Anti-Fas / CD95 Antibody [PSH21-00] - BSA and Azide free

HA751782

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Mouse
Applications:	IHC-Fr, IF-Cell, FC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 37 kDa
Clone number:	PSH21-00

Description: The Fas receptor, also known as Fas, FasR, apoptosis antigen 1 (APO-1 or APT), cluster of differentiation 95 (CD95) or tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6), is a protein that in humans is encoded by the FAS gene. Fas was first identified using a monoclonal antibody generated by immunizing mice with the FS-7 cell line. Thus, the name Fas is derived from FS-7-associated surface antigen. The Fas receptor is a death receptor on the surface of cells that leads to programmed cell death (apoptosis) if it binds its ligand, Fas ligand (FasL). It is one of two apoptosis pathways, the other being the mitochondrial pathway.

Immunogen: Recombinant protein within mouse Fas / CD95 aa 1-169.

Positive control: Mouse liver tissue, A20.

Subcellular location: Cell membrane, Membrane raft.

Database links: SwissProt: P25446 Mouse

Storage Buffer: 1*PBS (pH7.4).

Storage Instruction: Store at 2-8℃. Avoid freeze.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

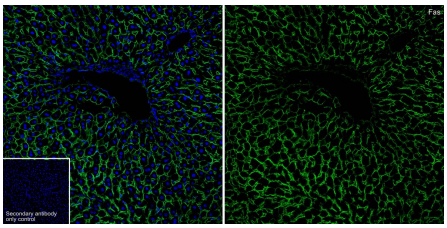


Fig1: This data was developed using HA724195, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Application: IHC-Fr

Species: Mouse

Site: liver

Sample: Frozen section

Antibody concentration: 1/500

Antigen retrieval: Not required

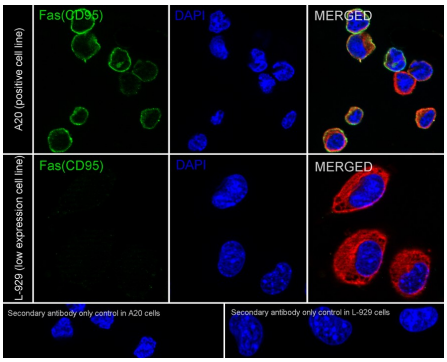


Fig2: This data was developed using HA724195, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunocytochemistry analysis of A20 (positive) and L-929 (low expression) labeling Fas / CD95 with Rabbit anti-Fas / CD95 antibody (HA724195) at 1/100 dilution.

Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde for 15 minutes at room temperature, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS for 15 minutes at room temperature, then blocked with 1% BSA in 10% negative goat serum for 1 hour at room temperature. Cells were then incubated with Rabbit anti-Fas / CD95 antibody (HA724195) at 1/100 dilution in 1% BSA in PBST overnight at 4 ℃. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (iFluor™ 488, HA1121) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. PBS instead of the primary antibody was used as the secondary antibody only control. Nuclear DNA was labelled in blue with DAPI.

Beta tubulin (HA601187, red) was stained at 1/100 dilution overnight at +4℃. Goat Anti-Mouse IgG H&L (iFluor™ 594, HA1126) was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution.

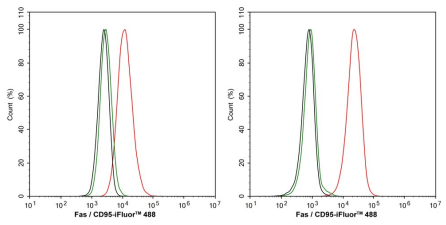


Fig3: This data was developed using HA724195, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Flow cytometric analysis of L-929 (left, low expression) and A20 (right, positive) cells labeling Fas / CD95.

Cells were fixed and permeabilized. Then stained with the primary antibody (HA724195, 1/1,000) (red) compared with Rabbit IgG Isotype Control (green). After incubation of the primary antibody at +4℃ for an hour, the cells were stained with a iFluor™ 488 conjugate-Goat anti-Rabbit IgG Secondary antibody (HA1121) at 1/1,000 dilution for 30 minutes at +4℃. Unlabelled sample was used as a control (cells without incubation with primary antibody; black).

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

1. Galli G et al. Fas/CD95 Signaling Pathway in Damage-Associated Molecular Pattern (DAMP)-Sensing Receptors. Cells. 2022 Apr
2. Sica M et al. CD95/Fas stoichiometry in future precision medicine. Cell Death Differ. 2025 Sep