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Rabbit Anti-FADD antibody

SL0511R

Product Name:	FADD
Chinese Name:	Fas死亡结构域相关蛋白
Alias:	FADD protein; Fas-associated protein with death domain; Fas associated via death domain; Fas associating death domain containing protein; Fas associating protein; Fas associating protein with death domain; FasTNFRSF6 associated via death domain; GIG 3; GIG3; Growth inhibiting gene 3 protein; H sapiens mRNA for mediator of receptor induced toxicity; Mediator of receptor induced toxicity; MGC8528; MORT1; FADD_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=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:	23kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FADD:1-80/205
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:	FADD (Fas-associated protein with death domain) was originally isolated as a protein that bound to the cytoplasmic domain of Fas in the yeast two-hybrid system. Sequence

analysis revealed a region homologous to the death domain of Fas and TNFR-1. Subsequent biochemical studies have shown that FADD associates with FAS through interaction of the death domains. When over expressed in several cell lines, FADD induces apoptosis, which can be blocked by CrmA, an inhibitor of inerleukin-1-beta-converting enzyme. This evidence suggests that FADD plays a role in Fas-mediated apoptosis.

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.

Subunit:
Can self-associate. Interacts with CFLAR, PEA15 and MBD4. When phosphorylated, part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FAS. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with MOCV v-CFLAR protein and LRDD. Interacts (via death domain) with FAS (via death domain). Interacts with CASP8.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.

DISEASE:
The interaction between the FAS and FADD death domains is crucial for the formation of the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC).
Defects in FADD are the cause of infections recurrent associated with encephalopathy hepatic dysfunction and cardiovascular malformations (IEHDCM) [MIM:613759]. A condition with biological features of autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome such as high-circulating CD4(-)CD8(-)TCR-alpha-beta(+) T-cell counts, and elevated IL10 and FASL levels. Affected individuals suffer from recurrent, stereotypical episodes of fever, encephalopathy, and mild liver dysfunction sometimes accompanied by generalized seizures. The episodes can be triggered by varicella zoster virus (VZV), measles mumps rubella (MMR) attenuated vaccine, parainfluenza virus, and Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).

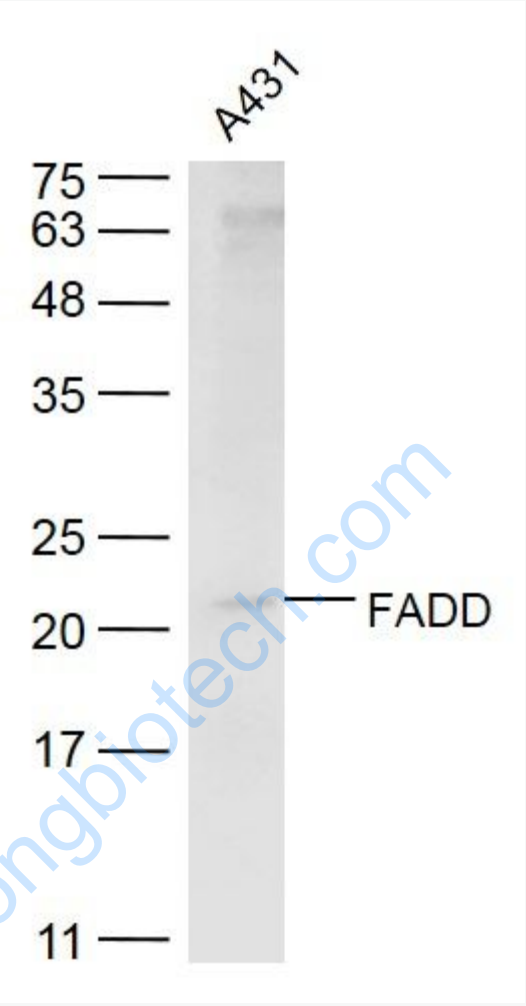
Similarity:
Contains 1 death domain.
Contains 1 DED (death effector) domain.

