

DM1212**Monoclonal Antibody to Human CD178 (FAS ligand)**

Alternate names:	APT1LG1, APTL, Apoptosis antigen ligand, CD95L protein, FASL, FASLG, Fas antigen ligand, TNFSF6, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6
Quantity:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	1.0 mg/ml
Background:	The FAS ligand (FASL, CD95), a member of the tumor necrosis factor family, induces apoptosis in FAS-bearing cells (1). FASL is a type II membrane receptor with a soluble form that can be released into the extracellular fluid by proteolytic processing. Various cells express Fas, whereas FASL is expressed in activated splenocytes and thymocytes (2). In the immune system, Fas and FasL are involved in down-regulation of immune reactions as well as in T cell-mediated cytotoxicity. Malfunction of the Fas system causes lymphoproliferative disorders and accelerates autoimmune diseases, whereas its exacerbation may cause tissue destruction.
Uniprot ID:	P48023
NCBI:	NP_000630.1
GeneID:	356
Host / Isotype:	Mouse / IgG1
Recommended Isotype Controls:	SM10P (for use in human samples), AM03095PU-N
Clone:	GM5F4
Immunogen:	Genetic immunisation with cDNA encoding Human FasL (extracellular domain) Remarks: Selection: based on recognition of the complete native protein expressed on transfected mammalian cells
Format:	State: Liquid purified Ig fraction Purification: Affinity Chromatography on Protein G Buffer System: Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.2
Applications:	Flow Cytometry: 1.2 µg/10e6 cells. ELISA: 1/200-1/400. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes CD178 / Fas Ligand.
Species Reactivity:	Tested: Human.
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.
General Readings:	1. Nagata S. Apoptosis mediated by the Fas system. Prog Mol Subcell Biol. 1996;16:87-103. PubMed PMID: 8822794. 2. Suda T, Hashimoto H, Tanaka M, Ochi T, Nagata S. Membrane Fas ligand kills

human peripheral blood T lymphocytes, and soluble Fas ligand blocks the killing. *J Exp Med.* 1997 Dec 15;186(12):2045-50. PubMed PMID: 9396774.
 3. Nagata S and Golstein P (1995). The Fas death factor. *Science* 10;267(5203):1449-56

Pictures:

Fig.2: SDS-PAGE analysis of purified GM-5F4 monoclonal antibody. Lane 1: molecular weight marker, Lane 2: 2 µg of purified GM-5F4 antibody. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with RAPID Stain(TM) Reagent.

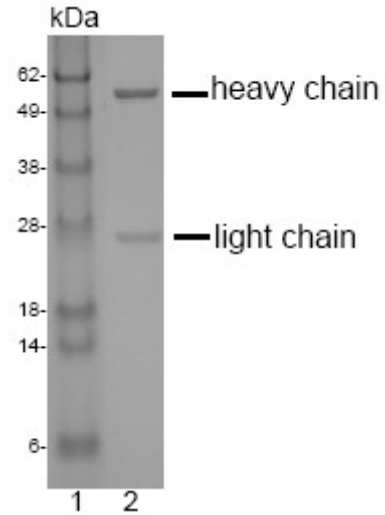


Fig.1: FACS analysis of BOSC23 cells using GM-5F4 Cat. DM1212. BOSC23 cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding either FasL (red curve) or an irrelevant protein (control transfectant: black curve). Binding of GM-5F4 was detected with a PE-conjugated secondary antibody. A positive signal was obtained only with FasL transfected cells.

