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Rabbit Anti-phospho-FADD (Ser194) antibody

SL5699R

Product Name:	phospho-FADD (Ser194)
Chinese Name:	磷酸化Fas死亡结构域相关蛋白抗体
Alias:	P-Fas-associated protein with death domain; FADD protein; Fas (TNFRSF6) associated via death domain; Fas associated via death domain; Fas associating death domain containing protein; Fas associating protein; Fas associating protein with death domain; Fas TNFRSF6 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 ; MORT 1; MORT1; FADD_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
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:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Synthesised phosphopeptide derived from human FADD around the phosphorylation site of Ser194:AM(p-S)PM
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 Death Domain) is an apoptosis adapter molecule enabling transduction of the apoptosis signal initiated via the FasL/Fas receptor interaction. The protein contains a C terminal death domain that interacts with the Fas receptor death domain. The N terminus contains a death effectors domain (DED) which recruits caspase to the death inducing signaling complex (DISC) and initiates the apoptotic caspase cascade. Recruitment of Caspase 8 to the Fas receptor results in oligomerization of the Caspase 8 protein, which in turn drives its autoactivation through self-cleavage. Activated Caspase 8 then activates other downstream caspases including Caspase 9, thereby commiting the cell to undergo apoptosis. FADD is implicated in non-apoptotic cellular pathways such as the regulation of cell cycle machinery in T lymphocytes. This is connected to the phosphorylation state of FADD and to the FasL/TRAIL induced transcriptional activation of cfos protooncogene. FADD also interacts with the hepatitis C virus core protein in the HEK 293 cell line. **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. **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:** 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

Omim: 602457Human

SwissProt: Q13158Human

SwissProt: Q61160Mouse

Unigene: 86131Human

Unigene: 5126Mouse

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