

DR5 mouse mAb

Catalog No :	YM1358
Reactivity :	Human;Mouse
Applications :	WB;ICC
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
Human Gene Id :	8795
Human Swiss Prot No :	O14763
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	Q9QZM4
Immunogen :	Purified recombinant human DR5 protein fragments expressed in E.coli.
Specificity :	This antibody detects endogenous levels of DR5 and does not cross-react with related proteins.
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source :	Monoclonal, Mouse
Dilution :	wb 1:500-1:2000 icc 1:100
Purification :	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites 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)

Observed Band : 48kD

Cell Pathway : Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction;p53;Apoptosis_Inhibition;Apoptosis_Mitochondrial;Apoptosis_Overview;Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity;

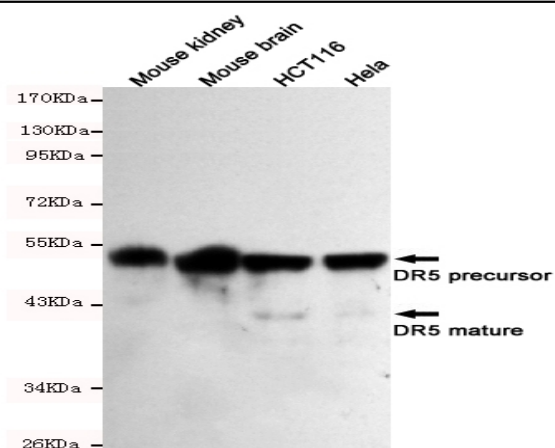
Background : The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily, and contains an intracellular death domain. This receptor can be activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL/APO-2L), and transduces an apoptosis signal. Studies with FADD-deficient 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],

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

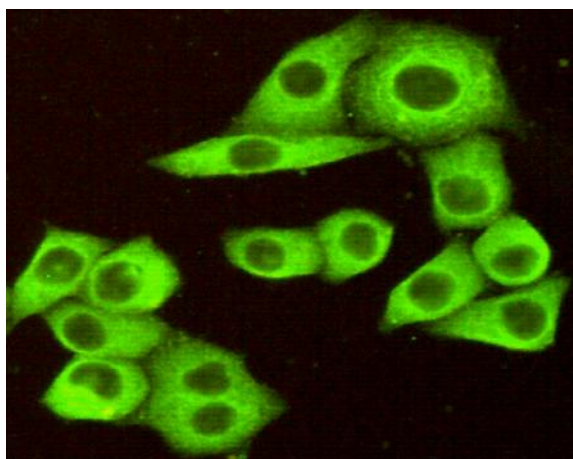
Subcellular Location : Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

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.

Products Images



Western blot detection of DR5 in Mouse kidney, Mouse brain, HCT116 and HeLa cell lysates using DR5 mouse mAb (1:500-1:2000 diluted). Predicted band size: 40/48KDa. Observed band size: 40/48KDa.



Immunocytochemistry of HeLa cells fixed by Paraformaldehyde and using DR5 mouse mAb diluted 1:100.