

#4273 Store at -20°C

# FasL Antibody

100 µl  
 (10 Western mini-blot)



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rev. 09/19/07

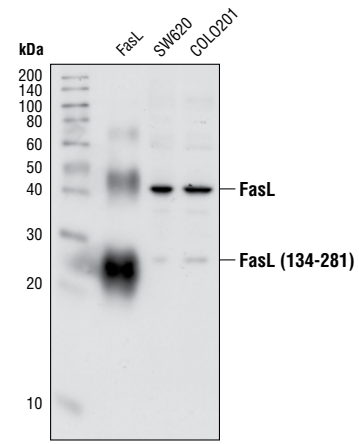
This product is for *in vitro* research use only and is not intended for use in humans or animals.

Applications	Species Cross-Reactivity*	Molecular Wt.	Source
W, IP, E-P	H	26, 40 kDa	Rabbit

**Background:** Association of the receptor Fas with its ligand FasL triggers an apoptotic pathway that plays an important role in immune regulation, development and progression of cancers (1,2). Loss of function mutation in either Fas (*lpr* mice) or FasL (*gld* mice) leads to lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly as a result of decreased apoptosis in CD4-CD8-T lymphocytes (3,4). FasL (CD95L, Apo-1L) is a type 2 membrane protein of 280 amino acids (runs at approximately 40 kDa upon glycosylation) that belongs to the TNF family which also includes TNF- $\alpha$ , TRAIL and TWEAK. Binding of FasL to its receptor triggers the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) involving the recruitment of the adaptor protein FADD and caspase-8 (5). Activation of caspase-8 from this complex initiates a caspase cascade resulting in the activation of caspase-3 and subsequent cleavage of proteins leading to the execution of apoptosis. Unlike Fas, which is constitutively expressed by various cell types, FasL is predominately expressed on activated T lymphocytes, NK cells and at immunologically privileged sites (6). FasL is also expressed in several tumor types as a mechanism to evade immune surveillance (7). Similar to other members of the TNF family, FasL can be cleaved by metalloproteinases producing a 26 kDa trimeric soluble form (8,9).

**Specificity/Sensitivity:** FasL Antibody detects endogenous levels of total FasL protein. The antibody is expected to react with both membrane bound and soluble forms of FasL. No cross reactivity was detected with other family members.

**Source/Purification:** Polyclonal antibodies are produced by immunizing rabbits with a synthetic peptide (KLH-coupled) corresponding to residues surrounding proline 134 of human FasL. Antibodies were purified by protein A and peptide affinity chromatography.



Western blot analysis of recombinant human FasL (amino acids 134-281, 5 ng) and extracts from SW620 and COLO201 cell lines, using FasL Antibody.

**Background References:**

- (1) Suda, T. et al. (1993) *Cell* 75, 1169-78.
- (2) Lee, H.O. and Ferguson, T.A. *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* 14, 325-35.
- (3) Watanabe-Fukunaga, R. et al. (1992) *Nature* 356, 314-7.
- (4) Hahne, M. et al. (1995) *Int. Immunol.* 7, 1381-6.
- (5) Nagata, S. (1997) *Cell* 88, 355-65.
- (6) Green, D.R. and Ferguson, T.A. (2001) *Nat. Rev. Mol. Cell Biol.* 2, 917-24.
- (7) Walker, P.R. et al. (1997) *J. Immunol* 158, 4521-4.
- (8) Kayagaki, N. et al. (1995) *J. Exp. Med.* 182, 1777-83.
- (9) Tanaka, M. et al. (1995) *EMBO J.* 14, 1129-35.

**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.**

**Recommended Antibody Dilutions:**

Western blotting	1:1000
Immunoprecipitation	1:100
ELISA-Peptide	1:100

**Companion Products:**

- TNF- $\alpha$  Antibody #3707
- FADD Antibody (Human Specific) #2782
- Caspase-8 (1C12) Mouse mAb #9746
- Caspase-3 (8G10) Rabbit mAb #9665
- Cleaved Caspase-3 (Asp175) (5A1) Rabbit mAb #9664
- Pro-Survival Bcl-2 Family Antibody Sampler Kit (Human Specific) #9941
- Pro-Apoptosis Bcl-2 Family Antibody Sampler Kit #9942
- Phototope®-HRP Western Blot Detection System, Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7071
- Anti-rabbit IgG, HRP-linked Antibody #7074
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- 20X LumiGLO® Reagent and 20X Peroxide #7003

**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.**

## Western Immunoblotting Protocol (Primary Antibody Incubation in BSA)

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.

