

DESCRIPTION

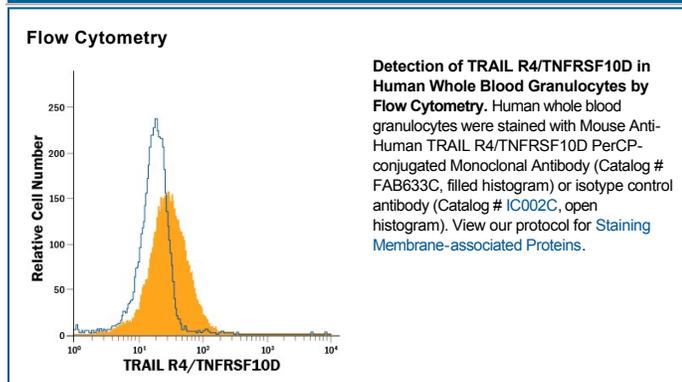
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAIL R4/TNFRSF10D in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL R1, rhTRAIL R2, rhTRAIL R3, rhTRAIL, rhTNF- α , and rhTNF- β is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 104918
Purification	Protein A or G purified from ascites
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TRAIL R4/TNFRSF10D Ala56-His211 Accession # Q9UBN6
Conjugate	PerCP (Peridinin-chlorophyll Protein Complex) Excitation Wavelength: 482 and 564 nm Emission Wavelength: 675 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

TRAIL-R4, also known as TRAIL-R4 α , Decoy Receptor 2 (DcR2) and TNFRSF10D, is a 39-48 kDa member of the TNFR Superfamily of proteins. Mature TRAIL-R4/DcR2 is a type I transmembrane protein 331 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains a 156 aa extracellular domain (ECD) (aa 56-211), and a 154 aa cytoplasmic region that contains a truncated death domain. The presence of this truncation is not believed to allow for a positive signal for the initiation of apoptosis. This has led to its description as a "decoy receptor", suggesting that its function is to simply sequester and decrease the amount of TRAIL available for binding to the two apoptosis-inducing TRAIL receptors, DR4 and DR5. At this time, this view would appear to be unlikely, as it now seems that DcR2 actually complexes with DR5/TRAIL-R2, blocking the activation of Caspase-8, a first step in the initiation of apoptosis. In addition, in a ligand-dependent manner, the presence of DcR2 has also been associated with the increased survival of select leukocytes. Notably, an isoform variant for TRAIL-R4 (called TRAIL-R4 β) has been reported that shows an absence of aa 87-124, a deletion that would render it incapable of binding to TRAIL. Cells reported to express TRAIL-R4 are varied, and include eosinophils, NKT cells, CD8⁺ (but not CD4⁺) T cells, colonic columnar epithelium, neutrophils, endometrial columnar epithelium, testicular spermatids and testosterone-secreting Leydig cells, and multiple tumor cell types. A rodent counterpart to TRAIL-R4 has not been reported.