Bioactive, Recombinant Human CD95 Protein Dimer, His Tag
Product Code: CSP-25163-01
For Research Use Only (RUO)

Protein Name
CD95 (Fas)

Expression Host
HEK293T

Alternate Name(s)
tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6, TNFRSF6, Fas receptor, Fas, FasR, apoptosis antigen 1, APO-1, APT, ALPS1A, FAS1, FASTM, Fas cell surface death receptor

Purity
Greater than 90% dimer form as determined by SDS-PAGE under non-reducing condition

Protein Construct
CD95 dimer protein contains a CD95 extracellular domain (UniProt# P25445) fused with a proprietary cis-dimer motif followed by a His tag at the C-terminus. Expressed in HEK293T cell line.

Amino Acid Range
Q26-N173

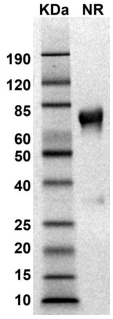
SDS-Page Molecular Weight
49 kDa. The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reduced condition is between 60-85 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Formulation
0.22µm filtered PBS, pH 7.4

Shipping Conditions
Frozen Dry Ice

Stability & Storage
-80^{0}C

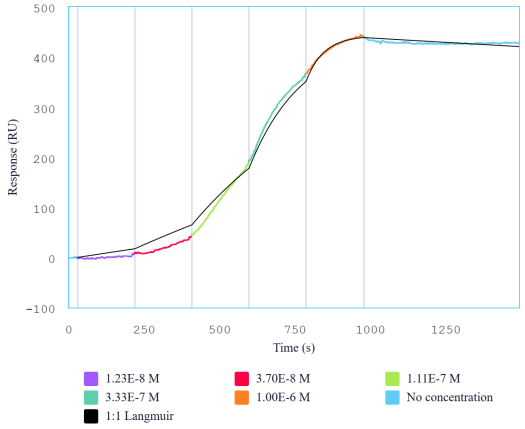
SDS-PAGE



MW: Molecular Weight marker reduced condition
NR: CD95 dimer under non-reduced condition

The migration range of the dimer protein with glycosylation under non-reduced condition is between 60-85 kDa on SDS PAGE.

Bioactivity – SPR



Immobilized human CD95 protein dimer, His tag (CSP-25163-01) can bind human FasL protein with a KD of 2.4-9.5 nM as determined by SPR.

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Background

Human cluster of differentiation 95 (CD95) is a death receptor and a Type I transmembrane glycoprotein. CD95 is also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 6 (TNFRSF6), Fas receptor (FasR), Fas, apoptosis antigen 1 (APO-1), APT, ALPS1A, FAS1, FASTM, and Fas cell surface death receptor. It plays a critical role in the regulation of apoptosis (programmed cell death). CD95 contains an extracellular domain with three cysteine-rich domains (CRDs) and a pre-ligand assembly domain (PLAD) which allows it to form homodimers or homotrimers in the absence of ligand. When CD95 binds its ligand CD95 ligand (CD95L), also known as Fas ligand (FasL), it leads to a form of programmed cell death known as apoptosis. Although CD95 has been shown to promote tumor growth in mouse models, in humans the gene is often deleted in cancerous tumors, suggesting it may function as a tumor suppressor. A recombinant protein mimicking the CD95 dimer conformation can be a very useful for cancer research and therapeutic discovery.