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TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP17293c

Specification

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	O75509
Other Accession	D3ZF92, Q9EPU5, NP_055267.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**71845**
Antigen Region	**356-385**

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

Gene ID 27242

Other Names
Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21, Death receptor 6, CD358, TNFRSF21, DR6

Target/Specificity
This TNFRSF21 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 356-385 amino acids from the Central region of human TNFRSF21.

Dilution
WB~~1:1000

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

Name TNFRSF21

Synonyms DR6

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. Also acts as a regulator of pyroptosis: recruits CASP8 in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS) and subsequent oxidation, leading to activation of GSDMC (PubMed:34012073).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Endocytosed following oxidation in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS).

Tissue Location
Detected in fetal spinal cord and in brain neurons, with higher levels in brain from Alzheimer disease patients (at protein level). Highly expressed in heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, lymph node, thymus and prostate. Detected at lower levels in lung, skeletal muscle, kidney, testis, uterus, small intestine, colon, spleen, bone marrow and fetal liver. Very low levels were found in adult liver and peripheral blood leukocytes.

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Images

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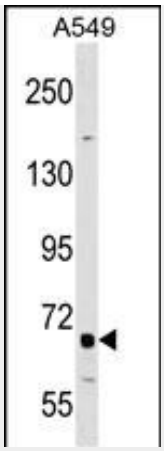

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP17293c) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TNFRSF21 antibody detected the TNFRSF21 protein (arrow).

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor has been shown to activate NF-kappaB and MAPK8/JNK, and induce cell apoptosis. Through its death domain, this receptor interacts with TRADD protein, which is known to serve as an adaptor that mediates signal transduction of TNF-receptors. Knockout studies in mice suggested that this gene plays a role in T-helper cell activation, and may be involved in inflammation and immune regulation.

TNFRSF21 Antibody (Center) - References

Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)
Klima, M., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1793(10):1579-1587(2009)
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Otowa, T., et al. J. Hum. Genet. 54(2):122-126(2009)
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