



Mouse Anti-Human Fas/CD95 monoclonal antibody, clone NN23 (CABT-ZB510)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Fas/CD95
Target	Fas
Immunogen	Recombinant Human CD95/APO-1/TNFRSF6 Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN23
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB510 - CABT-ZB881 This antibody will detect Fas/CD95 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB086]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human CD95 / APO-1 / TNFRSF6. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	<p>CD95 (APO-1/Fas) is an important inducer of the extrinsic apoptosis signaling pathway and therapy induced apoptosis of many tumor cells has been linked to the activity of CD95. is a prototype death receptor characterized by the presence of an 80 amino acid death domain in its cytoplasmic tail. This domain is essential for the recruitment of a number of signaling components upon activation by either agonistic anti-CD95 antibodies or cognate CD95 ligand that initiate apoptosis. The complex of proteins that forms upon triggering of CD95 is called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC). The DISC consists of an adaptor protein and initiator caspases and is essential for induction of apoptosis. CD95 is also crucial for the negative selection of B cells within the germinal center (GC). Impairment of CD95-mediated apoptosis results in defective affinity maturation and the persistence of autoreactive B-cell clones. Changes in the expression of CD95 and/or its ligand CD95L are frequently found in human cancer. The downregulation or mutation of CD95 has been proposed as a mechanism by which cancer cells avoid destruction by the immune system through reduced apoptosis sensitivity. Thus, CD95 has therefore been viewed as a tumor suppressor. CD95 has been reported to be involved in the activation of NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK, and the alternate pathways for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Accordingly, this protein is implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The CD95/CD95L system was implicated in the etiology of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) based, primarily, on the finding that CD95 is highly expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells and that epithelial apoptosis is increased in IBD.</p>
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Keywords	FAS; Fas cell surface death receptor; APT1; CD95
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GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	FAS; Fas cell surface death receptor; APT1; CD95; FAS1; APO-1; FASTM; ALPS1A; TNFRSF6; tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6
Entrez Gene ID	355

UniProt ID

[P25445](#)
