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DR6 Antibody
Catalog # ASC10076

Specification

DR6 Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, E**
Primary Accession	O75509
Other Accession	AF068868, 3549262
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**68 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**DR6 antibody can be used for detection of DR6 by Western blot at 1:500 dilution. An approximately 68 kDa band can be detected.**

DR6 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **27242**

Other Names
DR6 Antibody: DR6, CD358, BM-018, DR6, UNQ437/PRO868, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21, Death receptor 6, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 21

Target/Specificity
TNFRSF21;

Reconstitution & Storage
DR6 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
DR6 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DR6 Antibody - 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. 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). 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).

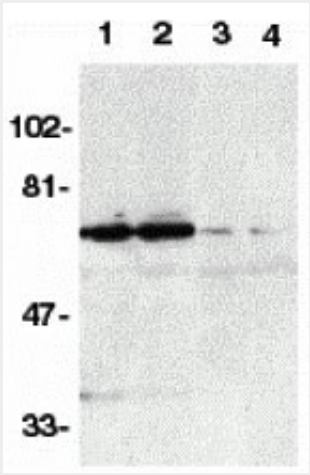
Tissue Location
Detected in fetal spinal cord and in brain neurons, with higher levels in brain from Alzheimer disease patients (at protein level). Highly expressed in heart, brain, placenta, pancreas, lymph node, thymus and prostate. Detected at lower levels in lung, skeletal muscle, kidney, testis,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

DR6 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

DR6 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of DR6 in K562 (1,3) and Raji (2,4) whole cell lysate in the absence (1,2) or presence (3,4) of blocking peptide with DR6 antibody at 1:500 dilution.

DR6 Antibody - Background

DR6 Antibody: Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand of the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNF-R1 and Fas. Several novel death receptors including DR3, DR4, and DR5 were recently identified. A new death domain containing receptor in the TNFR family was cloned recently and termed DR6 for death receptor-6. Like TNF-R1, DR6 interacts with death domain containing adapter molecule TRADD. Overexpression of DR6 induces apoptosis and activates NF-κB and JNK. DR6 is widely expressed in human tissues and cell lines. The ligand for DR6 has not been identified.

DR6 Antibody - References

Pan G, Bauer JH, Haridas V, Wang S, Liu D, Yu G, Vincenz C, Aggarwal BB, Ni J, Dixit VM. Identification and functional characterization of DR6, a novel death domain-containing TNF receptor. FEBS Lett 1998;431:351-6