### A Solutions and Reagents

**NOTE:** Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

- 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
- 1X SDS Sample Buffer:** 62.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 2% w/v SDS, 10% glycerol, 50 mM DTT, 0.01% w/v bromophenol blue or phenol red
- Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 M glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
- 10X Tris Buffered Saline (TBS):** To prepare 1 liter of 10X TBS: 24.2 g Tris base, 80 g NaCl; adjust pH to 7.6 with HCl (use at 1X).
- Nonfat Dry Milk (weight to volume [w/v])
- Blocking Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% w/v nonfat dry milk; for 150 ml, add 15 ml 10X TBS to 135 ml water, mix. Add 7.5 g nonfat dry milk and mix well. While stirring, add 0.15 ml Tween-20 (100%).
- Wash Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 (TBS/T)
- Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA)
- Primary Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 1X TBS, 0.1% Tween-20 with 5% BSA; for 20 ml, add 2 ml 10X TBS to 18 ml water, mix. Add 1.0 g BSA and mix well. While stirring, add 20 µl Tween-20 (100%).
- Phototope<sup>®</sup>-HRP Western Blot Detection System #7071:** Includes biotinylated protein ladder, secondary anti-rabbit (#7074) antibody conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP), anti-biotin antibody conjugated to HRP, LumiGLO<sup>®</sup> chemiluminescent reagent and peroxide.
- Prestained Protein Marker, Broad Range (Premixed Format) #7720
- Biotinylated Protein Ladder Detection Pack #7727
- Blotting Membrane:** This protocol has been optimized for nitrocellulose membranes, which CST recommends. PVDF membranes may also be used.

### B Protein Blotting

A general protocol for sample preparation is described below.

- Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
- Aspirate media from cultures; wash cells with 1X PBS; aspirate.
- Lyse cells by adding 1X SDS sample buffer (100 µl per well of 6-well plate or 500 µl per plate of 10 cm diameter plate). Immediately scrape the cells off the plate and transfer the extract to a microcentrifuge tube. Keep on ice.
- Sonicate for 10–15 seconds to shear DNA and reduce sample viscosity.
- Heat a 20 µl sample to 95–100°C for 5 minutes; cool on ice.
- Microcentrifuge for 5 minutes.
- Load 20 µl onto SDS-PAGE gel (10 cm x 10 cm).

**NOTE:** CST recommends loading prestained molecular weight markers (#7720, 10 µl/lane) to verify electrotransfer and biotinylated protein ladder (#7727, 10 µl/lane) to determine molecular weights.

- Electrotransfer to nitrocellulose or PVDF membrane.

### C Membrane Blocking and Antibody Incubations

**NOTE:** Volumes are for 10 cm x 10 cm (100 cm<sup>2</sup>) of membrane; for different sized membranes, adjust volumes accordingly.

- (Optional) After transfer, wash nitrocellulose membrane with 25 ml TBS for 5 minutes at room temperature.
- Incubate membrane in 25 ml of blocking buffer for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane and primary antibody (at the appropriate dilution) in 10 ml primary antibody dilution buffer with gentle agitation overnight at 4°C.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.
- Incubate membrane with HRP-conjugated secondary antibody (1:2000) and HRP-conjugated anti-biotin antibody (1:1000) to detect biotinylated protein markers in 10 ml of blocking buffer with gentle agitation for 1 hour at room temperature.
- Wash three times for 5 minutes each with 15 ml of TBS/T.

### D Detection of Proteins

- Incubate membrane with 10 ml LumiGLO<sup>®</sup> (0.5 ml 20X LumiGLO<sup>®</sup>, 0.5 ml 20X Peroxide and 9.0 ml Milli-Q water) with gentle agitation for 1 minute at room temperature.

**NOTE:** LumiGLO<sup>®</sup> substrate can be further diluted if signal response is too fast.

- Drain membrane of excess developing solution (do not let dry), wrap in plastic wrap and expose to x-ray film. An initial 10-second exposure should indicate the proper exposure time.

**NOTE:** Due to the kinetics of the detection reaction, signal is most intense immediately following LumiGLO<sup>®</sup> incubation and declines over the following 2 hours.

## Immunoprecipitation Protocol / (For Analysis By Western Immunoblotting)

### A Solutions and Reagents

**NOTE:** Prepare solutions with Milli-Q or equivalently purified water.

1. 1X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS)
2. **1X Cell Lysis Buffer:** 20 mM Tris (pH 7.5), 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM EGTA, 1% Triton X-100, 2.5 mM Sodium pyrophosphate, 1 mM  $\beta$ -glycerophosphate, 1 mM  $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4$ , 1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  Leupeptin

**NOTE:** Add 1 mM PMSF immediately prior to use.

1. **Transfer Buffer:** 25 mM Tris base, 0.2 mM glycine, 20% methanol (pH 8.5)
2. **Protein A or G Agarose Beads:** (Can be stored for 2 weeks at 4°C.) Please prepare according to manufacturer's instructions. Use Protein A for rabbit IgG pull down and Protein G for mouse IgG pull down.
3. **3X SDS Sample Buffer:** 187.5 mM Tris-HCl (pH 6.8 at 25°C), 6% w/v SDS, 30% glycerol, 150 mM DTT, 0.03% w/v bromophenol blue

