ARG21509
anti-CD178 / Fas Ligand antibody [SB93a]

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [SB93a] recognizes CD178 / Fas Ligand
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Chk
Tested Application	FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IP, WB
Specificity	Human/Chicken Fas ligand. The clone SB93a detects a band at ~40 kDa corresponding to the transmembrane/insoluble form of Fas ligand.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SB93a
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	CD178 / Fas Ligand
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human Fas ligand
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FASLG; Fas Ligand; APT1LG1; TNFSF6; CD178; FasL; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 6; Fas Ligand (TNF Superfamily, Member 6); Apoptosis Antigen Ligand; Fas Antigen Ligand; CD95 Ligand; CD95-L; CD95L; APTL; FASL; Tumor Necrosis Factor (Ligand) Superfamily, Member 6; Mutant Tumor Necrosis Factor Family Member 6; Apoptosis (APO-1) Antigen Ligand 1; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand 1A; CD178 Antigen; ALPS1B; TNLG1A

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	Assay-dependent
ICC/IF	Assay-dependent
IHC-Fr	Assay-dependent
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	< 2 µg/ml

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Buffer	BBS (pH 8.2)
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 356 Human Swiss-port # P48023 Human
Gene Symbol	FASLG
Gene Full Name	Fas ligand (TNF superfamily, member 6)
Background	This gene is a member of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily. The primary 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]
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF6/FAS, a receptor that transduces the apoptotic signal into cells. May be involved in cytotoxic T-cell mediated apoptosis and in T-cell development. TNFRSF6/FAS-mediated apoptosis may have a role in the induction of peripheral tolerance, in the antigen-stimulated suicide of mature T-cells, or both. Binding to the decoy receptor TNFRSF6B/DcR3 modulates its effects. The FasL intracellular domain (FasL ICD) cytoplasmic form induces gene transcription inhibition. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	31 kDa
PTM	The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing. The membrane-bound form undergoes two successive intramembrane proteolytic cleavages. The first one is processed by ADAM10 producing an N-terminal fragment, which lacks the receptor-binding extracellular domain. This ADAM10-processed FasL (FasL APL) remnant form is still membrane anchored and further processed by SPPL2A that liberates the FasL intracellular domain (FasL ICD). FasL shedding by ADAM10 is a prerequisite for subsequent intramembrane cleavage by SPPL2A in T-cells. N-glycosylated (PubMed:9228058). Glycosylation enhances apoptotic activity (PubMed:27806260). Phosphorylated by FGR on tyrosine residues; this is required for ubiquitination and subsequent internalization. Monoubiquitinated.