ARG56961
anti-FADD antibody [J1D2]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [J1D2] recognizes FADD
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	J1D2
Isotype	IgG2b, kappa
Target Name	FADD
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment around aa. 1-208 of Human FADD.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Mediator of receptor induced toxicity; MORT1; GIG3; FAS-associated death domain protein; Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein; Protein FADD; FAS-associating death domain-containing protein

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:50
WB	1:1000 - 1:2000

Application Note: IHC-P: Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 0.1M Sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 min.
* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

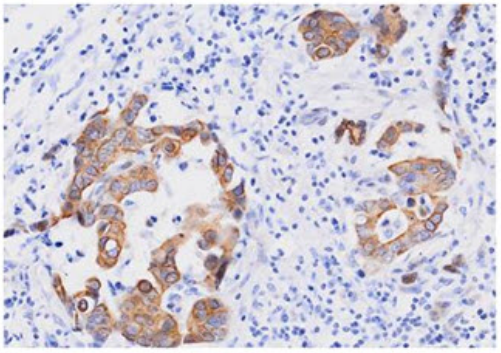
Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein G.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 0.02% Sodium azide and 10% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	10% Glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, 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: 8772 Human Swiss-port # Q13158 Human
Gene Symbol	FADD
Gene Full Name	Fas (TNFRSF6)-associated via death domain
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Apoptotic adaptor molecule that recruits caspase-8 or caspase-10 to the activated Fas (CD95) or TNFR-1 receptors. The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation. Active caspase-8 initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases mediating apoptosis. Involved in interferon-mediated antiviral immune response, playing a role in the positive regulation of interferon signaling. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	23 kDa

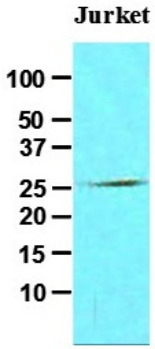
Images



Human breast cancer tissue

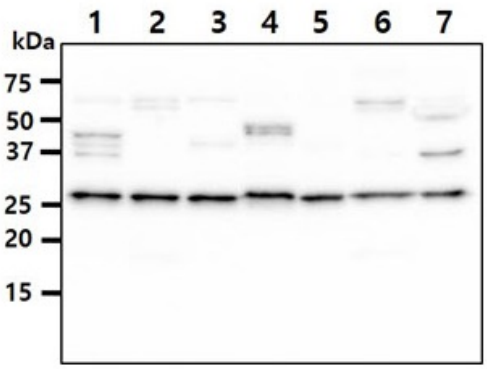
ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Paraffin embedded sections of Human breast cancer tissue stained with ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] at 1:50 for 2 hours at RT. Antigen Retrieval: Boil tissue section in 0.1M Sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0) for 20 min.



ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] WB image

Western blot: 30 µg of Jurkat stained with ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] at 1:500.



ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] WB image

Western blot: 40 µg of 1) HeLa cell lysate, 2) Raw264.7 cell lysate, 3) MCF7 cell lysate, 4) A431 cell lysate, 5) Ramos cell lysate, 6) Raji cell lysate, 7) Balb/3T3 cell lysate stained with ARG56961 anti-FADD antibody [J1D2] at 1:500.