

Product datasheet for **SM3105A**

CD95 (FAS) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: UT-1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	UT-1
Applications:	FC, FN
Recommended Dilution:	Functional Application. Induces apoptosis of CD95 expressing cell lines. Flow Cytometry.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgM
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	HUT-78 human T cell lymphoma cells
Specificity:	The antibody reacts with CD95 (Fas/APO-1), a 46 kDa glycoprotein of the tumour necrosis factor/nerve growth factor (TNF/NGF) receptor superfamily, expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells. The antibody does excellently induce Fas mediated apoptosis, similarly as CH11 antibody.
Formulation:	Azide free phosphate buffered saline (PBS), preserved by filter sterilization, approx. pH 7.4 State: Azide Free State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Precipitation methods and ion exchange chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	Fas cell surface death receptor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 355 Human P25445



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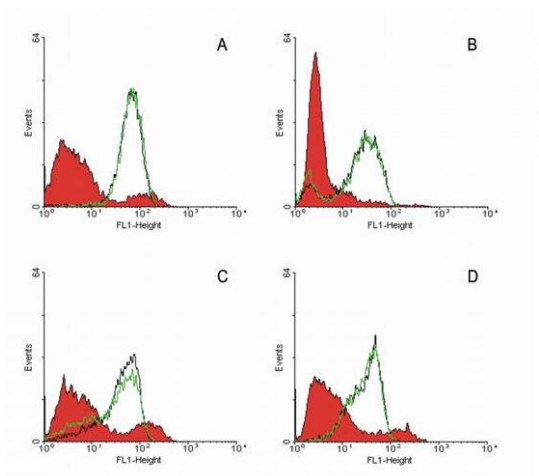
Background:

CD95, also known as FAS or APO1, is a 36 kDa cell surface type I membrane glycoprotein with an apparent molecular weight of 44 kDa on SDS PAGE. CD95 is a member of the TNF receptor family, which includes TNFR1, TNFR2, CD27, CD30 and CD40. Binding of CD95 Ligand to CD95 or crosslinking of CD95 by anti CD95 monoclonal antibodies leads to apoptosis of CD95 expressing cells. CD95 belongs to a subgroup of family members that have a death domain (DD) which contains 70 amino acids near the carboxyl terminal region of the molecule. The binding of adaptor molecules to this DD is responsible for transmitting the death signal for apoptosis. Stimulation of CD95 results in aggregation of its DD, leading to the recruitment of FADD and caspase 8 that together with the receptor form the death inducing signaling complex (DISC). CD95/CD95L is involved in the peripheral deletion of activated mature T cells at the end of the immune response and defects in this pathway predispose to autoimmune disorders. CD95 is also involved in killing of targets such as virus infected cells or cancer cells and killing of inflammatory cells at immune privileged sites.

CD95 is expressed by activated T and B cells, NK cells and thymocytes.

Synonyms:

FASLG receptor, Apo-1 antigen, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

Product images:


Induction of apoptosis in various hematopoietic cell lines by use of anti-Fas antibodies. Suspensions of used cell lines were incubated with soluble (or without as control) anti-Fas antibodies. Induction of apoptosis was measured by Apoptosis Assay Kit - FITC. Red (full) :untreated control cells; Black:standard apoptosis-inducing anti-Fas antibody; Green:anti-Fas (UT-1). (A- JURKAT human peripheral blood T cell leukemia cell line; B-TF-1 human bone marrow erythroleukemia cell line; C-CEM human leukemia cell line; D-MOLT-4 human acute lymphoblastic T cell leukemia cell line)