**Product Datasheet**

# FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody

Catalog No: #11820

Package Size: #11820-1 50ul #11820-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

## Description

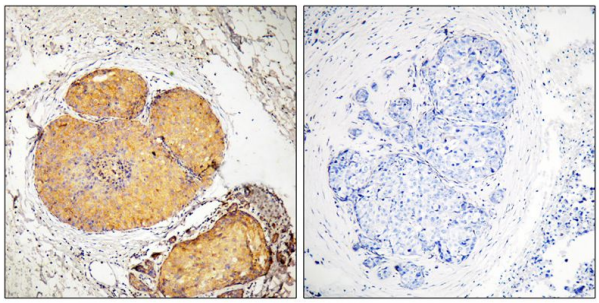
| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Purification | Antibodies were produced by immunizing rabbits with synthetic phosphopeptide and KLH conjugates. Antibodies were purified by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific phosphopeptide. Non-phospho specific antibodies were removed by chromatogramphy using non-phosphopeptide. |
| Applications | WB IHC |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous levels of FADD only when phosphorylated at serine 191. |
| Immunogen Type | Peptide-KLH |
| Immunogen Description | Peptide sequence around phosphorylation site of Serine191(N-M-S(p)-P-V) derived from Mouse FADD. |
| Target Name | FADD |
| Modification | Phospho |
| Other Names | MORT1 ; FAS-associating death domain-containing protein; Mediator of receptor induced toxicity; |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#: Q61160; NCBI Gene#: 14082; NCBI Protein#: NP_034305.1. |
| Uniprot | Q61160 |
| GeneID | 14082; |
| SDS-PAGE MW | 25kd |
| Concentration | 1.0mg/ml |
| Formulation | Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. |
| Storage | Store at -20°C/1 year |

## Application Details

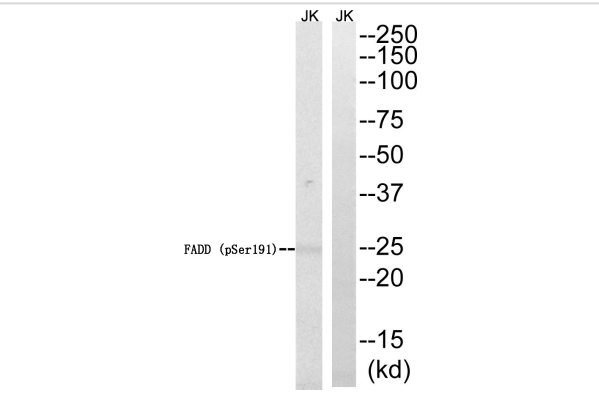
Western blotting: 1:500~1:1000

Immunohistochemistry: 1:50~1:100

## Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma tissue, using FADD (Phospho-Ser191) antibody #11820 (left)or the same antibody preincubated with blocking peptide (right).




Western blot analysis of extracts from Jurkat cells treated with PMA using FADD (Phospho-Ser191) Antibody #11820.The lane on the right is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is an adaptor molecule that interacts with various cell surface receptors and mediates cell apoptotic signals. Through its C-terminal death domain, this protein can be recruited by TNFRSF6/Fas-receptor, tumor necrosis factor receptor, TNFRSF25, and TNFSF10/TRAIL-receptor, and thus it participates in the death signaling initiated by these receptors. Interaction of this protein with the receptors unmasks the N-terminal effector domain of this protein, which allows it to recruit caspase-8, and thereby activate the cysteine protease cascade. Knockout studies in mice also suggest the importance of this protein in early T cell development.

Sugano S., Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Farmer A., Submitted (MAY-2003).
Venter J.C., Submitted (JUL-2005).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only