

DR6 Blocking Peptide
Catalog # PBV10084b**Specification**

DR6 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession	Q9EPU5
Other Accession	EDL23398.1
Gene ID	94185
Calculated MW	71983

DR6 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information**Gene ID** 94185**Application & Usage**

The peptide is used for blocking the antibody activity of DR6. It usually blocks the antibody activity completely in Western blot analysis by incubating the peptide with equal volume of antibody for 30-60 minutes at 37°C.

Other Names

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21, Death receptor 6, CD358, Tnfrsf21, Dr6

Target/Specificity

DR6

Formulation

50 µg (0.5 mg/ml) in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA and 0.02% thimerosal.

Reconstitution & Storage

-20 °C

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

DR6 Blocking Peptide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

DR6 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** Tnfrsf21**Synonyms** Dr6**Function**

Promotes apoptosis, possibly via a pathway that involves the activation of NF-kappa-B (PubMed:11485735, PubMed:11714751, PubMed:12515813, PubMed:19225519, PubMed:21725297, PubMed:23559013). Can also promote apoptosis mediated by BAX and by the release of cytochrome c from the mitochondria into the cytoplasm (By similarity). 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 (PubMed:19225519). 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) (PubMed:23559013). N-APP binds TNFRSF21; this triggers caspase activation and degeneration of both neuronal cell bodies (via caspase-3) and axons (via caspase-6) (PubMed:23559013). Negatively regulates oligodendrocyte survival, maturation and myelination (PubMed:21725297). 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 (By similarity). Negatively regulates T-cell responses and the release of cytokines such as IL4, IL5, IL10, IL13 and IFNG by Th2 cells (By similarity). Negatively regulates the production of IgG, IgM and IgM in response to antigens (By similarity). May inhibit the activation of JNK in response to T-cell stimulation (By similarity). Also acts as a regulator of pyroptosis: recruits CASP8 in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS) and subsequent oxidation, leading to activation of GSDMC (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Note=Endocytosed following oxidation in response to reactive oxygen species (ROS). {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:O75509}

Tissue Location

Detected in spleen B-cells (at protein level). Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in adult spleen, thymus, testis, prostate, ovary, small intestine, colon, brain, lung and kidney, and in fetal brain, liver and lung. Detected at lower levels in adult peripheral blood leukocytes, lung, and in fetal muscle, heart, kidney, small intestine and skin. Detected in T-cells, B-cells and monocytes. In T- cells expression is highest in Th0 cells, intermediate in Th2 cells and lower in Th1 cells. Expressed at low levels in proliferating progenitors in the spinal cord, but is highly expressed by differentiating neurons within the spinal cord and adjacent dorsal root ganglia. Expressed by developing neurons as they differentiate and enter a pro-apoptotic state. Expressed by both cell bodies and axons

DR6 Blocking Peptide - 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](#)

DR6 Blocking Peptide - Images