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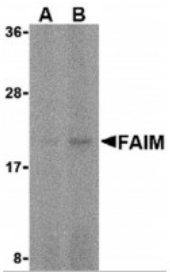
FAIM Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 2309



Western blot analysis of FAIM in human spleen tissue lysate with FAIM antibody at (A) 5 and (B) 10 ug/mL.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	
HOMOLOGY:	Predicted species reactivity based on immunogen sequence: Bovine: (100%)
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	
APPLICATIONS:	FAIM antibody can be used for detection of FAIM by Western blot at 5 - 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
POSITIVE CONTROL:	1) Cat. No. 1306 - Human Spleen Tissue Lysate
IMMUNOGEN:	FAIM antibody was raised against a 14 amino acid synthetic peptide from near the carboxy terminus of human FAIM. The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of FAIM.
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	FAIM Antibody is affinity chromatography purified via peptide column.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	FAIM Antibody is supplied in PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	FAIM antibody can be stored at 4˚C for three months and -20˚C, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
ISOTYPE:	IgG
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	FAIM Antibody: FAIM1, FAIM1, Fas apoptotic inhibitory molecule 1
ACCESSION NO.:	NP_060617

PROTEIN GI NO.:	8922536
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	FAIM
GENE ID:	55179

Background

BACKGROUND:	FAIM Antibody: The susceptibility of primary splenic B cells to Fas-mediated apoptosis is regulated in a receptor-specific fashion. Terminal effectors of B cell Fas-resistance include the known anti-apoptotic proteins Bcl-xL, FLIP, and a recently identified protein termed FAIM. This molecule is broadly expressed in various tissues and exists in at least three isoforms. It is thought that resistance to Fas killing via increased expression of FAIM protects foreign antigen-specific B cells during interactions with FasL-bearing T cells whereas autoreactive B cells are deleted via Fas-dependent cytotoxicity. More recent results have indicated that FAIM interacts with both Trk and p75 neurotrophin receptor and may play a role in promoting neurite outgrowth in different neuronal systems by a mechanism involving the activation of NF-κB and the Ras-ERK pathway.
REFERENCES:	1) Rothstein TL. Inducible resistance to Fas-mediated apoptosis in B cells. Cell Res. 2000; 10:245-66.
	2) Schneider TJ, Fischer GM, Donohoe TJ, et al. A novel gene coding for a Fas apoptosis inhibitory molecule (FAIM) isolated from inducibly Fas-resistant B lymphocytes. J. Exp. Med. 1999; 189:949-55.
	3) Sole C, Dolcet X, Segura MF, et al. The death receptor antagonist FAIM promotes neurite outgrowth by a mechanism that depends on ERK and NF-kappa B signaling. J. Cell Biol. 2004; 167:479-92.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

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