



DR4 Polyclonal Antibody

E20-71410

Catalog Number:E20-71410

Amount:100ul

Applications:WB;IF;ELISA

Reactivity:Human;Monkey

Target:DR4

Fields:>>Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;>>Viral protein interaction with cytokine and cytokine receptor;>>p53 signaling pathway;>>Apoptosis;>>Necroptosis;>>Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;>>Pathogenic Escherichia coli infection;>>Salmonella infection;>>Influenza A;>>Lipid and atherosclerosis

Gene Name:TNFRSF10A

Protein Name:Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A

Human Gene Id:8797

Human Swiss Prot No:O00220

Immunogen:The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNFRSF10A. AA range:401-450

Specificity:DR4 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of DR4 protein.

Formulation:Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source:Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG

Dilution:WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Purification:The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration:1 mg/ml

Storage Stability:-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Other Name:TNFRSF10A;APO2;DR4;TRAILR1;Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A;Death receptor 4;TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 1;TRAIL receptor 1;TRAIL-R1;CD antigen CD261

Observed Band(KD):50kD

Background:The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL), and thus transduces cell death signal and induces cell apoptosis. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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Function:function:Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Promotes the activation of NF-kappa-B.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Can interact with TRADD and RIP. Interacts with ARAP1.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed. High levels are found in spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, small intestine and thymus, but also in K562 erythroleukemia cells, MCF7 breast carcinoma cells and activated T-cells.

Subcellular Location:Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Membrane raft . Cytoplasm, cytosol . Palmitoylation is required for association with membranes.

Expression:Widely expressed. High levels are found in spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, small intestine and thymus, but also in K-562 erythroleukemia cells, MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells and activated T-cells.

