info@arigobio.com

ARG54358
anti-CD358 / DR6 antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes CD358 / DR6
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	WB
Specificity	This antibody recognizes human DR6 (68kDa).
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	CD358 / DR6
Species	Human
Immunogen	Peptide corresponding to aa 42-56 of human DR6 precursor (accession no. AF068868).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	CD antigen CD358; CD358; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21; DR6; Death receptor 6; BM-018

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
WB	Assay-dependent

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	K562 and Raji

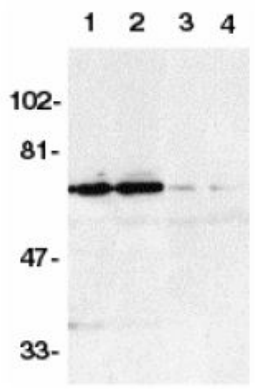
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chroma-tography
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 0.02% Sodium azide
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
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

Database links	GeneID: 27242 Human Swiss-port # O75509 Human
Gene Symbol	TNFRSF21
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21
Background	Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand of the TNF family through their death domain-containing receptors, TNF-R1 and Fas. Several novel death receptors including DR3, DR4, and DR5 were recently identified. A new death domain-containing receptor in the TNF receptor family was recently described and designated DR6. Like TNF-R1, DR6 interacts with death domain-containing adapter molecule TRADD. Overexpression of DR6 induces apoptosis and activates NF- B and JNK. DR6 is widely expressed in human tissues and cell lines. The ligand for DR6 is under investigation.
Function	Promotes apoptosis, possibly via a pathway that involves the activation of NF-kappa-B. Can also promote apoptosis mediated by BAX and by the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria into the cytoplasm. Plays a role in neuronal apoptosis, including apoptosis in response to amyloid peptides derived from APP, and is required for both normal cell body death and axonal pruning. Trophic-factor deprivation triggers the cleavage of surface APP by beta-secretase to release sAPP-beta which is further cleaved to release an N-terminal fragment of APP (N-APP). N-APP binds TNFRSF21; this triggers caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6). Negatively regulates oligodendrocyte survival, maturation and myelination. Plays a role in signaling cascades triggered by stimulation of T-cell receptors, in the adaptive immune response and in the regulation of T-cell differentiation and proliferation. Negatively regulates T-cell responses and the release of cytokines such as IL4, IL5, IL10, IL13 and IFNG by Th2 cells. Negatively regulates the production of IgG, IgM and IgM in response to antigens. May inhibit the activation of JNK in response to T-cell stimulation. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody
Calculated Mw	72 kDa

Images



ARG54358 anti-CD358 / DR6 antibody WB image

Western blot: K562 (1,3) and Raji (2,4) whole cell lysate in the absence (1,2) or presence (3,4) of blocking peptide stained with ARG54358 anti-CD358 / DR6 antibody at 2 µg/ml dilution.