

TNFRSF10B Antibody

Catalog No: #32249

Package Size: #32249-1 50ul #32249-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com

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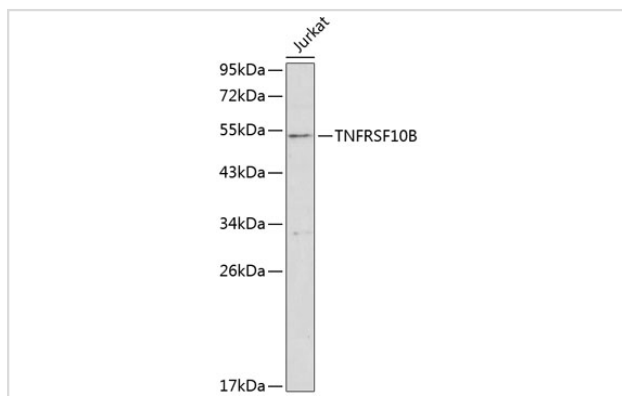
Description

Product Name	TNFRSF10B Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TNFRSF10B protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human TNFRSF10B.
Target Name	TNFRSF10B
Other Names	TNFRSF10B; CD262; DR5; KILLER; KILLER/DR5
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:O14763NCBI Gene ID:8795
Uniprot	O14763
GeneID	8795;
SDS-PAGE MW	48KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg ²⁺ and Ca ²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

Application Details

WB □ 1:500 - 1:2000

Images



Western blot analysis of extracts of Jurkat cells, using TNFRSF10B at 1:1000 dilution.

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.

DR5 is a receptor for TNF-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TRAIL), which has been shown to induce apoptosis in variety of cell types and has been targeted for cancer therapy (1-5). Structurally, DR5 contains an amino-terminal leader cleavage site followed by an extracellular region containing two cysteine-rich repeats, then a central transmembrane domain and a carboxy-terminal death domain. DR5 is expressed in a wide variety of tissues and is transcriptional target for p53 (6-8). It induces apoptosis through a FADD-dependent pathway. Deletion of DR5 leads to resistance in TRAIL-mediated apoptosis as well as an abrogated response to DNA-damaging stimuli (9).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only