

FADD Antibody (Human Specific)

✓ 100 µl
(10 western blots)

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This product is intended for research purposes only. This product is not intended to be used for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes in humans or animals.

Entrez-Gene ID #8772
Swiss-Prot Acc. #Q13158

| Applications | Species Cross-Reactivity* | Molecular Wt. | Source |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------|
| W Endogenous | H | 28 kDa | Rabbit** |

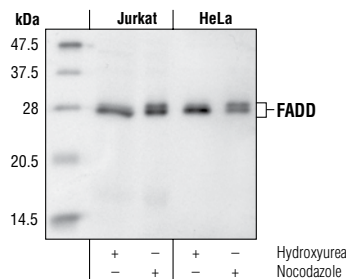
Background: Fas-associated death domain (FADD or Mort 1) functions as an important adaptor in coupling death signaling from membrane receptors, such as the Fas ligand and TNF family (DR3, DR4 and DR5), to caspase-8 (1,2). FADD has a carboxy-terminal death domain, which interacts with the cytoplasmic tail of the membrane receptor, and an amino-terminal death effector domain, which interacts with caspase-8. Clustering of the receptors upon stimulation brings about FADD and caspase-8 oligomerization, activating the caspase signaling pathway. Human FADD is phosphorylated mainly at Ser194, while mouse FADD is phosphorylated at Ser191. In both cases, the phosphorylation is cell cycle-dependent (3) and may be related to its regulatory role in embryonic development and cell cycle progression (4,5).

Specificity/Sensitivity: FADD Antibody (Human Specific) detects endogenous levels of human FADD protein.

Source/Purification: Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing animals with a synthetic peptide corresponding to residues surrounding Ser194 of human FADD. Antibodies are purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.

Background References:

- (1) Ashkenazi, A. and Dixit, V.M. (1998) *Science* 281, 1305–1308.
- (2) Kuang, A. A. et al. (2000) *J. Biol. Chem.* 275, 25065–25068.
- (3) Scaffidi, C. et al. (2000) *J. Immunol.* 164, 1236–1242.
- (4) Newton, K. et al. (2000) *EMBO J.* 19, 931–941.
- (5) Zhang, J. et al. (2001) *J. Biol. Chem.* 276, 29815–29818.



Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat and HeLa cells treated with 4 mM hydroxyurea or 1 µg/ml nocodazole (each for 20 hours), using FADD Antibody (Human Specific).

Storage: Supplied in 10 mM sodium HEPES (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 100 µg/ml BSA and 50% glycerol. Store at -20°C. Do not aliquot the antibody.

*Species cross-reactivity is determined by western blot.

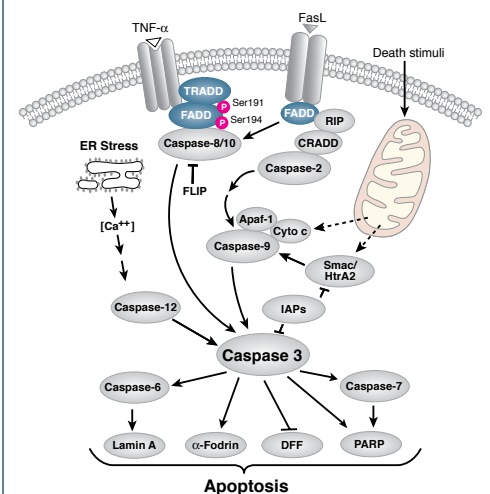
**Anti-rabbit secondary antibodies must be used to detect this antibody.

Recommended Antibody Dilutions:

Western blotting 1:1000

For application specific protocols please see the web page for this product at www.cellsignaling.com.

Please visit www.cellsignaling.com for a complete listing of recommended companion products.



IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted antibody in 5% w/v BSA, 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 at 4°C with gentle shaking, overnight.

Applications Key: W—Western IP—Immunoprecipitation IHC—Immunohistochemistry ChIP—Chromatin Immunoprecipitation IF—Immunofluorescence F—Flow cytometry E-P—ELISA-Peptide

Species Cross-Reactivity Key: H—human M—mouse R—rat Hm—hamster Mk—monkey Mi—mink C—chicken Dm—D. melanogaster X—Xenopus Z—zebrafish B—bovine

Dg—dog Pg—pig Sc—S. cerevisiae Ce—C. elegans Hr—Horse All—all species expected Species enclosed in parentheses are predicted to react based on 100% homology.