

Mouse Anti-CD95/FAS/TNFRSF9 [MD86]: MC0229, MC0229RTU7

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: The CD95 (FAS) protein is a cell surface receptor belonging to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family that transduces death signaling on engagement by multimeric FAS ligand (CD95L), of which there are eight in its membrane – bound form or in its soluble form resulting from cleavage by a putative metalloproteinase. CD95 is a widely expressed protein. CD95-mediated apoptosis is an essential mechanism for the maintenance of normal tissue homeostasis, and disruption of this death pathway has been associated with a wide range of human diseases, including autoimmune diseases, lymphoproliferative disorders and malignancies. The FAS death system also plays important roles in various apoptosis conditions such as those evoked by irradiation, chemotherapeutic agents and viral infections. The expression of CD95 serves as a prognostic marker in predicting the outcome of disease progression and treatment in many types of tumors.

Specifications:

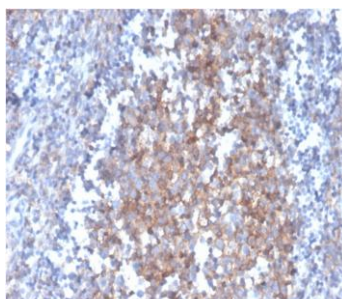
Clone:	MD86
Source:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1k
Reactivity:	Human
Immunogen:	Human recombinant APOB protein fragment aa107-222
Localization:	Membrane, cytoplasm
Formulation:	Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN ₃)
Storage:	Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications:	IHC
Package:	

Description	Catalog No.	Size
CD95/FAS/TNFRSF9 Concentrated	MC0229	1 ml
CD95/FAS/TNFRSF9 Prediluted	MC0229RTU7	7 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue:	Tonsil
Concentrated Dilution:	50-200
Pretreatment:	Tris EDTA pH9.0, 15 minutes Pressure Cooker or 30-60 minutes water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp:	30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection:	Refer to the detection system manual

* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human tonsil stained with anti-CD95 using DAB

References:

1. Toxicity study of oxalicumone A, derived from a marine-derived fungus *Penicillium oxalicum*, in cultured renal epithelial cells. Shi S, et al. *Mol Med Rep* 15:2611-2619, 2017.
2. CDK1 interacts with iASPP to regulate colorectal cancer cell proliferation through p53 pathway. Gan W, et al. *Oncotarget* 8:71618-71629, 2017.
3. Effects of gastrophilin-2 expression on gastric cancer cell apoptosis by activation of extrinsic apoptotic pathways. Shi LS, et al. *Mol Med Rep* 10:2898-904, 2014.

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Rev. B