

**Anti-DR4 Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO11283**Specification**

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**Anti-DR4 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O00220</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A(TNFRSF10A) detection. Tested with WB in Human.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-DR4 Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 8797

**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A, Death receptor 4, TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 1, TRAIL receptor 1, TRAIL-R1, CD261, TNFRSF10A, APO2, DR4, TRAILR1

**Calculated MW**

50089 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**Subcellular Localization**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity**

Widely expressed. High levels are found in spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, small intestine and thymus, but also in K-562 erythroleukemia cells, MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells and activated T-cells.

**Protein Name**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10A

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human DR4(110-125aa

TIKLHDQSIGTQQWEH).

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Cross Reactivity**

No cross reactivity with other proteins

**Storage**

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

**Sequence Similarities**

Contains 1 death domain.

**Anti-DR4 Antibody - Protein Information**

**Name** TNFRSF10A

**Synonyms** APO2, DR4, TRAILR1

**Function**

Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL (PubMed: [26457518](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26457518), PubMed: [38532423](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/38532423)). The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis (PubMed: [19090789](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19090789)). Promotes the activation of NF-kappa-B (PubMed: [9430227](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9430227)).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Cytoplasm, cytosol. Note=Palmitoylation is required for association with membranes.

**Tissue Location**

Widely expressed. High levels are found in spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, small intestine and thymus, but also in K-562 erythroleukemia cells, MCF-7 breast carcinoma cells and activated T-cells

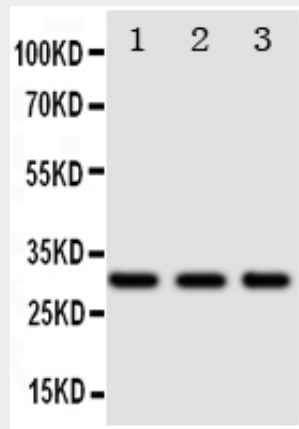
**Anti-DR4 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)

- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-DR4 Antibody - Images



Anti-DR4 antibody, ABO11283, Western blotting Lane 1: SW620 Cell Lysate Lane 2: COLO320 Cell Lysate Lane 3: HT1080 Cell Lysate

### Anti-DR4 Antibody - Background

TNFRSF10A (Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Subfamily Member 10A), also known as APO2, DR4 or TRAILR1, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the TNFRSF10A gene. The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. By analysis of radiation hybrids, Marsters et al. (1997) mapped the DR4 gene to 8p21. The TRAIL receptor DR5, and 2 decoy receptors for TRAIL, DCR1, and DCR2, are located in the same region, suggesting that these receptors arose from recent gene duplication events. Pan et al. (1997) found that, as with FAS, TNFR1, and DR3, overexpression of DR4 induced apoptosis. However, unlike the other 3 death receptors, DR4 did not use FADD to transmit the death signal, suggesting the use of distinct proximal signaling machinery.