

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAIL R1/TNFRSF10A in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL R2 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhTRAIL&nb
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human TRAIL R1/TNFRSF10A Ala24-Asn239 Accession # AAC51226
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 405 Excitation Wavelength: 405 nm Emission Wavelength: 421 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

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.

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Human TRAIL R1, also called DR4, is a type 1, TNF R family, membrane protein which is a receptor for TRAIL (APO2 ligand). In the TNF superfamily nomenclature, TRAIL R1 is referred to as TNFRSF10A. TRAIL R1 cDNA encodes a 468 amino acid residue precursor protein containing extracellular cysteine-rich domains, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic death domain. Among the TNF receptor family proteins, TRAIL R1 is most closely related to TRAIL R2/DR5, sharing 55% amino acid sequence identity. Binding of trimeric TRAIL to TRAIL R1 induces apoptosis. The induction of apoptosis likely requires oligomerization of the receptor. The human TRAIL R1/Fc chimera neutralizes the ability of TRAIL to induce apoptosis. Besides TRAIL R1, an additional TRAIL R2/DR5, which transduces apoptosis signal, and two TRAIL decoy receptors, which antagonize TRAIL-induced apoptosis, have been reported.

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