

## Anti-Human CD95 (APO-1/Fas) SAFIRE Purified

Catalog Number :08011-25

RUO: For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### Product Information

**Clone:** EOS9.1

**Format/Conjugate:** SAFIRE Purified

**Concentration:** 1 mg/mL

**Reactivity:** Human

**Laser:** Not Applicable

**Peak Emission:** Not Applicable

**Peak Excitation:** Not Applicable

**Filter:** Not Applicable

**Brightness (1=dim,5=brightest):** Not Applicable

**Isotype:** Mouse IgM, kappa

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered aqueous solution, pH7.2.

**Storage:** Product should be kept at 2-8°C.

**Applications:** FC, FA

### Description

The EOS9.1 monoclonal antibody specifically reacts with human CD95, a 45 kDa type I membrane molecule. CD95 is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor (TNF-R) family and is involved in the mechanisms that lead to cellular apoptosis. It is expressed on fibroblasts, monocytes, lymphocytes, and neutrophils. CD95 induces apoptosis after binding with CD178 or Fas ligand and the EOS9.1 antibody is reported to be used for inducing apoptosis in Fas-positive cells.

### Preparation & Storage

The product should be stored undiluted at 4°C. Do not freeze. The monoclonal antibody was purified utilizing affinitychromatography. The endotoxin level is determined by LAL test to be less than 0.01 EU/μg of the protein.

### Application Notes

The antibody has been analyzed for quality through the flow cytometric analysis of the relevant cell type. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

### References

1. Nagata, S., Golstein, P. (1995). The Fas death factor.; *Science*; 267(5203), 1449-1456.
2. Leucocyte Typing VI: White Cell Differentiation Antigens: Proceedings of the Sixth International Workshop and Conference Held in Kobe, Japan, 10-14 November 1996. Garland Pub., 1998.
3. Zhang, P., Sun, D., Ke, Y., Kaplan, H. J., Shao, H. (2007). The net effect of costimulatory blockers is dependent on the subset and activation status of the autoreactive T cells.; *The Journal of Immunology*; 178(1), 474-479.