

PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human CD95 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (AS578) (0.03% Proclin)

Catalog # FABm035-01



Clone

AS578

Isotype

Mouse IgG1, Kappa

Host Species

Mouse

Reactivity

Human

Immunogen

Purified Human CD95 Protein

Conjugate

PE

Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm / 561 nm

Emission Wavelength: 575 nm

Specificity

This product is a specific antibody specifically reacts with CD95 protein.

Application

Flow Cytometry (Evaluation of the expression of CD95 on Human cells).

Recommended Dilution

1:20

Isotype Control

The isotype control is sold separately; please refer to Cat. No. [DNP-PM1](#) for product information.

Form

Liquid

Formulation

Supplied as 0.2 µm-filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.03% ProClin 300 and 0.2% BSA, with trehalose as protectant.

Please contact us for customized product forms or formulations.

Shipping

Liquid product is shipped at blue ice.

Storage

Please protect from light and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- Store at 2-8 °C for 12 months.

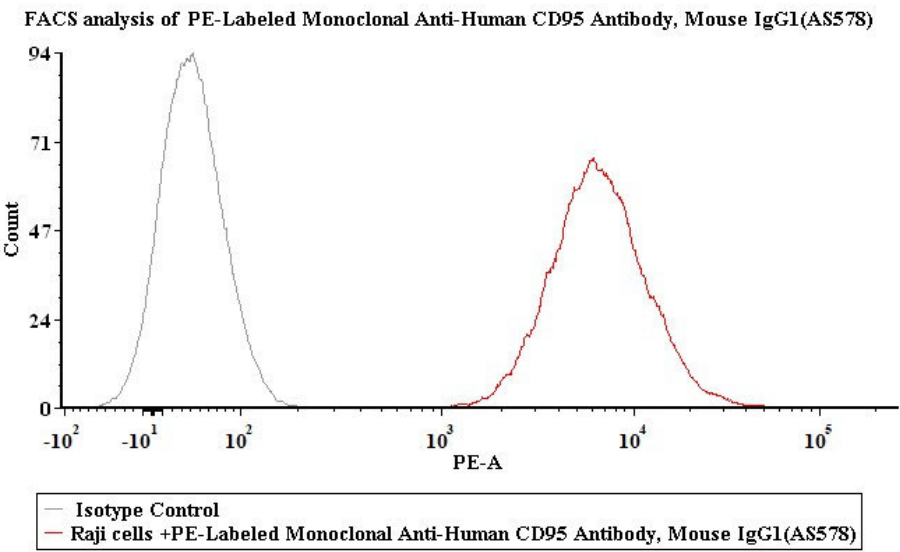
Notices

Product Specific Notices: For research use only.

ACRO Quality Management System

- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#).
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

Bioactivity-FACS



Flow cytometric analysis of Raji staining with PE-Labeled Monoclonal Anti-Human CD95 Antibody, Mouse IgG1 (AS578) (Cat. No. FABm035-01) at 1:20 dilution (5 μ L of the antibody stock solution corresponds to labeling of 1e6 cells in a final volume of 100 μ L), compared with isotype control antibody. PE signal was used to evaluate the binding activity (QC tested).

Background

The Fas is also known as FAS receptor (FasR), apoptosis antigen 1 (APO-1 or APT), cluster of differentiation 95 (CD95) or tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6). is a death receptor on the surface of cells that leads to programmed cell death (apoptosis). It is one of two apoptosis pathways, the other being the mitochondrial pathway. FasR is located on chromosome 10 in humans and 19 in mice. Similar sequences related by evolution (orthologs) are found in most mammals. Fas forms the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) upon ligand binding. Membrane-anchored Fas ligand trimer on the surface of an adjacent cell causes trimerization of Fas receptor. This event is also mimicked by binding of an agonistic Fas antibody, though some evidence suggests that the apoptotic signal induced by the antibody is unreliable in the study of Fas signaling. To this end, several clever ways of trimerizing the antibody for in vitro research have been employed. Upon ensuing death domain (DD) aggregation, the receptor complex is internalized via the cellular endosomal machinery. This allows the adaptor molecule FADD to bind the death domain of Fas through its own death domain. Recently, Fas has also been shown to promote tumor growth, since during tumor progression, it is frequently downregulated or cells are rendered apoptosis resistant. Cancer cells in general, regardless of their Fas apoptosis sensitivity, depend on constitutive activity of Fas. This is stimulated by cancer-produced Fas ligand for optimal growth.



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