ARG23338
anti-CD261 / TRAIL R1 antibody [B-N28] (azide free)

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [B-N28] recognizes CD261 / TRAIL R1
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	B-N28
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD261 / TRAIL R1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human TRAIL R1/Fc chimera
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 1; CD antigen CD261; TRAILR-1; DR4; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A; CD261; Death receptor 4; APO2; TRAIL receptor 1; TRAIL-R1; TRAILR1

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IP	Assay-dependent
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification Note	Sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm.
Buffer	PBS
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	TNFRSF10A
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10a
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is activated by tumor necrosis factor-related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL), and thus transduces cell death signal and induces cell apoptosis. Studies with FADD-deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Function	Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Promotes the activation of NF-kappa-B. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	50 kDa