

DR5 rabbit pAb

Catalog No :	YT7791
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ELISA
Target :	DR5
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 :	TNFRSF10B DR5 KILLER TRAILR2 TRICK2 ZTNFR9 UNQ160/PRO186
Protein Name :	DR5
Human Gene Id :	8795
Human Swiss Prot No :	O14763
Mouse Gene Id :	21933
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9QZM4
Immunogen :	Synthesized peptide derived from human DR5 AA range: 200-280
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human DR5
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Dilution :	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
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)
Molecularweight :	48kD
Background :	<p>The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily, and contains an intracellular death domain. This receptor can be activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL/APO-2L), and transduces an apoptosis signal. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. Two transcript variants encoding different isoforms and one non-coding transcript have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2009],</p>
Function :	<p>disease:Defects in TNFRSF10B may be a cause of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (HNSCC) [MIM:275355].,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.,induction:TNFRSF10B is regulated by the tumor suppressor p53.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 3 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Homotrimer. Can interact with TRADD and RIP.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed in adult and fetal tissues; very highly expressed in tumor cell lines such as HeLa S3, K562, HL-60, SW480, A549 and G361; highly expressed in heart, peripheral blood lymphocytes, liv</p>
Subcellular Location :	Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.
Expression :	Widely expressed in adult and fetal tissues; very highly expressed in tumor cell lines such as HeLaS3, K-562, HL-60, SW480, A-549 and G-361; highly expressed in heart, peripheral blood lymphocytes, liver, pancreas, spleen, thymus, prostate, ovary, uterus, placenta, testis, esophagus, stomach and throughout the intestinal tract; not detectable in brain.
Sort :	5255
No4 :	1
Host :	Rabbit
Modifications :	Unmodified

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