




Rabbit Anti-Fas Ligand antibody

SL0216R

Product Name:	Fas Ligand
Chinese Name:	FasL抗体
Alias:	APO1L; Apoptosis (APO 1) antigen ligand 1; Fas-L; Apoptosis antigen ligand 1; APTL; CD178; CD-178; CD 178; CD95L; CD95 ligand; CD95-L; CD95L protein; FAS antigen ligand; Fas L; Fas Ligand; FASL; FasL; Fas ligand (TNF superfamily member 6); Generalized lymphoproliferative disease; TNF superfamily member 6; TNFSF6; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6; TNFL6_HUMAN; Apoptosis antigen ligand; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, membrane form; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 6, soluble form; FASLG.
文献引用 	<p>Specific References(8) SL0216R has been referenced in 8 publications.</p> <p>[IF=1.77]Chen, Cui-Ying, et al. "Characterization of cytotoxicity-related gene expression in response to virulent Marek??s disease virus infection in the bursa of Fabricius."Research in veterinary science (2012).qWB;Chicken. PubMed:23164636</p> <p>[IF=2.67]Wang, Yi, et al. "Lipopolysaccharide-induced expression of FAS ligand in cultured immature boar Sertoli cells through the regulation of pro-inflammatory cytokines and miR-187." Molecular Reproduction and Development (2015).WB; PubMed:26256020</p> <p>[IF=3.53]Song, Xiufang, et al. "Polychlorinated biphenyl quinone metabolite promotes p53-dependent DNA damage checkpoint activation, S-phase cycle arrest and extrinsic apoptosis in human liver hepatocellular carcinoma HepG2 Cells."Chemical Research in Toxicology (2015).WB;Human. PubMed:26451628</p> <p>[IF=1.48]Wang, Shuhua, Qingqing Tian, and Fang An. "Growth inhibition and</p>

	<p>apoptotic effects of total flavonoids from Trollius chinensis on human breast cancer MCF-7 cells." Oncology Letters (2016).WB;Human.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:27602105</p> <p>[IF=2.85]Qi, Suqin, et al. "BPA-induced apoptosis of rat Sertoli cells through Fas/FasL and JNKs/p38 MAPK pathways." Reproductive Toxicology 50 (2014): 108-116.WB;Rat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:25461909</p> <p>[IF=2.13]Shi, Yuqin, et al. "p, p'-DDE induces apoptosis of rat Sertoli cells via a FasL-dependent pathway." Journal of Biomedicine and Biotechnology (2009).Rat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:19644561</p> <p>[IF=2.87]Shi, Yuqin, et al. "β-benzene hexachloride induces apoptosis of rat sertoli cells through generation of reactive oxygen species and activation of JNKs and FasL." Environmental toxicology 26.2 (2011): 124-135.WB;Rat.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:19760616</p> <p>[IF=5.23]Lv, Yanhong, et al. "Antiproliferative and Apoptosis-inducing Effect of exo-Protoporphyrin IX based Sonodynamic Therapy on Human Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma." Scientific Reports 7 (2017): 40967.WB;Mouse.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PubMed:28102324</p>
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800Flow-Cyt=1μg/TestICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	31kDa
Cellular localization:	The nucleusThe cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Fas Ligand:196-281/281
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	FasL (CD95L) is a 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. Homotrimer (Probable). May be released as type II membrane protein. Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family

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.

Subunit:

Homotrimer (Probable). Interacts with ARHGAP9, BAIAP2L1, BTK, CACNB3, CACNB4, CRK, DLG2, DNMBP, DOCK4, EPS8L3, FGR, FYB, FYN, HCK, ITK, ITSN2, KALRN, LYN, MACC1, MIA, MPP4, MYO15A, NCF1, NCK1, NCK2, NCKIPSD, OSTF1, PIK3R1, PSTPIP1, RIMBP3C, SAMSN1, SH3GL3, SH3PXD2B, SH3PXD2A, SH3RF2, SKAP2, SNX33, SNX9, SORBS3, SPTA1, SRC, SRGAP1, SRGAP2, SRGAP3, TEC, TJP3 and YES1.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Secreted. Cytoplasmic vesicle lumen. Lysosome lumen. Note=May be released into the extracellular fluid, probably by cleavage from the cell surface. Is internalized into multivesicular bodies of secretory lysosomes after phosphorylation by FGR and monoubiquitination.

Post-translational modifications:

N-glycosylated.

The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.

Phosphorylated by FGR on tyrosine residues; this is required for ubiquitination and subsequent internalization.

