

MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY Human Fas ligand (FasL)

Cat. No.	Form	Quantity	Presentation
2272	Purified	0.1 mg	Freeze-dried

Clone 4A5

Isotype IgG (hamster)

Immunogen Recombinant human Fas ligand

Hybridoma P3U1 myeloma x Hamster lymphocytes

Specificity Apoptosis or programmed-cell death is a physiological process essential for the normal development and maintenance of homeostasis in many organisms. This « cellular suicide » can be triggered by the interaction of two cell-surface molecules, the Fas antigen (CD95) and its ligand, the Fas ligand or FasL (1).

The FasL is a type II membrane protein of M_r 40 kDa and is a member of the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) family (2, 3). It is expressed by activated T cells (4). A 26-kDa soluble form of human FasL (sFasL) exists and has been detected in the supernatant of human peripheral NK (5) and lymphocytes (6) upon activation.

This antibody reacts with human FasL specifically (5). Crossreactivity with other species has not been tested yet. sFasL in human serum has been detected using this antibody in combination with monoclonal antibody anti-FasL, clone 4H9 (Cat. No. 2273) by an ELISA assay (5, 7).

Applications Flow cytometry
ELISA
Neutralization of soluble Fas ligand cytotoxic-activity (5).
This antibody is not suitable for immunoblotting.

Buffer PBS containing 1% sucrose.

Reconstitution and Storage The freeze-dried form may be stored at 2-8°C until the expiration date. Reconstitute with 100 µL of distilled water. The reconstituted form may be stored at -20°C for three months. Aliquotting is suggested to avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

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MA003

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY - NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES



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Recommended Procedures Flow cytometry
Working concentration: 10 µg/mL as final concentration.

- References**
- 1) Nagata, S., Golstein, P., "The Fas death factor", 1995, Science, **267**, 1449-1456.
 - 2) Suda, T., Takahashi, T., Golstein, P., Nagata, S., "Molecular cloning and expression of the Fas ligand, a novel member of the tumor necrosis factor family", 1993, Cell, **75**, 1169-1178.
 - 3) Takahashi, T., Tanaka, M., Inazawa, J., Abe, T., Suda, T., Nagata, S., "Human Fas ligand: gene structure, chromosomal location and species specificity", 1994, Int. Immunol., **6**, 1567-1574.
 - 4) Alderson, M.R., Tough, T.W., Davis-Smith, T., Braddy, S., Falk, B., Schooley, K.A., Goodwin, R.G., Smith, C.A., Ramsdell, F., Lynch, D. H., "Fas ligand mediates activation-induced cell death in human T lymphocytes", 1995, J. Exp. Med., **181**, 71-77.
 - 5) Tanaka, M., Suda, T., Haze, K., Nakamura, N., Sato, K., Kimura, F., Motoyoshi, K., Mizuki, M., Tagawa, S., Ohga, S., Hatake, K., Drummond, A. H., Nagata, S., "Fas ligand in human serum", 1996, Nature Med., **2**, 317-322.
 - 6) Tanaka, M., Suda, T., Takahashi, T., Nagata, S., "Expression of the functional soluble form of human Fas ligand in activated lymphocytes", 1995, Embo J., **14**, 1129-1135.
 - 7) Sato, K., Kimura, F., Nakamura, Y., Murakami, H., Yoshida, M., Tanaka, M., Nagata, S., Kanatani, Y., Wakimoto, N., Nagata, N., Motoyoshi, K., "An aggressive nasal lymphoma accompanied by high levels of soluble Fas ligand", 1996, Brit. J. Haematol., **94**, 379-382.