Product Datasheet

TNFSF10 antibody

Catalog No: #38378

Package Size: #38378-1 50ul #38378-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

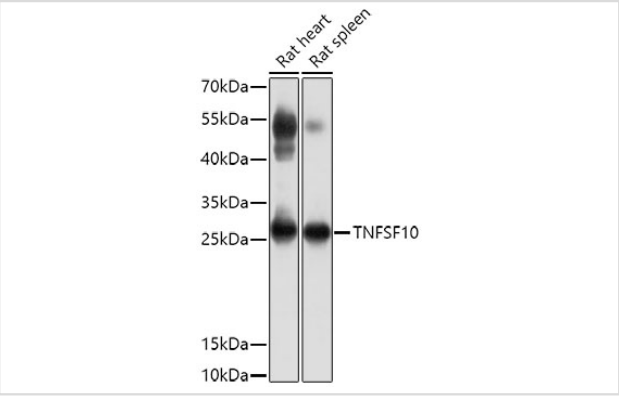
Description

Product Name	TNFSF10 antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total TNFSF10 protein.
Immunogen Type	Peptide
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human TNFSF10.
Target Name	TNFSF10
Other Names	APO2L; Apo-2L; CD253; TL2; TRAIL
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: P50591NCBI Gene ID: 8743
Uniprot	P50591
GeneID	8743;
SDS-PAGE MW	33kd
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

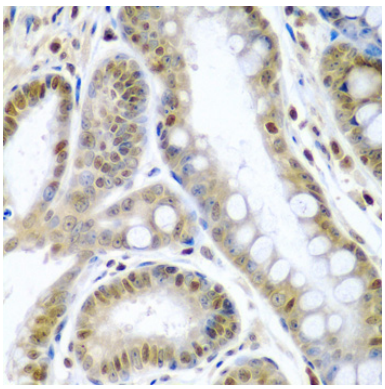
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:200

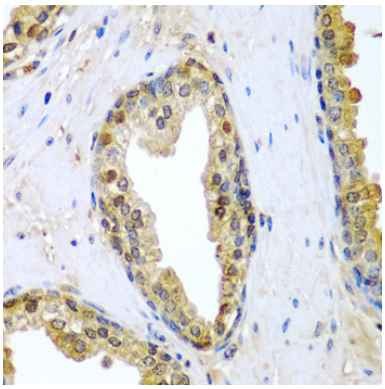
Images



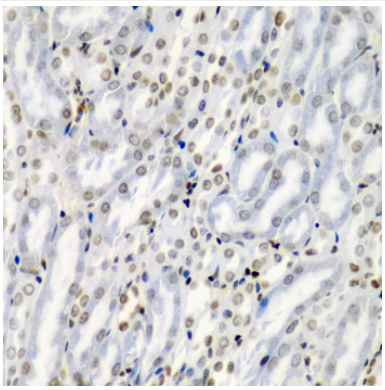
Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using TNFSF10 at 1:1000 dilution.



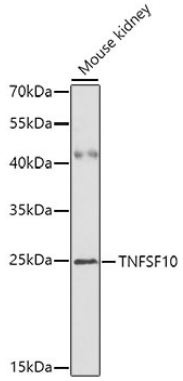
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma using TNFSF10 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human prostate using TNFSF10 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using TNFSF10 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse kidney, using TNFSF10 at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-related apoptosis-inducing ligand (TRAIL), also referred to as Apo2 ligand, first identified based on its sequence homology to TNF and Fas/Apo ligand is a member of the TNF family of cytokines and either exists as a type II membrane or soluble protein (1,2). TRAIL induces apoptosis in a variety of transformed cell lines and plays a role in anti-tumor and anti-viral immune surveillance (3). TRAIL signals via binding with death receptors DR4 (TRAIL-R1) (4) and DR5 (TRAIL-R2) (5-8) which can trigger apoptosis as well as NF-κB activation (7,9). Death domains on these receptors leads to the recruitment of a death-induced signaling complex (DISC) leading to caspase-8 and subsequent caspase-3 activation. In addition, TRAIL binds with decoy receptors DcR1 (TRAIL-R3) (10-13) and DcR2 (TRAIL-R4, TRUNDD) (14-15) which lack the functional cytoplasmic death domain antagonizing TRAIL-induced apoptosis. Osteoprotegerin (OPG) has also been identified as receptor capable of inhibiting

TRAIL-induced apoptosis (16). The selectivity of soluble TRAIL at triggering apoptosis in transformed cells as compared to normal cells has led to its investigation as a potential cancer therapeutic (17-18).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only