Monoubiquitinated.

DISEASE:

Defects in FASLG are the cause of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome type 1B (ALPS1B) [MIM:601859]; also known as Canale-Smith syndrome (CSS). ALPS is a childhood syndrome involving hemolytic anemia and thrombocytopenia with massive lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly.

Similarity:

Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

SWISS:

P48023

Gene ID:
356

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 356](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14103](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 25385](#) Rat

[Omim: 134638](#) Human

[SwissProt: P48023](#) Human

[SwissProt: P41047](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P36940](#) Rat

[Unigene: 2007](#) Human

[Unigene: 3355](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 9725](#) Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Fas-L 是一个与TNFRSF6/FAS 结合的cell

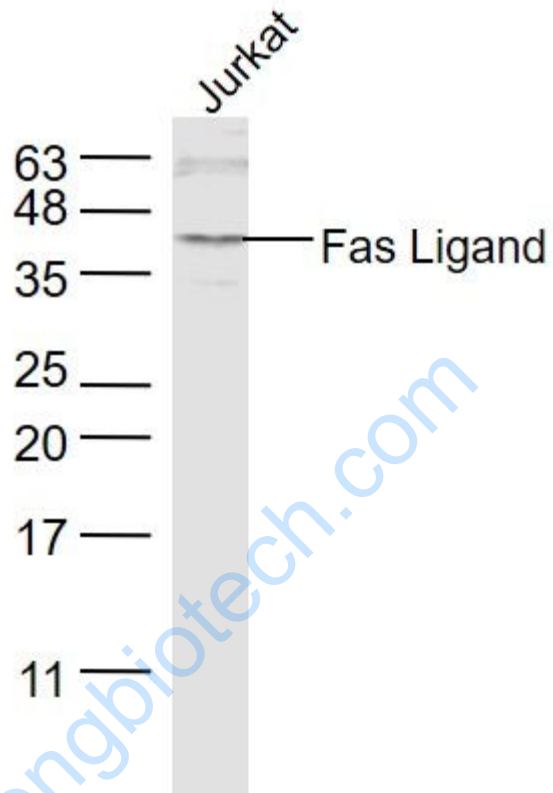
factor, 一个转导凋亡信号到细胞内的一个受体。他可能参与T-

细胞调节凋亡细胞毒性和T-细胞的发育。调节凋亡的TNFRSF6/FAS

在外周组织耐受性方面和抗原刺激成熟lymphocyte自杀中起作用。FasL诱导物受体TNFRSF6B/DcR3结合调节其作用。

FasL只表达于活化的lymphocyte, 但在小鼠睾丸中可见高表达的FasL;分子量为36-43kDa。属于TNF家族。

Picture:



Sample:

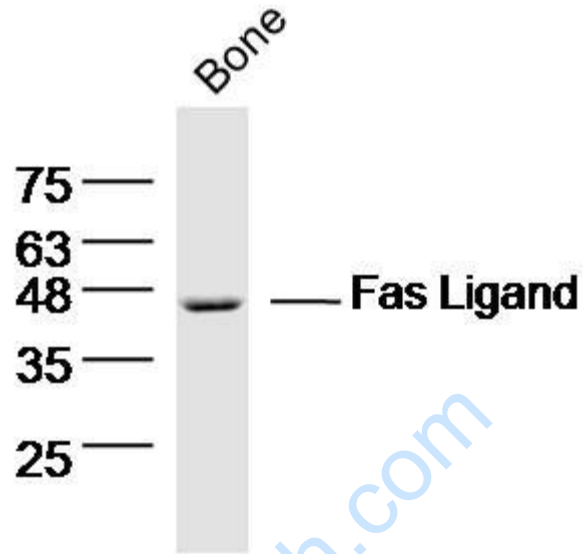
Jurkat(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug

Primary: Anti-Fas Ligand (SL0216R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 31 kD

