

FAS Human

Description: sFas Receptor Human Recombinant produced in E.coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 157 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 17.6kDa. The FAS is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, APO-1, FASTM, ALPS1A, TNFRSF6.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Amino Acid Sequence: MRLSSKSVNA QVTDINSKGL ELRKTVTTVE TQNLEGLHHD
GQFCHKPCPP GERKARDCTV NGDEPDCVPC QEGKEYTDKA HFSSKCRRCR LCDEGHGLEV
EINCTRTQNT KCRCKPNFFC NSTVCEHCDP CTKCEHGIK ECTLTSNTKC KEEGSRS.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

FAS protein was lyophilized from a 0.2

Stability:

Lyophilized FAS although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution FAS should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The products may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized FAS in sterile 18M-cm H₂O not less than 100

Introduction:

Fas and Fas Ligand (FasL) are members of the TNF superfamily and are type I and type II transmembrane proteins, respectively. Binding of FasL to Fas initiates apoptosis in Fas-bearing cells. The apoptosis mechanism involves the recruitment of pro-caspase 8 through an adaptor molecule named FADD followed by processing of the pro-enzyme to active forms. These active caspases subsequently cleave a variety of cellular substrates leading to the eventual cell death. sFasR is able to inhibit FasL-induced apoptosis by acting as a decoy receptor which serves as a sink for FasL. The full length Fas Receptor is a 319 a.a type I transmembrane protein, which contains a 157 a.a extracellular domain, a 17 a.a transmembrane domain, and 145 a.a cytoplasmic domain. The mature human Fas ECD shares 55%, 58%, a.a sequence identity with the mouse, rat, Fas, respectively.

Biological Activity:

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The ED50 was determined by its ability to inhibit the cytotoxicity of Jurkat cells is between 10-15



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