

DcR1 (H-129): sc-28984

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a pleiotropic cytokine whose function is mediated by two distinct cell surface receptors, designated TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, which are expressed on most cell types. TNF function is primarily mediated through TNF-R1 signaling. Both TNF-R1 and TNF-R2 belong to the growing TNF receptor superfamily which includes FAS antigen and CD40. TNF-R1 contains a cytoplasmic motif, termed the "death domain," that has been found to be necessary for the transduction of the apoptotic signal. The death domain is also found in several other receptors, including FAS, DR2 (or TRUNDD), DR3 (death receptor 3), DR4, DR5 and DR6. TRUNDD, DR4 and DR5 are receptors for the apoptosis-inducing cytokine TRAIL. Non-death domain-containing receptors, designated decoy receptor (DcR1 or TRID, DcR2 and DcR3), associate with specific ligands and may play a role in cellular resistance to apoptotic stimuli.

REFERENCES

1. Tartaglia, L.A., et al. 1993. A novel domain within the 55 kDa TNF receptor signals cell death. *Cell* 74: 845-853.
2. Smith, C.A., et al. 1994. The TNF receptor superfamily of cellular and viral proteins: activation, costimulation, and death. *Cell* 76: 959-962.
3. Nagata, S. and Golstein, P. 1995. The FAS death factor. *Science* 267: 1449-1456.
4. Kitson, J., et al. 1996. A death-domain-containing receptor that mediates apoptosis. *Nature* 384: 372-375.
5. Pan, G., et al. 1997. The receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL. *Science* 276: 111-113.
6. Pan, G., et al. 1997. An antagonist decoy receptor and a death domain-containing receptor for TRAIL. *Science* 277: 815-818.
7. Sheridan, J.P., et al. 1997. Control of TRAIL-induced apoptosis by a family of signaling and decoy receptors. *Science* 277: 818-821.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TNFRSF10C (human) mapping to 8p21.3.

SOURCE

DcR1 (H-129) is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against amino acids 131-259 mapping at the C-terminus of DcR1 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

DcR1 (H-129) is recommended for detection of precursor and mature DcR1 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for DcR1 siRNA (h): sc-40235, DcR1 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40235-SH and DcR1 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40235-V.

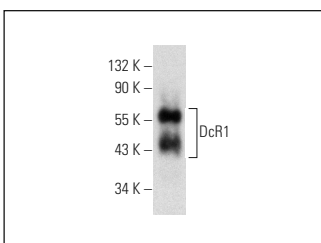
Molecular Weight of DcR1: 70 kDa.

Positive Controls: HeLa nuclear extract: sc-2120, K-562 whole cell lysate: sc-2203 or Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

DATA



DcR1 (H-129): sc-28984. Western blot analysis of DcR1 expression in human PBL whole cell lysate.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Hong, J. and Belkhir, A. 2013. AXL mediates TRAIL resistance in esophageal adenocarcinoma. *Neoplasia* 15: 296-304.

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Try **DcR1 (C-6): sc-365279**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternative to DcR1 (H-129).