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| <b>Product name:</b>     | FADD Mouse Monoclonal Antibody   |
| <b>Cat number:</b>       | MABN82288  |
| <b>Conjugate:</b>        | Unconjugated   |
| <b>Size:</b>             | 100µL  |
| <b>Clone:</b>            | Monoclonal   |
| <b>Concentration:</b>    | 1mg/ml   |
| <b>Host:</b>             | Mouse  |
| <b>Isotype:</b>          | Mouse IgG1   |
| <b>Immunogen:</b>        | Purified recombinant fragment of human FADD (AA: 20-150) expressed in E. Coli.   |
| <b>Reactivity:</b>       | Human  |
| <b>Applications:</b>     | ELISA 1:5000-1:20000,FC 1:200-1:400  |
| <b>Molecular Weight:</b> | 23.3kDa  |
| <b>Purification:</b>     | Affinity Purification  |
| <b>Form:</b>             | Liquid   |
| <b>Buffer:</b>           | Purified antibody in PBS with 0.05% sodium azide   |
| <b>Storage:</b>          | Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.   |
| <b>Background:</b>       | <p>The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]</p> |