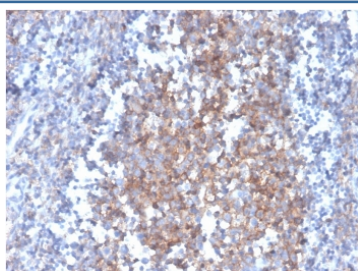


## Fas Ligand Antibody [clone FASLG/4455] (V8610)

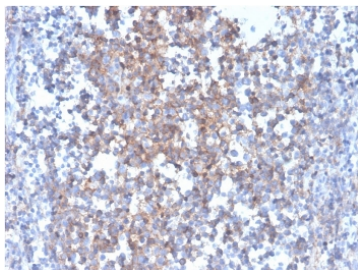
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V8610-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V8610-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V8610SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

**Bulk quote request**

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



IHC staining of FFPE human tonsil with Fas Ligand antibody (clone FASLG/4455). HIER: boil tissue sections in pH 9 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA for 20 min and allow to cool before testing.



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Human Protein Microarray Specificity Validation



Analysis of HuProt(TM) microarray containing more than 19,000 full-length human proteins using Fas Ligand antibody (clone FASLG/4455). These results demonstrate the foremost specificity of the FASLG/4455 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.

## 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.

## Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the Fas Ligand 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.

## Storage

Store the Fas Ligand antibody at 2-8°C (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20°C or colder (without azide).