10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Trail Antibody
Catalog # ASC10008

Specification

Trail Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IF**
Primary Accession	P50591
Other Accession	NP_003801, 8743
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted: 32 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**TRAIL antibody can be used for detection of TRAIL by Western blot at 1 - 5 µg/mL dilution. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 20 µg/mL.**

Trail Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **8743**

Other Names
Trail Antibody: TL2, APO2L, CD253, TRAIL, Apo-2L, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 10, Apo-2 ligand, tumor necrosis factor (ligand) superfamily, member 10

Target/Specificity
TRAIL antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to 17 amino acids near the carboxy terminus of human TRAIL.

The immunogen is located within the last 50 amino acids of Trail.

Reconstitution & Storage
Trail antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

Precautions
Trail Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Trail Antibody - Protein Information

Name TNFSF10

Synonyms APO2L, TRAIL

Function
Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF10A/TRAILR1, TNFRSF10B/TRAILR2, TNFRSF10C/TRAILR3, TNFRSF10D/TRAILR4 and possibly also to TNFRSF11B/OPG (PubMed:<a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26457518" target="_blank">26457518, PubMed:10549288). Induces apoptosis. Its activity may be modulated by binding to the decoy receptors TNFRSF10C/TRAILR3, TNFRSF10D/TRAILR4 and TNFRSF11B/OPG that cannot induce apoptosis.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. Secreted. Note=Exists both as membrane-bound and soluble form.

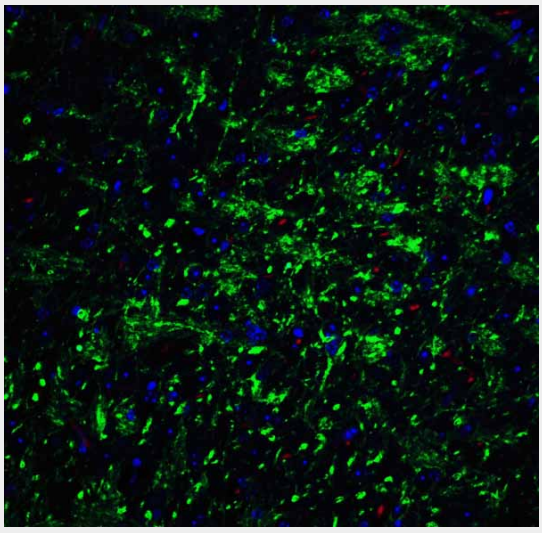
Tissue Location
Widespread; most predominant in spleen, lung and prostate

Trail Antibody - 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

Trail Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of T cadherin in mouse brain tissue with T cadherin Antibodyat 20 µg/mL.

Trail Antibody - Background

Trail Antibody: Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, occurs during normal cellular differentiation and development of multicellular organisms. Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand in the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNFR1 and Fas. TRAIL (TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand) is a type II membrane protein and expressed in a variety of human tissues (1,2). The death domain containing receptors DR4 and DR5 have been identified as the receptor for TRAIL (3-6). Like TNF and Fas ligand, TRAIL induces apoptosis and NF-κB activation in many tissues and cells.

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Wiley SR, Schooley K, Smolak PJ, et al. Identification and characterization of a new member of the TNF family that induces apoptosis. Immunity 1995; 3:673-82.
Pitti RM, Marsters SA, Ruppert S, et al. Induction of apoptosis by Apo-2 ligand, a new member of the tumor necrosis factor cytokine family. J. Biol. Chem. 1996; 271:12687-90.
Pan G, O'Rourke K, Chinnaiyan AM, et al. The receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL. Science; 1997; 276:111-3.
Schneider P, Thome M, Burns K, et al. TRAIL receptors 1 (DR4) and 2 (DR5) signal FADD-dependent apoptosis and activate NF-κB. Immunity 1997; 7:831-6.