11820. The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development.

Sugano S., *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).

Farmer A., Submitted (MAY-2003).

Venter J.C., Submitted (JUL-2005).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only