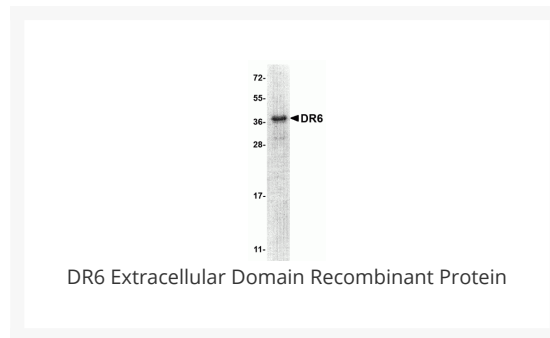




# DR6 Extracellular Domain Recombinant Protein

Cat. No.: 95-120



## Ψ Specifications

<b>SPECIES:</b>	Mouse
<b>SOURCE SPECIES:</b>	E. coli
<b>SEQUENCE:</b>	aa 42 - 349
<b>FUSION TAG:</b>	<b>Fusion Partner:</b> C-terminal His-tag
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	This recombinant protein can be used for WB and ELISA. For research use only.
<b>PREDICTED MOLECULAR WEIGHT:</b>	36 kDa (Calculated)

## Ψ Properties

<b>PURITY:</b>	~95%
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	1X PBS containing 10% glycerol
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	Store in working aliquots at -70 °C. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. When working with proteins care should be taken to keep recombinant protein at a cool and stable temperature.

<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	TNFRSF21
<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	DR6 Antibody: DR6, CD358, BM-018, DR6, UNQ437/PRO868, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 21, Death receptor 6
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	NP_055267
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	7657039
<b>GENE ID:</b>	27242

## Background and References

<b>BACKGROUND:</b>	Apoptosis plays a major role in normal organism development, tissue homeostasis, and removal of damaged cells. Disruption of this process has been implicated in a variety of diseases such as cancer (reviewed in 1). 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 death receptors including DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6 have been identified. Like TNF-R1, DR6 (also known as TNFRSF21) interacts with death domain containing adapter molecule TRADD. Overexpression of DR6 induces apoptosis and activates NF- $\kappa$ B and JNK. DR6 is widely expressed in human tissues and cell lines (2). Recently, DR6 was found to interact with an amino-terminal fragment of the Beta-amyloid protein (APP) in neurons, activating a caspase 6-dependent apoptotic event leading to axonal degeneration and pruning (3).
<b>REFERENCES:</b>	1) Lockshin RA, Osborne B, and Zakeri Z. Cell death in the third millennium. <i>Cell Death Differ.</i> 2000; 7:2-7.
	2) Pan G, Bauer JH, Haridas V, et al. Identification and functional characterization of DR6, a novel death domain-containing TNF receptor. <i>FEBS Lett</i> 1998; 431:351-6.
	3) Nikolaev A, McLaughlin T, O'Leary DD, et al. APP binds DR6 to trigger axon pruning and neuron death via distinct caspases. <i>Nature</i> 2009; 457:981-9.

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