



A Reliable Research Partner in Life Science and Medicine

Purified Anti-Human CD95 Antibody[APO-1-1]

catalog number: E-AB-F13790P

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Description

Reactivity Human

Immunogen Recombinant Human CD95 protein

Host Mouse

Isotype Mouse IgG2a, κ

Clone APO-1-1

Purification >98%, Protein A/G purified

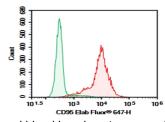
Buffer Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.05% non-protein stabilizer.

Dialyze to completely remove the stabilizer prior to labeling.

Applications Recommended Dilution

FCM 2 μ g/mL(0.5×10⁶-1×10⁶ cells)

Data



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with 0.2 μ g Purified Anti-Human CD95 Antibody[APO-1-1] (Right) and 0.2 μ g Mouse IgG2a, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed

by Elab Fluor[®] 647-conjugated Goat Anti-Mouse IgG Secondary Antibody.

Preparation & Storage

Storage Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze /

thaw cycles.

Shipping Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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CD95 (APO-1/Fas) is an important inducer of the extrinsic apoptosis signaling pathway and therapy induced apoptosis of many tumor cells has been linked to the activity of CD95. is a prototype death receptor characterized by the presence of an 80 amino acid death domain in its cytoplasmic tail. This domain is essential for the recruitment of a number of signaling components upon activation by either agonistic anti-CD95 antibodies or cognate CD95 ligand that initiate apoptosis. The complex of proteins that forms upon triggering of CD95 is called the death-inducting signaling complex (DISC). The DISC consists of an adaptor protein and initiator caspases and is essential for induction of apoptosis. CD95 is also crucial for the negative selection of B cells within the germinal center (GC). Impairment of CD95-mediated apoptosis results in defective affinity maturation and the persistence of autoreactive Bcell clones. Changes in the expression of CD95 and/or its ligand CD95L are frequently found in human cancer. The downregulation or mutation of CD95 has been proposed as a mechanism by which cancer cells avoid destruction by the immune system through reduced apoptosis sensitivity. Thus, CD95 has therefore been viewed as a tumor suppressor. CD95 has been reported to be involved in the activation of NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, MAPK8/JNK, and the alternate pathways for CTL-mediated cytotoxicity. Accordingly, this protein is implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The CD95/CD95L system was implicated in the etiology of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) based, primarily, on the finding that CD95 is highly expressed in the intestinal epithelial cells and that epithelial apoptosis is increased in IBD.

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