Observed band size: 31 kD



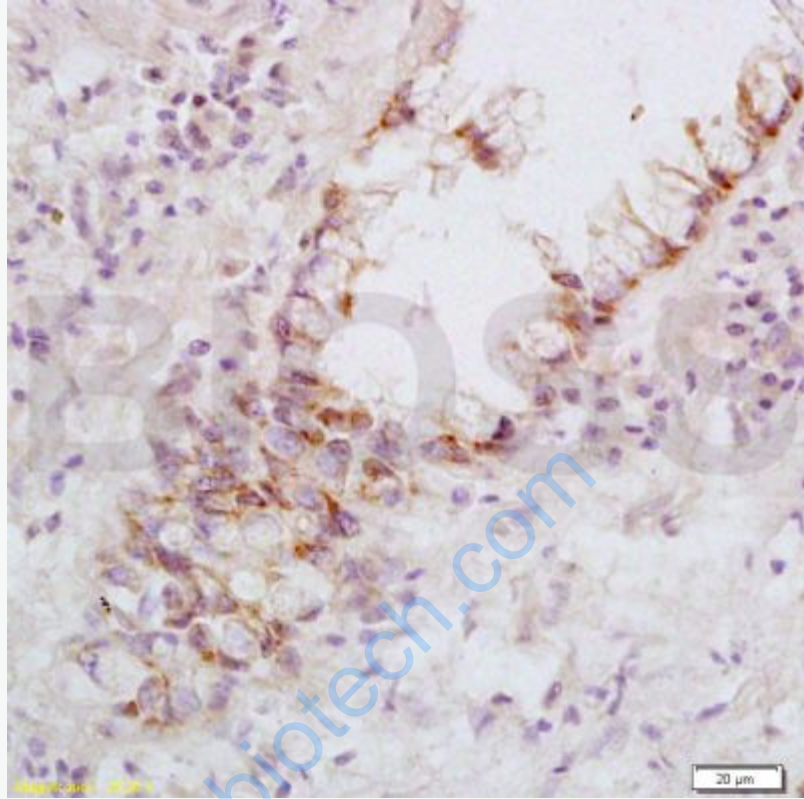
Sample: Bone (mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- Fas ligand (SL0216R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 31 kD

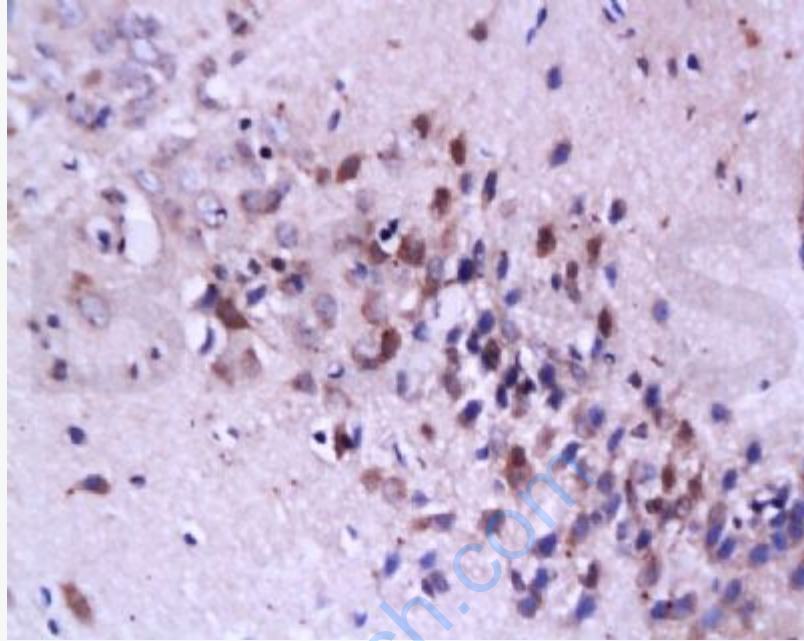
Observed band size: 46 kD



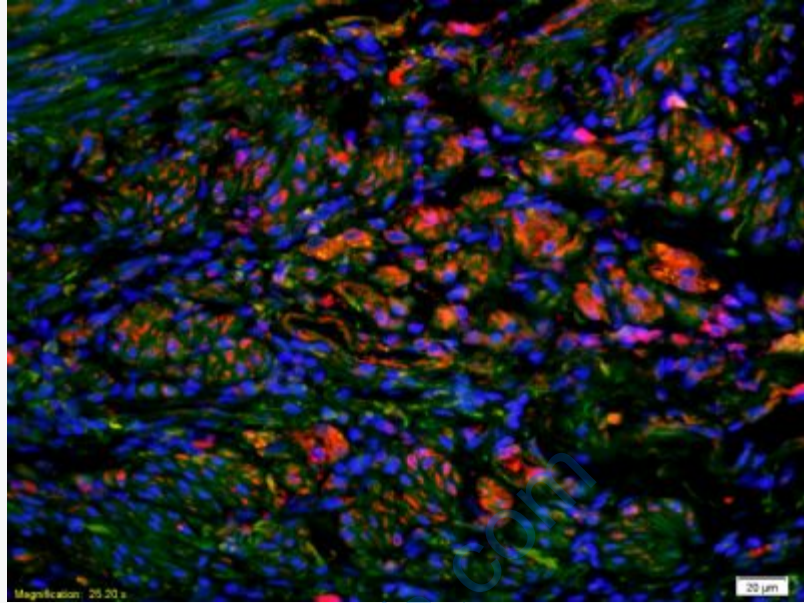
Tissue/cell: human rectal carcinoma; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-FasL Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0216R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



