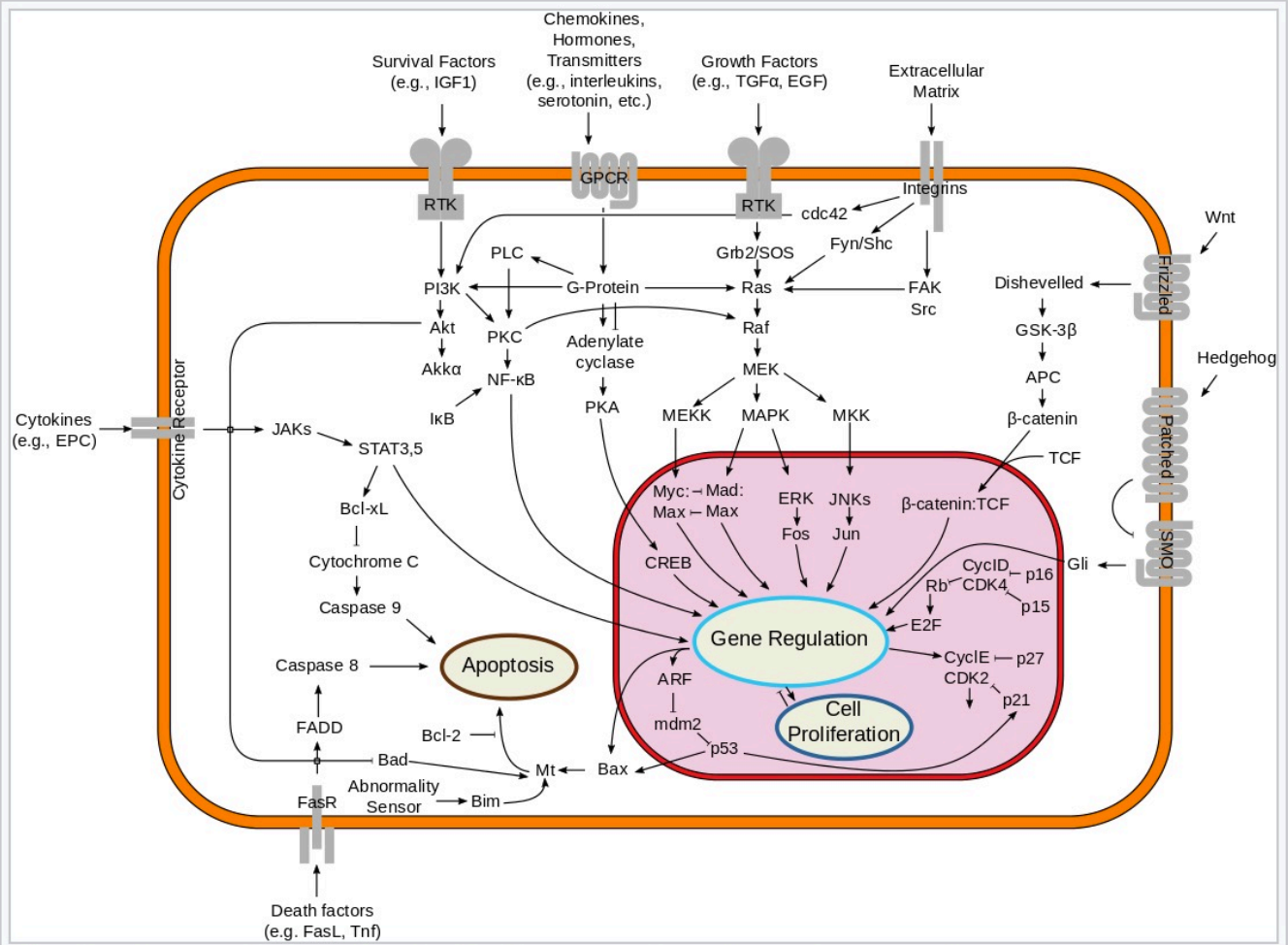
FADD

Fas-Associated protein with Death Domain (FADD), also called MORT1, is encoded by the FADD gene on the 11q13.3 region of chromosome 11 in humans.

FADD is an adaptor protein that bridges members of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, such as the Fas-receptor, to procaspases 8 and 10 to form the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) during apoptosis. As well as its most well known role in apoptosis, FADD has also been seen to play a role in other processes including proliferation, cell cycle regulation and development.



Simplified representation of major signal transduction pathways in mammals.

Data obtained during a study in the Department of Neurosurgery, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University of Engineering, Handan 056029, PR China, demonstrated that overexpression of FADD and Caspase-8 suppresses proliferation whilst promoting the apoptosis of human glioblastoma cells [1].

1)

Wang HB, Li T, Ma DZ, Ji YX, Zhi H. Overexpression of FADD and Caspase-8 inhibits proliferation and promotes apoptosis of human glioblastoma cells. Biomed Pharmacother. 2017 Jun 12;93:1-7. doi: 10.1016/j.biopha.2017.05.105. [Epub ahead of print] PubMed PMID: 28618251.