

TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP13742b

### Specification

# **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**

Primary Accession

<u>Q9UBN6</u>

# **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 8793

#### **Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10D, Decoy receptor 2, DcR2, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 4, TRAIL receptor 4, TRAIL-R4, TRAIL receptor with a truncated death domain, CD264, TNFRSF10D, DCR2, TRAILR4, TRUNDD

### Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP13742b was selected from the C-term region of TNFRSF10D. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

#### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**

Name TNFRSF10D (HGNC:11907)

#### Function

Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL (PubMed: <a

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9430226" target="\_blank">9430226</a>). Contains a truncated death domain and hence is not capable of inducing apoptosis but protects against TRAIL-mediated apoptosis (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9537512" target="\_blank">9537512</a>). Reports are contradictory with regards to its ability to induce the NF-kappa-B pathway. According to PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382840" target="\_blank">9382840</a>, it cannot but according to PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382840" target="\_blank">9430226</a>, it cannot but according to PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382840" target="\_blank">9430226</a>, it can induce the NF-kappa-B pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9430226" target="\_blank">9430226</a>, it can induce the NF-kappa-B pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9382840"

target="\_blank">9382840</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9430226" target="\_blank">9430226</a>).



#### **Cellular Location**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

### **Tissue Location**

Widely expressed, in particular in fetal kidney, lung and liver, and in adult testis and liver. Also expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes, colon and small intestine, ovary, prostate, thymus, spleen, pancreas, kidney, lung, placenta and heart

# **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

#### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

## **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

## **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of theTNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor contains an extracellularTRAIL-binding domain, a transmembrane domain, and a truncatedcytoplamic death domain. This receptor does not induce apoptosis, and has been shown to play an inhibitory role in TRAIL-induced cellapoptosis.

## **TNFRSF10D Antibody (C-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)Pei, G.T., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 391(2):1274-1279(2010)Lucas, H., et al. J. Dent. Res. 89(1):29-33(2010)Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)