Technical Data Sheet

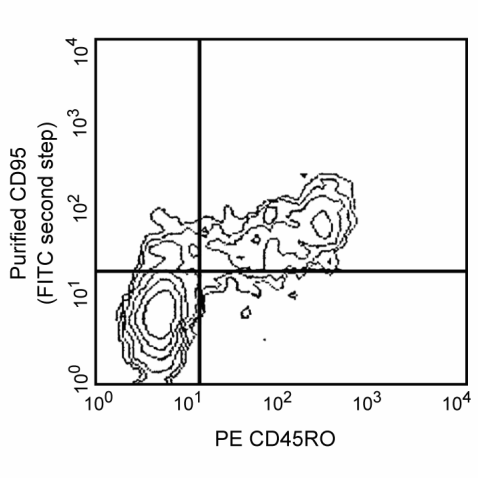
Purified Mouse Anti-Human CD95

Product Information

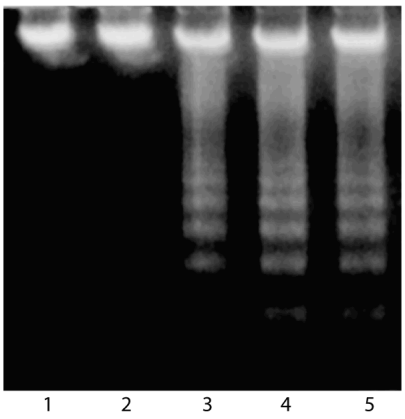
Material Number:	**555671**
Alternate Name:	APO-1; FAS; TNFRSF6; APT1; ALPS1A; FAS1; FASTM; FASLG receptor
Size:	0.1 mg
Concentration:	0.5 mg/ml
Clone:	DX2
Immunogen:	Human CD95-transfected L Cells
Isotype:	Mouse (C3H) IgG1, κ
Reactivity:	QC Testing: Human Tested in Development: Rhesus, Cynomolgus, Baboon
Workshop:	VI C-64
Storage Buffer:	Aqueous buffered solution containing ≤0.09% sodium azide.

Description

The DX2 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to the human Fas antigen (also called APO-1). This 45 kDa type I transmembrane glycoprotein was designated as CD95 at the Fifth HLDA Workshop. Fas is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily and is also known as Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6). It is differentially expressed on a variety of normal and neoplastic cells. These include some undifferentiated thymocytes, and activated T and B lymphocytes, natural killer (NK) cells, monocytes, neutrophils, fibroblasts, and cell lines. CD95 is preferentially expressed on CD45RO-positive memory T lymphocytes and γ/δ T lymphocytes. The Fas/CD95 antigen is a polypeptide that plays a role in the programmed sequence of events leading to cell death, termed apoptosis. Crosslinking CD95 with DX2 antibody delivers an apoptotic signal indicating that DX2 recognizes a functional epitope of the CD95 antigen.



Flow cytometric analysis of CD95 expression on human peripheral blood lymphocytes. *Whole blood was stained with PE Mouse Anti-Human CD45RO (Cat. No. 561889/555493) and Purified Mouse Anti-Human CD95 (Cat. No. 555671) followed by FITC Goat Anti-Mouse IgG/IgM (Cat. No. 555988). Erythrocytes were lysed with BD Pharm Lyse™ Lysing Buffer (Cat. No. 555899). Two-color contour plot was derived from gated events with the side and forward light-scattering characteristics of viable lymphocytes.*



DX2-induced apoptosis in Fas transfectant cells line P825/FASDT151 detected by DNA fragmentation analysis. Cells *were incubated alone (lane 1), in the presence of mouse IgG1 (lane 2) or in the presence of DX2 at 10, 100 or 500 ng/ml (lanes 3, 4 and 5, respectively).*

Preparation and Storage

Store undiluted at 4°C.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

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Application Notes

Application

Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested
Immunohistochemistry-frozen	Tested During Development

Suggested Companion Products

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone
555746	Purified Mouse IgG1, κ Isotype Control	0.1 mg	MOPC-21
555988	FITC Goat Anti-Mouse IgG/IgM	0.5 mg	Polyclonal
554656	Stain Buffer (FBS)	500 mL	(none)
554657	Stain Buffer (BSA)	500 mL	(none)
349202	BD FACS™ Lysing Solution	100 mL	(none)
555899	Lysing Buffer	100 mL	(none)
561889	PE Mouse Anti-Human CD45RO	25 Tests	UCHL1
555493	PE Mouse Anti-Human CD45RO	100 Tests	UCHL1

Product Notices

1. Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
2. An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
3. Caution: Sodium azide yields highly toxic hydrazoic acid under acidic conditions. Dilute azide compounds in running water before discarding to avoid accumulation of potentially explosive deposits in plumbing.
4. Species testing during development may have been performed with a different format of the same clone. Selected applications have been tested for cross-reactivity.
5. Sodium azide is a reversible inhibitor of oxidative metabolism; therefore, antibody preparations containing this preservative agent must not be used in cell cultures nor injected into animals. Sodium azide may be removed by washing stained cells or plate-bound antibody or dialyzing soluble antibody in sodium azide-free buffer. Since endotoxin may also affect the results of functional studies, we recommend the NA/LE (No Azide/Low Endotoxin) antibody format, if available, for in vitro and in vivo use.
6. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

References

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Itoh N, Yonehara S, Ishii A, et al. The polypeptide encoded by the cDNA for human cell surface antigen Fas can mediate apoptosis. *Cell.* 1991; 66(2):233-243. (Biology)

Kishimoto T. Tadamitsu Kishimoto .. et al., ed. *Leucocyte typing VI : white cell differentiation antigens : proceedings of the sixth international workshop and conference held in Kobe, Japan, 10-14 November 1996.* New York: Garland Pub.; 1997(Clone-specific)

Schlossman SF. Stuart F. Schlossman .. et al., ed. *Leucocyte typing V : white cell differentiation antigens : proceedings of the fifth international workshop and conference held in Boston, USA, 3-7 November, 1993.* Oxford: Oxford University Press; 1995(Biology)