abcam

Product datasheet

Human Fas Ligand ELISA Kit (APTL) ab100515

★★★★☆ **2 Abreviews**   **2 References**   2 Images

Overview

Product name	Human Fas Ligand ELISA Kit (APTL)
Detection method	Colorimetric
Sample type	Cell culture supernatant, Serum, Plasma
Assay type	Sandwich (quantitative)
Sensitivity	< 2 pg/ml
Range	1.37 pg/ml - 1000 pg/ml
Recovery	75 %

Sample specific recovery

Sample type	Average %	Range
Cell culture supernatant	76.99	70% - 90%
Serum	76.36	70% - 87%
Plasma	73.42	67% - 86%

Assay duration	Multiple steps standard assay
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Product overview	Abcam's Fas Ligand (APTL) Human ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is an *in vitro* enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the quantitative measurement of Human Fas Ligand in serum, plasma, and cell culture supernatants.

This assay employs an antibody specific for Human Fas Ligand coated on a 96-well plate. Standards and samples are pipetted into the wells and Fas Ligand present in a sample is bound to the wells by the immobilized antibody. The wells are washed and biotinylated anti-human Fas Ligand antibody is added. After washing away unbound biotinylated antibody, HRP-conjugated streptavidin is pipetted to the wells. The wells are again washed, a TMB substrate solution is added to the wells and color develops in proportion to the amount of Fas Ligand bound. The Stop Solution changes the color from blue to yellow, and the intensity of the color is measured at 450 nm.

Notes	Optimization may be required with urine samples
Platform	Microplate

Properties

Storage instructions Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 96 tests
200X HRP-Streptavidin Concentrate	1 x 200µl
20X Wash Buffer	1 x 25ml
5X Assay Diluent B	1 x 15ml
Assay Diluent A	1 x 30ml
Biotinylated anti-Human Fas Ligand	2 vials
Fas Ligand Microplate (12 x 8 wells)	1 unit
Recombinant Human Fas Ligand Standard (lyophilized)	2 vials
Stop Solution	1 x 8ml
TMB One-Step Substrate Reagent	1 x 12ml

Function Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. May be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B/DcR3 modulates its effects.

Involvement in disease Defects in FASLG are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1B (ALPS1B) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

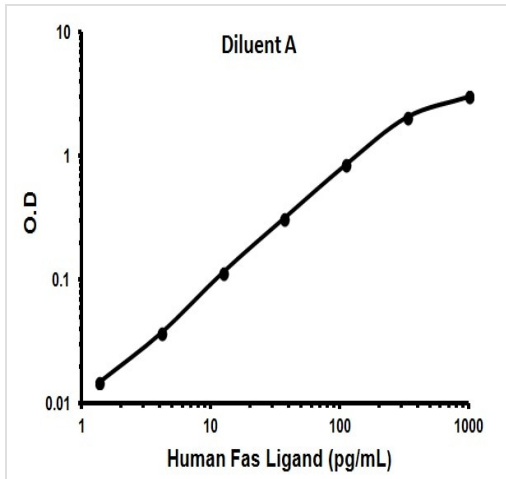**Sequence similarities** Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

Post-translational modifications N-glycosylated.
The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.
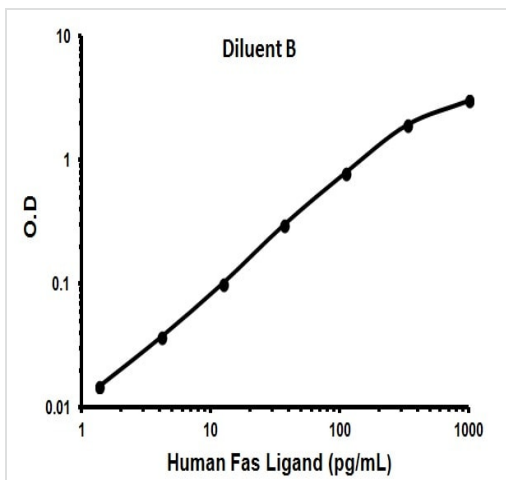
Cellular localization Cell membrane. Secreted. May be released into the extracellular fluid, probably by cleavage form the cell surface.

Images

Representative Standard Curve using ab100515.

Typical Standard Curve

Representative Standard Curve using ab100515.

Typical Standard Curve

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