

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human DcR3/TNFRSF6B in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Fas, rhOPG, rhTNF R2, rhTRAIL R1, rhTRAIL R2, rhTRAIL R3, or rhTRAIL R4 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 229812
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human DcR3/TNFRSF6B Val24-His300 Accession # O95407
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 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.

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 decoy receptor 3 (DcR3), also called TNFRSF6B, TR6 and M68, is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily. The cDNA of DcR3 encodes a 300 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a putative 23 aa signal peptide. Like osteoprotegerin (OPG), DcR3 lacks a transmembrane sequence and is a secreted protein. DcR3 shares sequence identity with OPG (31%), TNFRII (29%) and Fas (17%). It was found to be expressed in a variety of different tissues and at high levels in many malignant tumors. Among TNF family members, DcR3 was shown to bind with Fas ligand (FasL) and LIGHT and inhibit FasL- and LIGHT-induced apoptosis. Thus, in addition to DcR1, DcR2 and OPG, DcR3 is another TNFR family molecule which modulates ligands that induce apoptosis. Overexpression of DcR3 might be a mechanism by which certain tumors escape immune-cytotoxic attack.

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