

## Fas/CD95 Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Synonyms:             | CD95;FAS1;ALPS1A;APT1;FASTM;TNFRSF6;APO-1;Fas cell surface death receptor |
| Protein Construction: | Gln26-Asn173  |
| Species:              | Human   |
| Expression Host:      | HEK293 Cells  |
| Accession:            | P25445-1  |
| Molecular Weight:     | 43.4 kDa (Predicted); 55-70 kDa (Due to glycosylation)                    |

### QC Testing

|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Biological Activity: | Immobilized Human Fas Ligand, His Tag at 2 µg/ml (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human Fas, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 0.19 µg/ml determined by ELISA. |
| Purity:              | > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC  |
| Endotoxin:           | < 1.0 EU/µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.  |
| Formulation:         | Lyophilized from 0.22µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.   |

### Preparation and Storage

#### Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 µg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

#### Stability & Storage:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

*Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.*

#### Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

CD95 (also known as Fas) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNFR) superfamily. Its cognate ligand, CD95L, is implicated in immune homeostasis and immune surveillance. Mutations in this receptor are associated with a loss of apoptotic signaling and have been detected in an autoimmune disorder called autoimmune lymphoproliferative syndrome (ALPS) type Ia, which shares some clinical features with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE).

Reference

- Mschen M,et al.(2002) The origin of CD95-gene mutations in B-cell lymphoma. Trends Immunol. 23(2): 75-80.  
Peter ME,et al.(2003) The CD95(APO-1/Fas) DISC and beyond. Cell Death Differ. 10(1): 26-35.  
Peter ME,et al.(2005) Does CD95 have tumor promoting activities Biochim Biophys Acta. 1755(1): 25-36.

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