

## DR5 rabbit pAb

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT7791
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	DR5
<b>Fields :</b>	>>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
<b>Gene Name :</b>	TNFRSF10B DR5 KILLER TRAILR2 TRICK2 ZTNFR9 UNQ160/PRO186
<b>Protein Name :</b>	DR5
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	8795
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	O14763
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	21933
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	Q9QZM4
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human DR5 AA range: 200-280
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human DR5
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

**Concentration :** 1 mg/ml

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

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**Molecularweight :** 48kD

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**Background :** 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],

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**Function :** 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

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**Subcellular Location :** Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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**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.

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