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Product datasheet

Anti-Fas Ligand antibody [MFL3] - Low endotoxin, Azide free ab171253

Overview

Product name	Anti-Fas Ligand antibody [MFL3] - Low endotoxin, Azide free
Description	Armenian hamster monoclonal [MFL3] to Fas Ligand - Low endotoxin, Azide free
Host species	Armenian hamster
Immunogen	The details of the immunogen for this antibody are not available.
General notes	Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.001 ng/µg antibody, as determined by the LAL assay. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	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.
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 Constituent: PBS Aqueous buffer, no sodium azide.
Carrier free	Yes
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MFL3
Isotype	IgG

Target

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.