CD95 (APO-1/Fas) Monoclonal Antibody (EOS9.1), Functional Grade, eBioscience™

Product Details	
Size	50 µg
Species Reactivity	Human
Published Species	Human
Host/Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Class	Monoclonal
Type	Antibody
Clone	EOS9.1
Conjugate	Functional Grade
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1 mg/mL
Purification	Affinity chromatography
Storage buffer	PBS, pH 7.2
Contains	no preservative
Storage conditions	4° C
RRID	AB_469036

Applications	Tested Dilution	Publications
Immunocytochemistry (ICC/IF)	-	2 Publications
Flow Cytometry (Flow)	1 µg/test	1 Publication
Functional Assay (FN)	Assay-Dependent	1 Publication
In vitro Assay (IV)	-	1 Publication

Product Specific Information

Description: The EOS9.1 monoclonal antibody reacts with human CD95 (Fas, Apo-1), a 40-50 kDa member of the TNFR superfamily. CD95 is expressed by a broad range of hematopoietic and non-hematopoietic cells including monocytes, neutrophils, activated lymphocytes and fibroblasts. Interaction of CD95 on mature lymphocytes with its ligand (FasL) induces apoptosis and is thought to be important in peripheral tolerance. EOS9.1 does not block binding of DX2, another antibody specific for human CD95.

Applications Reported: The EOS9.1 antibody has been reported for use in flow cytometric analysis. EOS9.1 is also effective in inducing apoptosis in in vitro functional studies.

Applications Tested: The EOS9.1 antibody has been tested by flow cytometric analysis of normal human peripheral blood cells. This can be used at less than or equal to 1 µg per test. A test is defined as the amount (µg) of antibody that will stain a cell sample in a final volume of 100 µL. Cell number should be determined empirically but can range from 10^5 to 10^8 cells/test. It is recommended that the antibody be carefully titrated for optimal performance in the assay of interest.

Storage and handling: Use in a sterile environment.

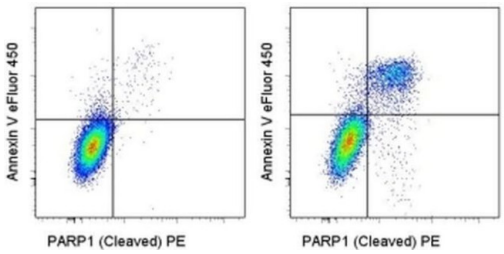
Filtration: 0.2 µm post-manufacturing filtered.

Purity: Greater than 90%, as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin Level: Less than 0.001 ng/µg antibody, as determined by LAL assay.

Aggregation: Less than 10%, as determined by HPLC.

Product Images For CD95 (APO-1/Fas) Monoclonal Antibody (EOS9.1), Functional Grade, eBioscience™



CD95 (APO-1/Fas) Antibody (16-0958-81) in Flow
Jurkat cells were left unstimulated (left) or stimulated for 20 hours with Anti-Human CD95 (APO-1/Fas) Functional Grade Purified coated at 5 µg/mL in a 24-well culture plate (right).The stimulated cells were then harvested and stained sequentially with Fixable Viability Dye eFluor® 780 (Product # 65-0865-14) and the Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit eFluor® 450 (Product # 88-8006-72), then fixed and permeabilized with the Foxp3 Staining Buffer Set (Product # 00-5523-00) and stained with Anti-Human PARP1 (Cleaved) PE (Product # 12-6668-42). Total viable cells (Fixable Viability Dye eFluor® 780 negative) were used for analysis.

5 References

Immunocytochemistry (2)

Journal of leukocyte biology

Hyaluronan primes the oxidative burst in human neutrophils.

"16-0958-81 was used in Immunocytochemistry to denote that HA is a specific priming agent of the neutrophil oxidative burst."

Authors: Niemietz I,Moraes AT,Sundqvist M,Brown KL

Year
2020

Species
Human

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

Genetic disruption of oncogenic Kras sensitizes lung cancer cells to Fas receptor-mediated apoptosis.

"Published figure using CD95 (APO-1/Fas) monoclonal antibody (Product # 16-0958-81) in Immunofluorescence"

Authors: Mou H,Moore J,Malonia SK,Li Y,Ozata DM,Hough S,Song CQ,Smith JL,Fischer A,Weng Z,Green MR,Xue W

Year
2017

Flow Cytometry (1)

Leukemia research

Estrogen treatment induces MLL aberrations in human lymphoblastoid cells.

"16-0958 was used in Flow cytometry/Cell sorting to conclude that concentrations of E2 and 4-OH-E2 that may occur during pregnancy, or during use of oral contraceptives, can cause aberrations of the MLL gene."

Authors: Schnyder S,Du NT,Le HB,Singh S,Loredo GA,Vaughan AT

Year
2009

Species
Human

Functional Assay (1)

Hepatology (Baltimore, Md.)

Hepatitis C virus acts as a tumor accelerator by blocking apoptosis in a mouse model of hepatocarcinogenesis.

"16-0958 was used in Functional assays to evaluate the effect of viral proteins on apoptosis in HepG2 cells in which apoptosis was induced by anti-Fas antibody."

Authors: Kamegaya Y,Hiasa Y,Zukerberg L,Fowler N,Blackard JT,Lin W,Choe WH,Schmidt EV,Chung RT

Year
2005

Species
Human

More applications with references on thermofisher.com

IV (1)