Technical Data Sheet

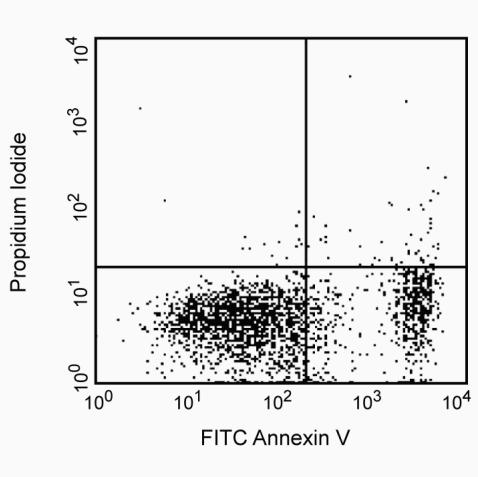
Purified Mouse Anti-Human CD95

Product Information

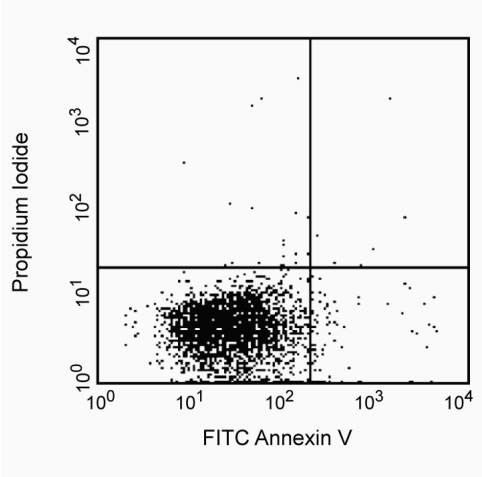
Material Number:	**550042**
Alternate Name:	Fas/APO-1
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	EOS9.1
Isotype:	Mouse IgM, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human
Workshop:	NA
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing no preservative.

Description

Reacts with a 45 kD type I membrane molecule also known as APO-1, or Fas antigen. CD95 belongs to the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF-R) family of proteins and is expressed on various cells, including activated T cells and B cells. The interaction of CD95, Fas antigen, with Fas ligand is one of the many mechanisms that lead to apoptosis or programmed cell death. The interaction of CD95 expressing target cells with Fas ligand on cytotoxic T cells induces an apoptotic signal leading to target cell death. It has been reported that apoptosis is the mechanism used by the immune system in clonal deletion of self-reactive T cells during embryological development.



Jurkat cells treated for 6 hours with CD95 (EOS9.1)



Jurkat cells treated for 6 hours with mouse IgM isotype control

Preparation and Storage

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.
This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Store undiluted at 4° C.

Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Fluorescence microscopy	Tested During Development
Functional assay	Tested During Development

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Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
555988	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse IgG/IgM	0.5 mg	Polyclonal
555581	Purified Mouse IgM, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	G155-228

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

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Krammer PH, Dhein J, Walczak H. The role of APO-1-mediated apoptosis in the immune system. *Immunol Rev*. 1994; (142):175-191.(Biology)
Nagata S, Golstein P. The Fas death factor. *Science*. 1995; 267(5203):1449-1456.(Biology)
Rouvier E, Luciani MF, Golstein P. Fas involvement in Ca(2+)-independent T cell-mediated cytotoxicity. *J Exp Med*. 1993; 177(1):195-200.(Biology)