abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human Fas Ligand protein (Active) ab109359

1 References

Description

Product name	Recombinant human Fas Ligand protein (Active)
Biological activity	Induces apoptosis of human Jurkat T cells at a concentration of <1ng/ml in the presence of 0.1 to 1µg/ml TNF Ligands Enhancer. In the absence of TNF Ligands Enhancer, ab109359 is working at 50-100 fold higher concentrations.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin level	< 0.050 Eu/µg
Expression system	HEK 293 cells
Accession	P48023
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	QLFHLQKELAELRESTSQMHTASSLEKQIGHPSPPPEKKE LRKVAHLTGK SNSRSMPLEWEDTYGIVLLSGVKYKKGGLVINETGLYFVYS KVYFRGQSC NNLPLSHKVYMRNSKYPQDLVMMEGKMMSYCTTGQMWA RSSYLGAVFNLT SADHLYVNVSELSLVNFEESQTFFGLYKL
Predicted molecular weight	33 kDa including tags
Amino acids	103 to 281
Tags	DDDDK tag N-Terminus
Additional sequence information	Extracellular domain.

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab109359** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE

	Functional Studies
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. Constituent: PBS This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Reconstitute with 100µl sterile water. PBS containing at least 0.1% BSA should be used for further dilutions.

General Info

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.

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