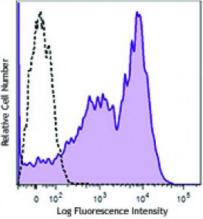
## **Product Data Sheet**

## PE/Dazzle<sup>™</sup> 594 anti-human CD95 (Fas)

Catalog # / Size:	2128170 / 100 tests 2128165 / 25 tests	
Clone:	DX2	
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1, к	la la
Immunogen:	CD95 transfected L cells	N N
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human	elative Cell N
Preparation:	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography and conjugated with PE/Dazzle <sup>™</sup> 594 under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated PE/Dazzle <sup>™</sup> 594 and unconjugated antibody.	Relat
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).	Huma lymp CD95
Workshop Number:	VI C-64	(fillec PE/Da (oper
<b>Concentration:</b>	Lot-specific	•



Human peripheral blood ymphocytes were stained with CD95 (clone DX2) PE/Dazzle™ 594 filled histogram) or mouse IgG1, κ PE/Dazzle™ 594 isotype control 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 microL per million cells or 5 microL per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.		
	* PE/Dazzle™ 594 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 610 nm.		
Application Notes:	The DX2 antibody is useful for inducing apoptosis of Fas-positive cells. Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: <i>in vitro</i> induction of apoptosis3 (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 <sup>™</sup> purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 305614).		
	<b>Note:</b> EOS9.1 antibody (Cat. No. 305704) can induce apoptosis without cross- linking.		
Application References:	<ol> <li>Schlossman S, <i>et al.</i> Eds.1995. Leucocyte Typing V. Oxford University Press. New York.</li> <li>Kishimoto T, <i>et al.</i> Eds. 1997. Leucocyte Typing VI. Garland Publishing Inc. New York.</li> <li>Cifone M, <i>et al.</i> 1994. <i>J. Exp. Med.</i> 180:1547. (Apop)</li> <li>Zietz C, <i>et al.</i> 2001. <i>Am. J. Pathol.</i> 159:963. (IHC)</li> <li>Sergi C, <i>et al.</i> 2010. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 184:2289. (FC) PubMed</li> <li>Yoshino N, <i>et al.</i> 2000. <i>Exp. Anim. (Tokyo)</i> 49:97. (FC)</li> <li>Sestak K, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>Vet. Immunol. Immunopathol.</i> 119:21.</li> </ol>		

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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.