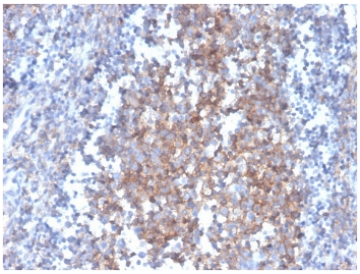
Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 / CD95L Antibody [clone FASLG/4455] (V8610)

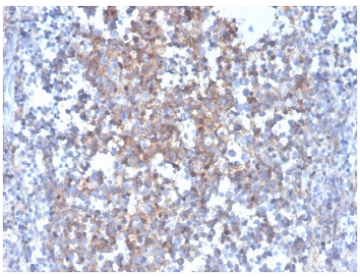
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8610-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8610-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8610SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Bulk quote request

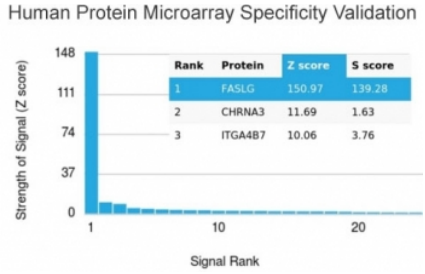
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal (mouse origin)
Isotype	Mouse IgG1, kappa
Clone Name	FASLG/4455
Purity	Protein G affinity chromatography
UniProt	P48023
Localization	Cytoplasm, cell surface, secreted
Applications	Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 1-2ug/ml for 30 minutes at RT
Limitations	This Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 / CD95L Antibody is available for research use only.



Fas Ligand Antibody Staining of Human Tonsil Lymphocytes IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with Fas Ligand Antibody (clone FASLG/4455) shows distinct brown staining in subsets of lymphocytes, with prominent signal concentrated within the lymphoid compartment. Staining is predominantly cytoplasmic and membranous, while surrounding areas show comparatively little signal. HIER was performed by boiling sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min followed by cooling at room temperature. The staining pattern demonstrates detection of Fas ligand, also known as CD95L, in human tonsil tissue.



Fas Ligand Antibody Detection in Human Tonsil Tissue IHC. Immunohistochemistry staining of FFPE human tonsil tissue with Fas Ligand Antibody (clone FASLG/4455) shows heterogeneous brown staining among lymphocytes, with numerous positive cells displaying cytoplasmic and membranous signal against a largely negative background. HIER was performed in pH 9 Tris-EDTA buffer for 20 min followed by cooling before staining. This second tonsil field provides complementary evidence of CD95L expression within human lymphoid tissue.



Fas Ligand Antibody Protein Microarray Validated. HuProt protein microarray analysis of Fas Ligand Antibody (clone FASLG/4455) against more than 19,000 full-length human proteins identifies FASLG as the top-ranked target with a Z-score of 116.67 and an S-score of 110.28. The Z-score reflects signal strength in standard deviations above the array mean, while the S-score measures separation between FASLG and the next-ranked protein. The exceptionally large separation visible in the plot provides strong evidence of preferential recognition of FASLG/CD95L under the tested microarray conditions.

Description

Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 recognizes Fas ligand, a type II transmembrane protein encoded by the FASLG gene and also known as FasL, CD95L, and TNFSF6. Fas ligand belongs to the tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily and is a major regulator of receptor-mediated apoptosis. Binding of Fas ligand to its cell-surface receptor Fas (CD95) initiates signaling that can trigger programmed cell death, providing an important mechanism for controlling immune-cell populations and eliminating damaged, infected, or potentially harmful cells.

Fas ligand binding promotes trimerization of Fas and recruitment of intracellular signaling proteins that form the death-inducing signaling complex. This complex activates initiator caspases, particularly caspase-8, followed by downstream executioner caspases that carry out the apoptotic program. Fas-FasL signaling therefore represents a major component of the extrinsic apoptosis pathway and contributes to immune homeostasis, cytotoxic lymphocyte activity, and regulation of peripheral immune tolerance.

FASLG is particularly associated with activated T lymphocytes and natural killer cells, where it contributes to the elimination of target cells. Fas ligand can exist as a membrane-associated protein or as a soluble form generated through proteolytic cleavage. Dysregulation of the Fas-FasL pathway is studied in autoimmune disease, chronic inflammation, cancer, immune evasion, and disorders involving abnormal lymphocyte survival or apoptosis. These diverse functions make CD95L an important target in research connecting immune regulation with programmed cell death.

Clone FASLG/4455 is a mouse monoclonal antibody generated against a recombinant fragment corresponding to amino acids 107-222 of human FASLG. The antibody has also been evaluated on a HuProt protein microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins to assess target specificity. As a CD95L Antibody, clone FASLG/4455 provides a defined reagent for investigating Fas ligand and its relationship to apoptosis and immune regulation. NSJ Bioreagents supplies FASLG/4455 for research use only.

A Fas Ligand Antibody can be used to investigate FASLG expression and molecular mechanisms connecting death-receptor signaling, extrinsic apoptosis, cytotoxic immune responses, and immune homeostasis.

Explore our Immunology Antibodies page for additional antibodies targeting regulators of immune-cell activation, cytotoxic responses, and immune homeostasis.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 / CD95L Antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 107-222 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for the Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455.

Storage

Store the Fas Ligand Antibody FASLG/4455 at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).

Alternate Names

Fas ligand antibody, FASLG antibody, CD95L antibody, TNFSF6 antibody, FasL antibody

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