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Product Data Sheet

Brilliant Violet 421™ anti-human CD95 (Fas)

Catalog # / Size: 2128115 / 25 tests
2128120 / 100 tests

Clone: DX2

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

Immunogen: CD95 transfected L cells

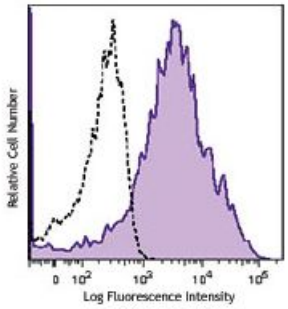
Reactivity: Human, Non-human primate

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with Brilliant Violet 421™ under optimal conditions.

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

Workshop Number: VI C-64

Concentration: Lot-specific



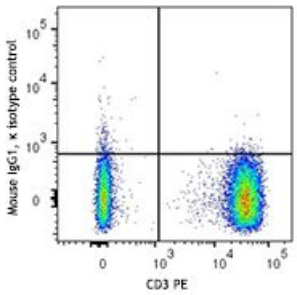
Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD95 (clone DX2) Brilliant Violet 421™ (filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κBrilliant Violet 421™ (open histogram).

Applications:

Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤5 µl per million cells or 5 µl per 100 µl of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Brilliant Violet 421™ excites at 405 nm and emits at 421 nm. The standard bandpass filter 450/50 nm is recommended for detection. Brilliant Violet 421™ is a trademark of Sirigen Group Ltd.



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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 apoptosis3 (DX2 antibody is required to be cross-linked for effective induction of apoptosis) and immunohistochemical staining[4,5] 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:

1. Schlossman S, *et al.* Eds.1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.
2. Kishimoto T, *et al.* Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. New York.
3. Cifone M, *et al.* 1994. *J. Exp. Med.* 180:1547. (Apop)
4. Zietz C, *et al.* 2001. *Am. J. Pathol.* 159:963. (IHC)
5. Sergi C, *et al.* 2000. *Am. J. Pathol.* 156:1589. (IHC)
6. Xie S, *et al.* 2010. *J. Immunol.* 184:2289. (FC) PubMed
7. Yoshino N, *et al.* 2000. *Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)* 49:97. (FC)
8. Sestak K, *et al.* 2007. *Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.* 119:21.
9. Rout N, *et al.* 2010. *PLoS One* 5:e9787. (FC)
10. Dixit N, *et al.* 2012. *J. Immunol.* 189:5954. PubMed

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 References:

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

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