

**PE/Cy7 anti-human CD95 (Fas)**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2128110 / 100 tests  
2128105 / 25 tests

**Clone:** DX2

**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ

**Immunogen:** CD95 transfected L cells

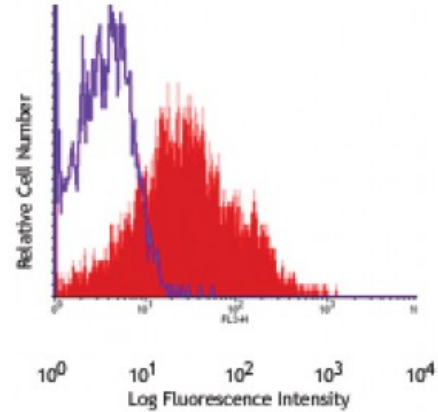
**Reactivity:** Human

**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with PE/Cy7 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Cy7 and unconjugated antibody.

**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).

**Workshop Number:** VI C-64

**Concentration:** Lot-specific



Human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with DX2 PE/CY7

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Flow Cytometry

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test.** Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** The DX2 antibody is useful for inducing apoptosis of Fas-positive cells. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: *in vitro* induction of apoptosis<sup>3</sup> (DX2 antibody is required to be cross-linked for effective induction of apoptosis) and immunohistochemical staining<sup>4,5</sup> of acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections and formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded tissue sections. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 305614).

**Note:** EOS9.1 antibody (Cat. No. 305704) can induce apoptosis without cross-linking.

**Application References:**

- Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds.1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
- Kishimoto T, *et al.* Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. New York.
- Cifone M, *et al.* 1994. *J. Exp. Med.* 180:1547. (Apop)
- Zietz C, *et al.* 2001. *Am. J. Pathol.* 159:963. (IHC)
- Sergi C, *et al.* 2000. *Am. J. Pathol.* 156:1589. (IHC)
- Xie S, *et al.* 2010. *J. Immunol.* 184:2289. (FC) [PubMed](#)
- Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
- Sestak K, *et al.* 2007. *Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.* 119:21.
- Rout N, *et al.* 2010. *PLoS One* 5:e9787. (FC)
- Marco MR, *et al.* 2013. *Transpl Immunol.* 966:82. [PubMed](#)
- Lewis MJ, *et al.* 2015. *Am J Hum Genet.* 96:221. [PubMed](#)

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**Description:** CD95 is a 45 kD single chain type I glycoprotein also known as Fas, APO-1, and TNFRSF6. It is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily. CD95 is expressed on T and B lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, and fibroblasts. CD95 expression is upregulated by activation. The extracellular region of CD95 binds to CD178 (Fas ligand). CD178 binding to CD95 induces apoptosis and has been shown to play a role in the maintenance of peripheral tolerance.

**Antigen** 1. Krammer P, *et al.* 1994. *Immunol. Rev.* 142:175.  
**References:** 2. Nagata S, *et al.* 1995. *Science* 267:1449.