

## FADD Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No :	YT1656
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Target :	FADD
Fields :	>>Platinum drug resistance;>>Apoptosis;>>Apoptosis - multiple species;>>Necroptosis;>>Toll-like receptor signaling pathway;>>NOD-like receptor signaling pathway;>>RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway;>>IL-17 signaling pathway;>>TNF signaling pathway;>>Alcoholic liver disease;>>Alzheimer disease;>>Pathways of neurodegeneration - multiple diseases;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Salmonella infection;>>Chagas disease;>>Tuberculosis;>>Hepatitis C;>>Hepatitis B;>>Measles;>>Human cytomegalovirus infection;>>Influenza A;>>Human papillomavirus infection;>>Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus infection;>>Herpes simplex virus 1 infection;>>Epstein-Barr virus infection;>>Human immunodeficiency virus 1 infection;>>Pathways in cancer
Gene Name :	FADD
Protein Name :	Protein FADD
Human Gene Id :	8772
Human Swiss Prot No :	Q13158
Mouse Swiss Prot	Q61160
Immunogen :	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FADD. AA range:159-208
Specificity :	FADD Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FADD protein.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG



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Dilution :	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. ELISA: 1:5000 IF 1:50-200
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity- chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Concentration :	1 mg/ml
Storage Stability :	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Observed Band :	28kD
Cell Pathway :	Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Toll_Like;RI G-I-like receptor;Alzheimer's disease;Pathways in cancer;
Background :	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],
Function :	domain:Contains a death domain involved in the binding of the corresponding domain within Fas receptor.,function:Apoptotic adaptor molecule that recruits caspase-8 or caspase-10 to the activated Fas (CD95) or TNFR-1 receptors. The resulting aggregate called the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation. Active caspase-8 initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases mediating apoptosis.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 1 DED (death effector) domain.,subunit:Interacts with CFLAR, PEA15 and MBD4. When phosphorylated, part of a complex containing HIPK3 and FAS. May interact with MAVS/IPS1. Interacts with MOCV v-CFLAR protein and LRDD.,tissue specificity:Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.,
Subcellular Location :	cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,death-inducing signaling complex,CD95 death-inducing signaling complex,neuron projection,cell body,membrane raft,ripoptosome,
Expression :	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.





## **Products Images**

Western Blot analysis of various cells using FADD Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma tissue, using FADD Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells, treated with PMA 125ng/ml 30', using FADD Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.