

## Recombinant DcR1 Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: **AN301996L**

**Note:** *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;
<b>Immunogen</b>	Peptide. This information is proprietary to PTMab.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, κ
<b>Clone</b>	A716
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purified
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:1000-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

The tumor necrosis factor receptor family, which includes TNF-RI, Fas, DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6, plays an important role in the regulation of apoptosis in various physiological systems. The receptors are activated by a family of cytokines that include TNF, FasL, and TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL). They are characterized by a highly conserved extracellular region containing cysteine-rich repeats and a conserved intracellular region of about 80 amino acids termed the death domain (DD). The DD is important for transducing the death signal by recruiting other DD containing adaptor proteins (FADD, TRADD, RIP) to the death-inducing signaling complex (DISC), resulting in activation of caspases. Death receptor signaling is also controlled by a family of decoy receptors (DcR1, DcR2, and DcR3) which lack a cytoplasmic DD and inhibit death receptor-mediated apoptosis by competing for ligand. Expression of decoy receptors provide a mechanism for certain types of cancer to regulate apoptosis and can contribute to chemosensitivity.

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