

Technical Data Sheet

Purified Human FAS:Fc Chimeric Fusion Protein

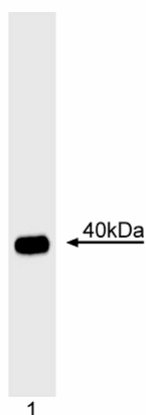
Product Information

Material Number:	556578
Size:	100 µg
Target MW:	40 kDa
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing no preservative; sterile filtered.

Description

Fas (APO-1, CD95) is a 45 kDa cell surface protein that mediates apoptosis when cross-linked with agonistic anti-Fas antibodies or Fas ligand (FasL). Fas belongs to the TNF (tumor necrosis factor)/NGF (nerve growth factor) receptor family, and is expressed in various tissues and cells including the thymus, liver, ovary and lung. FasL is a member of the TNF cytokine family that induces apoptosis by binding to Fas, its cell-surface receptor. FasL may exist as either membrane-bound or soluble forms and is expressed by activated T and NK cells. Both Fas and FasL are thought to play an important role in the apoptotic processes that take place during T cell development.

Human Fas:Fc fusion protein is comprised of the extracellular domain of the Fas receptor fused to the Fc portion of human IgG1 as described by Brunner *et. al.* The protein was produced in the Baculovirus Expression Vector System (BEVS) and was purified by affinity chromatography. Molecular weight of Fas:Fc fusion protein is 50 kDa.



Immunoprecipitation of Fas ligand. Human Fas:Fc fusion protein (Cat. No. 556578) was used to immunoprecipitate Fas ligand from a L5178Y T lymphoma cell line which is stably transfected to express human FasL. FasL was detected by western blot analysis using anti-human Fas ligand (clone G247-4; Cat. No. 556387). Fas ligand is identified as an ~40 kDa band.

Preparation and Storage

This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.

Store product at -80°C prior to use or for long term storage of stock solutions.

Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles to prevent protein degradation.

Application Notes

Application

Immunoprecipitation	Routinely Tested
Neutralization	Reported
Flow cytometry	Reported

Neutralization Activity:

Fas:Fc fusion proteins have been reported include neutralization of soluble FasL.

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

Brunner T, Mogil RJ, LaFace D, et al. Cell-autonomous Fas (CD95)/Fas-ligand interaction mediates activation-induced apoptosis in T-cell hybridomas. *Nature*. 1995; 373:441-444. (Clone-specific: Flow cytometry, Neutralization)

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Liles WC, Kiener PA, Ledbetter JA, Aruffo A, and Klebanoff SJ. Differential expression of Fas (CD95) and Fas ligand on normal human phagocytes: Implications for the regulation of apoptosis in neutrophils. *J Exp Med.* 1996; 184:429-440.(Clone-specific: Flow cytometry)
Orlinick JR, Vaishnav A, Elkon KB, and Chao MV. Requirement of cysteine-rich repeats of the Fas receptor for binding by the Fas ligand. *J Biol Chem.* 1997; 272:28889-28894.(Clone-specific: Neutralization)
Takahashi T, Tanaka M, Brannan CI, Jenkins NA, Copeland NG, Suda T, and Nagata S. Generalized lymphoproliferative disease in mice, caused by a point mutation in the Fas ligand. *Cell.* 1994; 76(6):969-976.(Biology)
Tanaka M, Suda T, Takahashi T, Nagata S. Expression of the functional soluble form of human Fas ligand in activated lymphocytes. *EMBO J.* 1995; 14(6):1129-1135.(Biology)
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