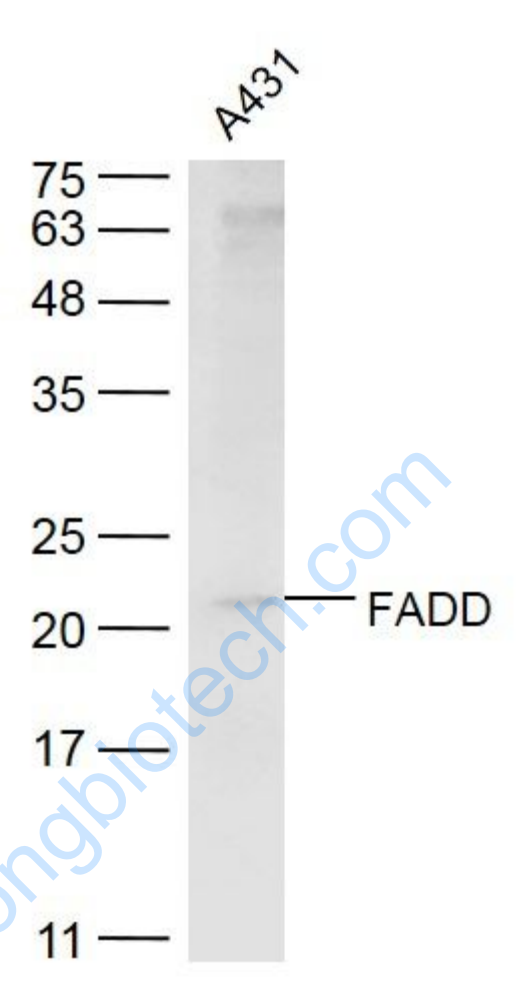
SWISS:
Q13158

Gene ID:
8772

Database links:

	Entrez Gene: 8772Human Entrez Gene: 14082Mouse Entrez Gene: 266610Rat Omim: 602457Human SwissProt: Q13158Human SwissProt: Q61160Mouse Unigene: 86131Human Unigene: 5126Mouse Unigene: 16183Rat **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. FADD属于TNFR家族，有死亡区的Fas相关蛋白。

Picture:	 Sample: A431(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-FADD (SL0511R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 23 kD Observed band size: 23 kD



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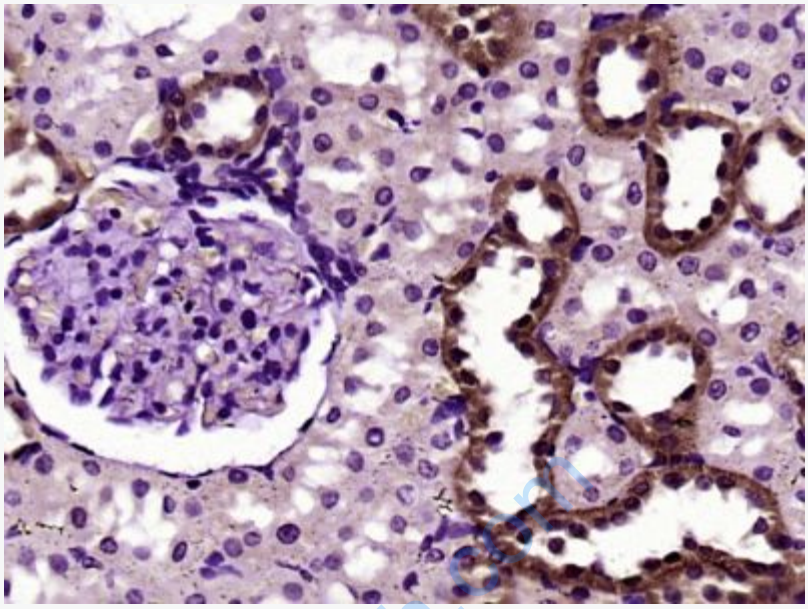
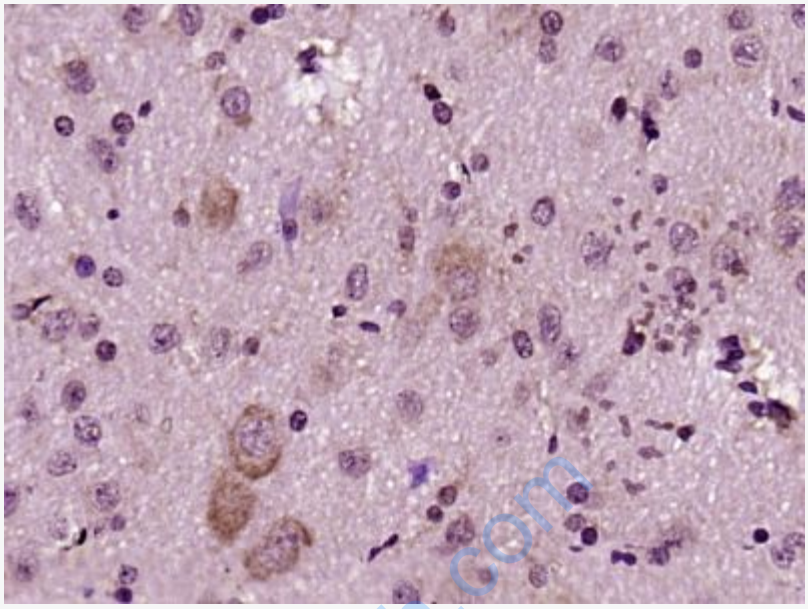


Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FADD) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0511R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Rat brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (FADD) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (SL0511R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary antibody (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.