abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant human Fas protein ab50092

Description

Product name	Recombinant human Fas protein
Biological activity	The ED_{50} was determined by its ability to inhibit the cytotoxicity of Jurkat cells is between 10-15 µg/ml in the presence of 2ng/ml of hFasL.
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Greater than 98% by SDS-PAGE and HPLC analyses.
Expression system	Escherichia coli
Protein length	Protein fragment
Animal free	No
Nature	Recombinant
Species	Human
Sequence	MRLSSKSVNA QVTDINSKGL ELRKTVTTVE TQNLEGLHHD GQFCHKPCPP GERKARDCTV NGDEPDCVPC QEGKEYTDKA HFSSKCRRCR LCDEGHGLEV EINCTRTQNT KCRCKPNFFC NSTVCEHCDP CTKCEHGIIK ECTLTSNTKC KEEGSRS
Amino acids	17 to 172

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab50092** in the following tested applications.

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

Applications	Inhibition Assay SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
Form	Lyophilized

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This product is an active protein and may elicit a biological response in vivo, handle with caution.
Reconstitution	Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml. This

solution can then be diluted into other aqueous buffers and stored at 4oC for 1 week or -20oC for future use.

General Info

Function	Receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. The secreted isoforms 2 to 6 block apoptosis (in vitro).
Tissue specificity	Isoform 1 and isoform 6 are expressed at equal levels in resting peripheral blood mononuclear cells. After activation there is an increase in isoform 1 and decrease in the levels of isoform 6.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FAS are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1A (ALPS1A) [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	Contains 1 death domain. Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.
Domain	Contains a death domain involved in the binding of FADD, and maybe to other cytosolic adapter proteins.
Cellular localization	Secreted and Cell membrane.

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