# TNFRSF6B Conjugated Antibody

Catalog No: #C38137

Package Size: #C38137-AF350 100ul #C38137-AF405 100ul #C38137-AF488 100ul #C38137-AF555 100ul #C38137-AF594 100ul #C38137-AF647 100ul #C38137-AF680 100ul #C38137-AF750 100ul #C38137-Biotin 100ul

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## Description

| | |
|---|---|
| Product Name | TNFRSF6B Conjugated Antibody |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Species Reactivity | Hu |
| Specificity | The antibody detects endogenous level of total TNFRSF6B antibody. |
| Immunogen Description | Recombinant protein of human TNFRSF6B. |
| Conjugates | Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750 |
| Other Names | TNFRSF6B;DCR3; TR6 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#:O95407NCBI Gene ID:8771 |
| Uniprot | O95407 |
| GeneID | 8771; |
| Excitation Emission | AF350: 346nm/442nm<br>AF405: 401nm/421nm<br>AF488: 493nm/519nm<br>AF555: 555nm/565nm<br>AF594: 591nm/614nm<br>AF647: 651nm/667nm<br>AF680: 679nm/702nm<br>AF750: 749nm/775nm |
| Calculated MW | 33 |
| Formulation | 0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide |
| Storage | Store at 4°C in dark for 6 months |

## Application Details

Suggested Dilution:

AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 250

Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1: 50 - 1: 1,000

## Background

The tumor necrosis factor receptor family, which includes TNF-RI, Fas, DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6, plays an important role in the regulation of apoptosis in various physiological systems (1,2). The receptors are activated by a family of cytokines that include TNF, FasL, and TRAIL. They are characterized by a highly conserved extracellular region containing cysteine-rich repeats and a conserved intracellular region of about 80 amino acids termed the death domain (DD). The DD is important for transducing the death signal by recruiting other DD containing adaptor proteins (FADD, TRADD, RIP) to the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), resulting in activation of caspases.

Death receptor signaling is also controlled by a family of decoy receptors (DcR1, DcR2 and DcR3) which lack a cytoplasmic DD and inhibit death receptor-mediated apoptosis by competing for ligand (3-5). Expression of decoy receptors provide a mechanism for certain types of cancer to regulate apoptosis and can contribute to chemosensitivity (6-8).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only