



FAS-L rabbit pAb

Cat#: orb765202 (Manual)

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

Product Name FAS-L rabbit pAb

Host species Rabbit

Applications WB;IHC;IF;ELISA

Species Cross-Reactivity Human; Mouse; Pig

Recommended dilutions Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300.

Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in

other applications.

Immunogen The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from

human FAS ligand. AA range: 101-150

Specificity FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FAS-L protein.

Formulation Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium

azide..

Storage Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Protein Name Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6

Gene Name FASLG

Cellular localization Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle

lumen . Lysosome lumen . Is internalized into multivesicular bodies of secretory lysosomes after phosphorylation by FGR and monoubiquitination (PubMed:17164290). Colocalizes with the SPPL2A protease at the cell membrane (PubMed:17557115). ; [Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form]: Secreted . May be released into the extracellular fluid by cleavage from the cell surface. .; [FasL intracellular domain]: Nucleus . The FasL ICD cytoplasmic form is translocated into the nucleus. .





Purification The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

epitope-specific immunogen. chromatography using

Polyclonal **Clonality**

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Observed band 33kD

Human Gene ID 356

Human Swiss-Prot Number P48023

FASLG; APT1LG1; CD95L; FASL; TNFSF6; Tumor necrosis factor ligand **Alternative Names**

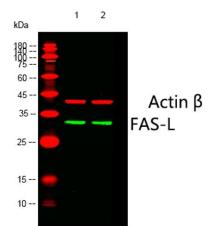
superfamily member 6; Apoptosis antigen ligand; APTL; CD95 ligand; CD95-L; Fas antigen ligand; Fas ligand; FasL; CD antigen CD178

This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary **Background**

function of the encoded transmembrane protein is the induction of apoptosis triggered by binding to FAS. The FAS/FASLG signaling pathway is essential for immune system regulation, including activation-induced cell death (AICD) of T cells and cytotoxic T lymphocyte induced cell death. It has also been implicated in the progression of several cancers. Defects in this gene may be related to some cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described. [provided by

RefSeq, Nov 2014],

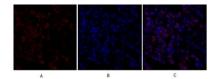


Western blot analysis of lysates from 1)HepG2, 2)293 cells, (Green) primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4°over night, Dylight 800 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23920)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour. (Red) Actin β Monoclonal Antibody(5G3) (Immunoway:YM3028) antibody was diluted at 1:5000 as loading control, 4° over night, Dylight 680 secondary antibody(Immunoway:RS23710)was diluted at 1:10000, 37° 1hour.

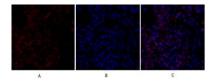




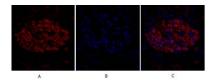
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Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-lung tissue. 1,FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B



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Immunofluorescence analysis of rat-kidney tissue. 1,FAS-L Polyclonal Antibody(red) was diluted at 1:200(4°C,overnight). 2, Cy3 labled Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:300(room temperature, 50min).3, Picture B: DAPI(blue) 10min. Picture A:Target. Picture B: DAPI. Picture C: merge of A+B