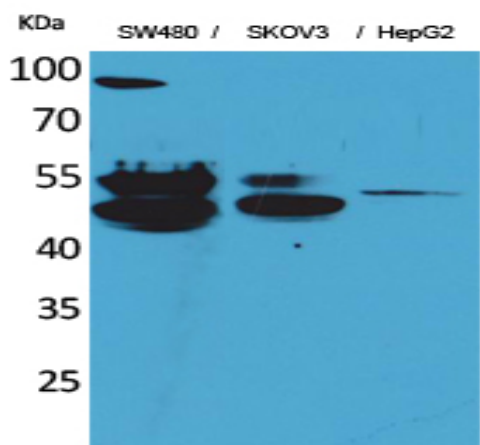


**c-FLIP Polyclonal Antibody**

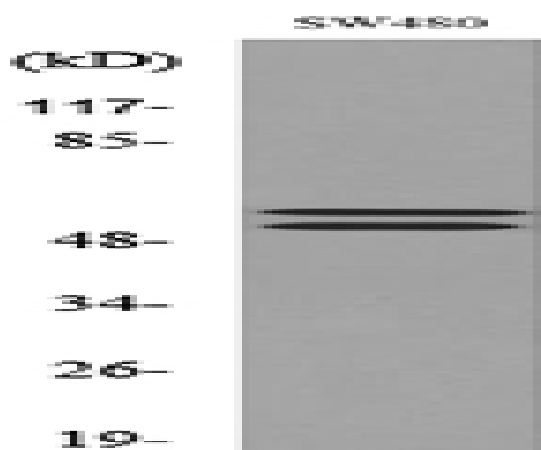
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT5156
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Rat;Mouse;
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	c-FLIP
<b>Fields :</b>	>>NF-kappa B signaling pathway;>>Autophagy - animal;>>Apoptosis;>>Necroptosis;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Chagas disease;>>Hepatitis C
<b>Gene Name :</b>	CFLAR
<b>Protein Name :</b>	CASP8 and FADD-like apoptosis regulator
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	8837
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O15519
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	O35732
<b>Immunogen :</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from the N-terminal region of human CFLAR. AA range:1-50
<b>Specificity :</b>	c-FLIP Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of c-FLIP protein.
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

<b>Storage Stability :</b>	<u>-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)</u>
<b>Observed Band :</b>	<u>55kD</u>
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	<u>Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;</u>
<b>Background :</b>	<u>The protein encoded by this gene is a regulator of apoptosis and is structurally similar to caspase-8. However, the encoded protein lacks caspase activity and appears to be itself cleaved into two peptides by caspase-8. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene, and partial evidence for several more variants exists. [provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011],</u>
<b>Function :</b>	<u>domain:The caspase domain lacks the active sites residues involved in catalysis.,function:Apoptosis regulator protein which may function as a crucial link between cell survival and cell death pathways in mammalian cells. Acts as an inhibitor of TNFRSF6 mediated apoptosis. A proteolytic fragment (p43) is likely retained in the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) thereby blocking further recruitment and processing of caspase-8 at the complex. Full length and shorter isoforms have been shown either to induce apoptosis or to reduce TNFRSF-triggered apoptosis. Lacks enzymatic (caspase) activity.,induction:Repressed by IL-2 after TCR stimulation, during progression to the S-phase of the cell cycle.,PTM:Proteolytically processed; probably by caspase-8. Processing likely occurs at the DISC and generates subunit p43 and p12.,similarity:Belongs to the peptidase C14A family.,similarity:Contains</u>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	<u>cytoplasm,cytosol,death-inducing signaling complex,CD95 death-inducing signaling complex,membrane raft,rioptosome,</u>
<b>Expression :</b>	<u>Widely expressed. Higher expression in skeletal muscle, pancreas, heart, kidney, placenta, and peripheral blood leukocytes. Also detected in diverse cell lines. Isoform 8 is predominantly expressed in testis and skeletal muscle.</u>
<b>Sort :</b>	<u>3885</u>
<b>No4 :</b>	<u>1</u>
<b>Host :</b>	<u>Rabbit</u>
<b>Modifications :</b>	<u>Unmodified</u>

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of SW480, SKOV3, HepG2 cells using c-FLIP Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody(catalog#:RS0002) was diluted at 1:20000



Western blot analysis of lysate from SW480 cells, using CFLAR Antibody.