Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00790)

TargetMol

Anti-DcR2/TRAIL R4 Antibody (5X452)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5X452
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	Anti-TNFRSF10D rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: Hela Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L)/HRP at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the ECL technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:42 kDa. -Observed band size:42 kDa
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant Protein: Human TRAIL R4/CD264/TNFRSF10D Protein (TMPY-01381)
Antigen Species:	Human
Synonyms:	TRAIL-R4;TRUNDD;DCR2;TRAILR4;CD264;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10d, decoy with truncated death domain

Research Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10D (TNFRSF10D), also known as TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 4 (TRAIL R4), CD264, and Decoy receptor 2, is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains an extracellular TRAIL-binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a truncated cytoplamic death domain. This receptor does not induce apoptosis, and has been shown to play an inhibitory role in TRAIL-induced cell apoptosis. TRAIL R4/CD264/TNFRSF10D is widely expressed, in particular in fetal kidney, lung and liver, and in adult testis and liver. TRAIL R4/CD264/TNFRSF10D is also expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, colon and small intestine, ovary, prostate, thymus, spleen, pancreas, kidney, lung, placenta and heart. The signaling capacity of TRAIL R4 is similar to that of TRAIL R1 and TRAIL R2 with respect to NF-κB activation, but differs in its inability to induce apoptosis. TRAIL R4 retains a C-terminal element containing one third of a consensus death domain motif. Transient overexpression of TRAIL R4 in cells normally sensitive to TRAIL-mediated killing confers

complete protection, suggesting that one function of TRAIL R4 may be inhibition of TRAIL cytotoxicity.

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