

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TRAIL/TNFSF10 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, approximately 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human TRAIL/TNFSF10 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TRAIL/TNFSF10 Pro118-Asn291 Accession # P50592
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

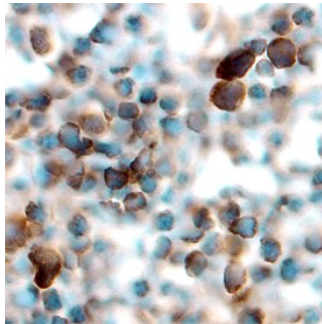
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse TRAIL/TNFSF10 (Catalog # 1121-TL)
Immunohistochemistry	5-15 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



TRAIL/TNFSF10 in Mouse Thymus.

TRAIL/TNFSF10 was detected in perfusion fixed frozen sections of mouse thymus using Goat Anti-Mouse TRAIL/TNFSF10 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF1121) at 1.5 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Frozen Tissue Sections](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), also called apoptosis 2 ligand (Apo2L) for its similarity in sequence, structure, and function to Fas Ligand/Apo1L, is a 33-35 kDa type II transmembrane glycoprotein of the tumor necrosis factor superfamily, designated TNFSF10 (1-3). Mouse TRAIL cDNA encodes a 17 amino acid (aa) N-terminal intracellular domain, a 20 aa transmembrane domain and a 253 aa extracellular domain. Like most TNF family members, TRAIL is bioactive as a homotrimer (1). Unlike other TNF family members, a zinc ion complexed by human Cys 230 (mouse Cys 240) of each of the three monomers is critical for structural stability (4, 5). Either transmembrane or cysteine protease-released soluble sTRAIL induce apoptosis of many transformed cell lines, but rarely of normal cells (3, 6). Accordingly, TRAIL is suggested to have a role in tumor surveillance (1). Mice with genetically disrupted TRAIL have defective thymocyte apoptosis, creating faulty negative selection and some increased susceptibility to induced autoimmune diseases (7). In humans, TRAIL controls apoptosis of erythrocyte precursors and sTRAIL is inversely correlated with hemoglobin (1, 8). TRAIL transcripts are constitutively expressed in a variety of human (and presumably mouse) tissues and mononuclear cells (2, 3). Only one of two receptors that transduce apoptotic signals in humans is found in the mouse (TRAIL R2/DR5 but not TRAIL R1/DR4) (1). Mice express TRAIL receptors DcTRAIL R1/TNFRSF23, and DcTRAIL R2/TNFRSF22. These receptors lack death domains but differ in structure from human regulatory receptors TRAIL R3 and TRAIL R4 (9). Osteoprotegerin has been identified in humans as a TRAIL receptor, but binding in mouse has not yet been demonstrated (1, 10). Mouse TRAIL shows 85% aa identity with rat TRAIL and 70% aa identity with human, bovine, and porcine TRAIL within the TNF homology domain (aa 118-291).

References:

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