### B Preparing Cell Lysates

1. Aspirate media. Treat cells by adding fresh media containing regulator for desired time.
2. To harvest cells under nondenaturing conditions, remove media and rinse cells once with ice-cold PBS.
3. Remove PBS and add 0.5 ml ice-cold 1X cell lysis buffer to each plate (10 cm) and incubate the plates on ice for 5 minutes.
4. Scrape cells off the plates and transfer to microcentrifuge tubes. Keep on ice.
5. Sonicate samples on ice three times for 5 seconds each.
6. Microcentrifuge for 10 minutes at 14,000 X g, 4°C, and transfer the supernatant to a new tube. If necessary, lysate can be stored at -80°C.

### C Immunoprecipitation

Optional: It may be necessary to perform a lysate pre-clearing step to reduce non-specific binding to the Protein A/G agarose beads (See section below).

1. Take 200  $\mu\text{l}$  cell lysate and add primary antibody. Incubate with gentle rocking overnight at 4°C.
2. Add either protein A or G agarose beads (20  $\mu\text{l}$  of 50% bead slurry). Incubate with gentle rocking for 1–3 hours at 4°C.
3. Microcentrifuge for 30 seconds at 4°C. Wash pellet five times with 500  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1X cell lysis buffer. Keep on ice during washes.
4. Resuspend the pellet with 20  $\mu\text{l}$  3X SDS sample buffer. Vortex, then microcentrifuge for 30 seconds.
5. Heat the sample to 95–100°C for 2–5 minutes and microcentrifuge for 1 minute at 14,000 X g.
6. Load the sample (15–30  $\mu\text{l}$ ) on SDS-PAGE gel (12–15%).
7. Analyze sample by Western blotting (see Western Immunoblotting Protocol).

### Cell Lysate Pre-Clearing (Optional)

1. Take 200  $\mu\text{l}$  cell lysate and add to either Protein A or G agarose beads (20  $\mu\text{l}$  of 50% bead slurry).
2. Incubate at 4°C for 30 – 60 minutes.
3. Spin for 10 minutes at 4°C. Transfer the supernatant to a fresh tube.
4. Proceed to step 1 of Immunoprecipitation.

## ELISA-Peptide Assay Protocol

### A Solutions and Reagents

1. **Carbonate Buffer:** 15 mM  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , 35 mM  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 0.2 g/L  $\text{NaN}_3$  (pH 9.6). Use 1  $\mu\text{M}$  synthetic peptide in carbonate buffer.
2. **10X Phosphate Buffered Saline (PBS):** To prepare 1 L add 80 g sodium chloride (NaCl), 2 g potassium chloride (KCl), 14.4 g sodium phosphate, dibasic ( $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ) and 2.4 g potassium phosphate, monobasic ( $\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$ ) to 1 L  $\text{dH}_2\text{O}$ . Adjust pH to 7.4.
3. **Wash Buffer:** 1X PBS containing 0.05% Tween-20 (PBST)
4. **Blocking Buffer:** 10 mg/ml bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBST
5. **Antibody Dilution Buffer:** 3% BSA in PBST
6. DELFIA® Europium-labeled Anti-mouse IgG for mouse primary antibodies or Anti-rabbit IgG (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #AD0124) for rabbit primary antibodies.
7. DELFIA® Enhancement Solution (PerkinElmer Life Sciences #1244-105)

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### B Protocol

1. Coat the wells of a 96-well microtiter plate with 100  $\mu\text{l}$  of 1  $\mu\text{M}$  synthetic peptide in carbonate buffer by incubating overnight at 4°C or for 2 to 6 hours at 37°C. If the peptide does not bind or absorb, try other buffers in the pH 4–8 range.
2. Wash plate three times 200  $\mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  with wash buffer.
3. Block plate with 200  $\mu\text{l}/\text{well}$  blocking buffer for 1 hour at 37°C. Wash plate three times with wash buffer. (May leave dry plate at 4°C for 1–2 months if desired.)
4. Prepare appropriate dilution of primary antibody with antibody dilution buffer. Add 100  $\mu\text{l}$  to wells and incubate at 37°C for 1 hour.
5. Wash three times with wash buffer.
6. Add 67 ng/well DELFLIA® Europium-labeled Anti-mouse IgG, diluted in 100  $\mu\text{l}$  well antibody dilution buffer. Incubate at 37°C for 30 minutes.
7. Wash five times with wash buffer.
8. Add 100  $\mu\text{l}$  enhancement solution and incubate at 37°C for 15 minutes. Read plate at 615 nm with an appropriate time-resolved plate reader.