

1F-362-T100

Monoclonal Antibody to CD95 / Fas Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (100 tests)

Clone:	LT95
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	<p>The antibody LT95 reacts with CD95 (Fas/APO-1), a 46 kDa single chain type I glycoprotein of the tumour necrosis factor/nerve growth factor (TNF/NGF) receptor superfamily, expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells.</p> <p>It seems that the antibody LT95 does not induce Fas mediated apoptosis, although it cross-blocks anti-Fas DX2 antibody that recognizes a functional epitope of Fas molecule.</p>
Immunogen:	HUT-78 human T cell lymphoma cell line
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC and adjusted for direct use. No reconstitution is necessary.
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 15 mM sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) high-grade protease free Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) as a stabilizing agent.
Storage / Stability:	<p>Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light.</p> <p>Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.</p> <p>Short-term exposure to room temperature should not affect the quality of the reagent. However, if reagent is stored under any conditions other than those specified, the conditions must be verified by the user.</p>
Usage:	<p>The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis of human blood cells using 20 µl reagent / 100 µl of whole blood or 10⁶ cells in a suspension.</p> <p>The content of a vial (2 ml) is sufficient for 100 tests.</p>
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	<p>CD95 (Fas, APO-1), a 46 kDa transmembrane glycoprotein, is a cell death receptor of the TNFR superfamily. Stimulation of CD95 results in aggregation of its intracellular death domains, formation of the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) and activation of caspases. In type I cells caspase 3 is activated by high amounts of caspase 8 generated at the DISC, in type II cells low concentration of caspase 8 activates pathway leading to the release of cytochrome c from mitochondria and activation of caspase 3 by cytochrome c. Besides its roles in induction of apoptosis, Fas also triggers pro-inflammatory cytokine responses.</p>

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.



Antibodies

References:

- *Scaffidi C, Fulda S, Srinivasan A, Friesen C, Li F, Tomaselli KJ, Debatin KM, Krammer PH, Peter ME: Two CD95 (APO-1/Fas) signaling pathways. *EMBO J.* 1998 Mar 16;17(6):1675-87.
- *Park DR, Thomsen AR, Frevert CW, Pham U, Skerrett SJ, Kiener PA, Liles WC: Fas (CD95) induces proinflammatory cytokine responses by human monocytes and monocyte-derived macrophages. *J Immunol.* 2003 Jun 15;170(12):6209-16.
- *Guo Z, Zhang M, Tang H, Cao X: Fas signal links innate and adaptive immunity by promoting dendritic-cell secretion of CC and CXC chemokines. *Blood.* 2005 Sep 15;106(6):2033-41.
- *Brumatti G, Yon M, Castro FA, Bueno-da-Silva AE, Jacysyn JF, Brunner T, Amarante-Mendes GP: Conversion of CD95 (Fas) Type II into Type I signaling by sub-lethal doses of cycloheximide. *Exp Cell Res.* 2008 Feb 1;314(3):554-63.
- *Drosopoulos KG, Roberts ML, Cermak L, Sasazuki T, Shirasawa S, Andera L, Pintzas A.: Transformation by oncogenic RAS sensitizes human colon cells to TRAIL-induced apoptosis by up-regulating death receptor 4 and death receptor 5 through a MEK-dependent pathway. *J Biol Chem.* 2005 Jun 17;280(24):22856-67. Epub 2005 Mar 8.

For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.