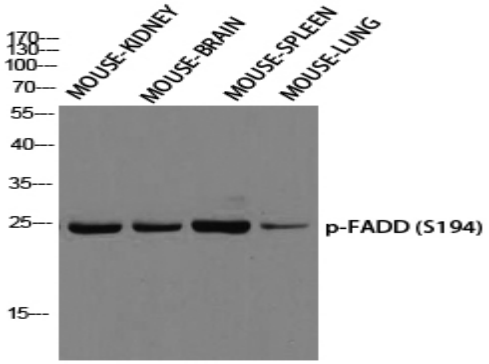
FADD (phospho Ser194) Polyclonal Antibody

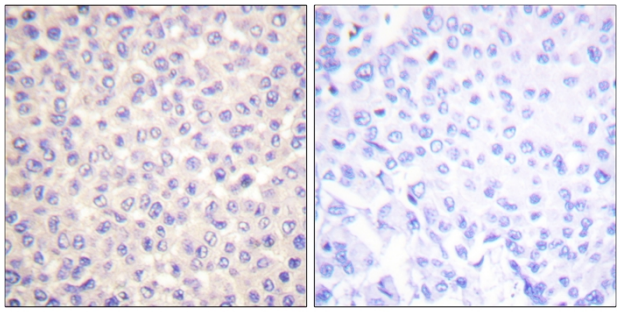
Catalog No	BYab-00193
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	FADD
Protein Name	Protein FADD
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FADD around the phosphorylation site of Ser194. AA range:159-208
Specificity	Phospho-FADD (S194) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of FADD protein only when phosphorylated at S194.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB: 1/500 - 1/2000. IHC: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/5000.. IF 1:50-200
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	FADD; MORT1; GIG3; Protein FADD; FAS-associated death domain protein; FAS-associating death domain-containing protein; Growth-inhibiting gene 3 protein; Mediator of receptor induced toxicity
Observed Band	28kD
Cell Pathway	cytoplasm,cytosol,plasma membrane,death-inducing signaling complex,CD95 death-inducing signaling complex,neuron projection,cell body,membrane raft,ripoptosome,
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in a wide variety of tissues, except for peripheral blood mononuclear leukocytes.
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.,
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],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

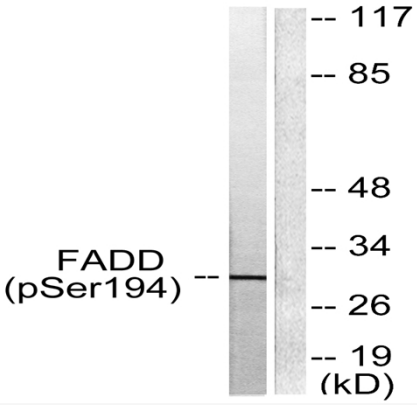
Products Images



Western blot analysis of MOUSE-KIDNEY MOUSE-BRAIN MOUSE-SPLEEN MOUSE-LUNG using p-FADD (S194) antibody. Antibody was diluted at 1:1000



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma, using FADD (Phospho-Ser194) Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from HeLa cells treated with Paclitaxel 1uM 60', using FADD (Phospho-Ser194) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the phospho peptide.