

# **Product datasheet**

# anti-CD95 mouse monoclonal, B-R18, purified

#### Short overview

**Cat. No.** 691609

Quantity1 ml (100  $\mu$ g/ml)Concentration100  $\mu$ g/ml

# **Product description**

HostMouseAntibody TypeMonoclonalIsotypeIgG1 kappaCloneB-R18

ImmunogenRecombinant Fas antigenFormulationPBS with 0.02% sodium azide

UniprotID P25445 (Human)

**Synomym** Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, Apo-1 antigen, Apoptosis-mediating

surface antigen FAS, FASLG receptor, CD antigen CD95, FAS, APT1, FAS1, TNFRSF6

**Conjugate** Unconjugated

**Purification** Affinity chromatography

Storage 2-8°C

Intended use Research use only Application FACS, ICC/IF, IHC

Reactivity Human

## **Applications**

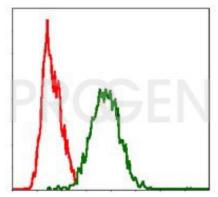
Flow Cytometry (FACS)0.5-1.0 μg/million cells in 0.1 mlImmunocytochemistry (ICC)1:100-1:200 (0.5-1.0 μg/ml)Immunohistochemistry (IHC) - frozen1:50-1:100 (1-2 μg/ml)

### Background

B-R18 specifically recognizes CD95. CD95 is a cell surface glycoprotein with a MW of 40-45 kDa and contains 8 kDa of N-glyosidic-linked polysaccharide. It is a receptor for TNFSF6/FASLG, a member of the nerve growth factor receptor/tumor necrosis factor superfamily, mediating receptor-triggered apoptosis. CD95 is preferentially expressed by the CD54RAlow and CD45ROhigh subset of memory T-cells, but it also found on peripheral monocytes. It is further found on human B-cell lines like pre-B cells, EBV infected cells, Burkitt cells and plasmacytoma cells. It also binds to human T-cell lines, myeloid cell lines, hepatocyte carcinoma and endothelial cells.

Positive control: MCF-7 cells; hepatocellular or bladder carcinoma.

#### **Product images**



FACS with HeLa cells