

## Anti-DcR3 (NT) TR6

**CATALOG No.:** PX077A

**SIZE:** 100 µg

PX077B

**SIZE:** 0.5 mg

### BACKGROUND:

Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand in the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors. Several novel members in the TNFR family including DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6 were recently discovered and function as cell death receptors. Two decoy receptors, DcR1 and DcR2, were recently identified to compete with DR4 and DR5 for their ligand TRAIL binding. A novel decoy receptor was more recently discovered and designated DcR3 and TR6, respectively, (1,2). Unlike DcR1 and DcR2, DcR3 is a soluble rather than a membrane associated molecule. DcR3 binds to FasL and LIGHT and inhibits FasL and LIGHT induced apoptosis (1,2). DcR3 transcript is expressed in a number of lung and colon carcinomas and in some normal tissues.

### SOURCE:

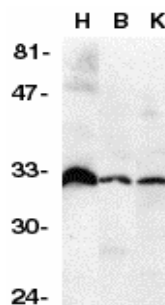
Rabbit anti-DcR3/TR6 (NT) polyclonal antibody was raised against a peptide corresponding to amino acids 31 to 46 of human DcR3 precursor (1,2).

### APPLICATION:

This polyclonal antibody can be used for detection of DcR3 expression by Western blot at 1:500 to 1:1000 dilution. Tissue lysate of human heart can be used as positive control and an approximately 33 kDa band can be detected. It is human, mouse, and rat reactive. For research use only.

### STORAGE:

It is supplied as ion exchange chromatography purified IgG, 100 µg in 200 µl of PBS containing 0.02% sodium azide. Store at -20°C. Stable for one year at 2-8°C.



Western blot analysis of DcR3 in human heart (H), brain (B), and kidney (K) tissue lysates with anti-DcR3 (NT) at

### REFERENCES:

1. Pitti RM, Marsters SA, Lawrence DA, Roy M, Kischkel FC, Dowd P, Huang A, Donahue CJ, Sherwood SW, Baldwin DT, Godowski PJ, Wood WI, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ, Cohen RL, Goddard AD, Botstein D, Ashkenazi A. Genomic amplification of a decoy receptor for Fas ligand in lung and colon cancer. *Nature* 1998;396:699-703
2. Yu KY, Kwon B, Ni J, Zhai Y, Ebner R, Kwon BS. A newly identified member of tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily (TR6) suppresses LIGHT-mediated apoptosis. *J Biol Chem* 1999;274:13733-6

**CAUTION:** NOT FOR USE IN HUMANS. FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY.



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