

## Anti-human CD95 Antibody (9V367)

### Product Details

Ig Type:	Mouse IgG1, k
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 35 kDa. Actual: 40-50 kDa.
Clone:	9V367
Purification:	Protein G purified

### Applications

Blank control: HepG2.  
Primary Antibody (green line): Mouse Anti-human CD95 antibody (TMAB-07424)  
Dilution: 1 µg/Test;  
Secondary Antibody (white blue line) : Goat anti-Mouse IgG-AF488  
Dilution: 0.5 µg/Test.

Verified Activity: Isotype control (orange line): Normal Mouse IgG  
Protocol

The cells were incubated in 5% BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

Application: FCM

Recommended FCM: 1µg/Test

### Properties

Stability & Storage: Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Shipping: Shipping with blue ice.

### Antigen Details

Gene ID: 355

### Research Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains a death domain. It has been shown to play a central role in the physiological regulation of programmed cell death, and has been implicated in the pathogenesis of various malignancies and diseases of the immune system. The interaction of this receptor with its ligand allows the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex that includes Fas-associated death domain protein (FADD), caspase 8, and caspase 10. The autoproteolytic processing of the caspases in the complex triggers a downstream caspase cascade, and leads to apoptosis. This receptor has been also shown to activate NF-kappaB, MAPK3/ERK1, and MAPK8/JNK, and is found to be involved in transducing the proliferating signals in normal diploid fibroblast and T cells. Several alternatively spliced transcript variants have been described, some of which are candidates for nonsense-mediated mRNA decay (NMD). The isoforms lacking the transmembrane domain may negatively regulate the apoptosis mediated by the full length isoform. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2011]

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