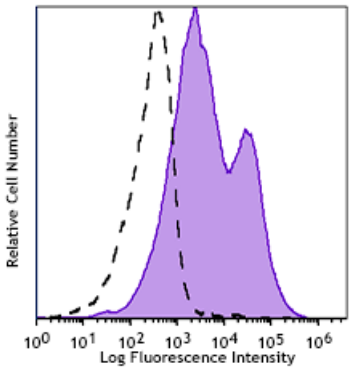
SONY

Product Data Sheet

PE/Fire™ 640 anti-human CD95 (Fas)

Catalog # / Size:	2128285 / 25 tests 2128290 / 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 PE/Fire™ 640 under optimal conditions.
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 were stained with anti-human CD95 (Fas) (clone DX2) PE/Fire™ 640 (filled histogram), or mouse IgG1, κ PE/Fire™ 640 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 µL per million cells in 100 µL staining volume or 5 µL per 100 µL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application. * PE/Fire™ 640 has a maximum excitation of 566 nm and a maximum emission of 639 nm.
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[3] (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 Ultra-LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin < 0.01 EU/µg, Azide-Free, 0.2 µm filtered) is recommended for functional assays (Cat. No. 305655 and 305656). **Note:** EOS9.1 antibody 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.