Tissue/cell: rat brain tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;
Incubation: Anti-FasL Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0216R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining



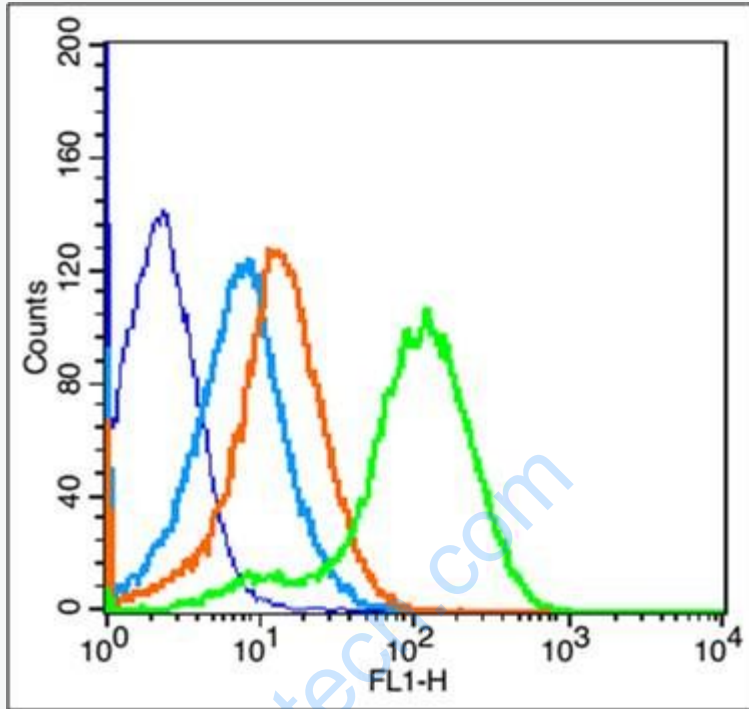
Tissue/cell: human rectal carcinoma;4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min;

Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-FasL Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0216R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, Cy3 conjugated(SL0216R)used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C.

DAPI(5ug/ml,blue,C-0033) was used to stain the cell nuclei



Blank control: Mouse Kidney (blue).

Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-phospho-Fas Ligand antibody (SL0216R); Dilution: 1 µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA;

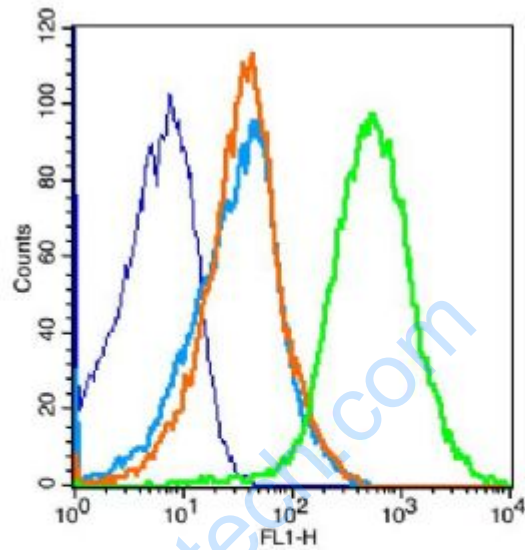
Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG (orange), used under the same conditions;

Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC (white blue), Dilution: 1:200 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at 37°C. Primary antibody (SL0216R) were incubated for 30 min at room temperature, followed by 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 1 0% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions. Then the Goat Anti-rabbit IgG/FITC antibody was added into the blocking buffer mentioned above to react with the primary antibody at

1/200 dilution for 40 min on ice. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Key	Name	Parameter	Gate
—	(mo)Thymocyte-blank.039	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295G-FITC-(mo)Th#1E6233.040	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0295P-(FITC)-(mo)#1E6234.041	FL1-H	G1
—	bs-0216R-(FITC)-(mo)#1E6238.043	FL1-H	G1

Blank control: mouse thymouses(blue)

Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG(orange) ; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC(white blue), Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA ;

Primary Antibody Dilution: 1 μ l in 100 μ L1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA(green).