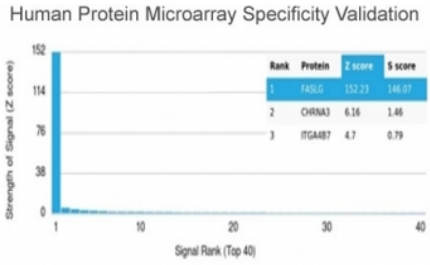
Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456 / Fas L Monoclonal Antibody [clone FASLG/4456] (V9542)

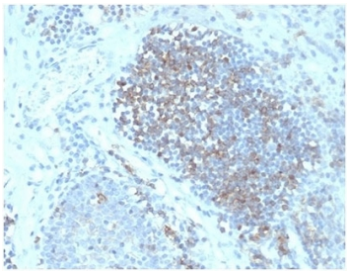
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V9542-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V9542-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced), 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V9542SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

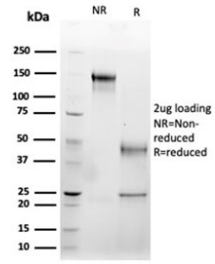
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	FASLG/4456
Purity	Protein A/G affinity
UniProt	P48023
Localization	Cell membrane, Secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml
Limitations	This Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456 / Fas L Monoclonal Antibody is available for research use only.



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Fas Ligand antibody (clone FASLG/4456). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the FASLG/4456 mAb. Z- and S- score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that an antibody (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary Ab) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProt(TM) array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If the targets on the HuProt(TM) are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-scores. The S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of an Ab to its intended target.



Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456 Immunohistochemistry. IHC staining of FFPE human lymph node with Fas Ligand (clone FASLG)antibody (clone FASLG/4456). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



SDS-PAGE analysis of purified, BSA-free Fas Ligand antibody (clone FASLG/4456) as confirmation of integrity and purity.

Description

Cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTL)-mediated cytotoxicity constitutes an important component of specific effector mechanisms in immuno-surveillance against virus-infected or transformed cells. Two mechanisms appear to account for this activity, one of which is the perforin-based process. Independently, a FAS-based mechanism involves the transducing molecule FAS (also designated Apo-1) and its ligand (FAS-L). The human FAS protein is a cell surface glycoprotein that belongs to a family of receptors that includes CD40, nerve growth factor receptors and tumor necrosis factor receptors. The FAS antigen is expressed on a broad range of lymphoid cell lines, certain of which undergo apoptosis in response to treatment with antibody to FAS. These findings strongly imply that targeted cell death is potentially mediated by the intercellular interactions of FAS with its ligand or effectors, and that FAS may be critically involved in CTL-mediated cytotoxicity.

For a Fas ligand monoclonal with exceptionally strong protein microarray target separation and complementary IHC validation, see our Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 / CD95L Antibody page.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456 / Fas L Monoclonal Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portin of amino acids 107-222 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456.

Storage

Aliquot the Fas Ligan Antibody FASLG/4456 and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

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