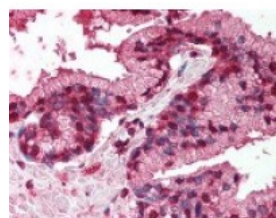




## TNFRSF19 Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 49-330



Immunohistochemistry staining of TNFRSF19 in prostate tissue using TNFRSF19 Antibody.

### Specifications

<b>SPECIES REACTIVITY:</b>	Human, Mouse
<b>TESTED APPLICATIONS:</b>	IHC, WB
<b>APPLICATIONS:</b>	TNFRSF19 antibody can be used in ELISA, Western Blot starting at 1:500 - 1:1000, and immunohistochemistry starting at 5 ug/mL.
<b>USER NOTE:</b>	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
<b>IMMUNOGEN:</b>	TNFRSF19 antibody was raised against amino acids 29 - 44 of TNFRSF19 (Human).
<b>HOST SPECIES:</b>	Rabbit

### Properties

<b>PURIFICATION:</b>	Protein G Column
<b>PHYSICAL STATE:</b>	Liquid
<b>BUFFER:</b>	PBS, 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>STORAGE CONDITIONS:</b>	TNFRSF19 antibody can be stored short term 4 °C. For long term storage aliquot and store at -20 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>CLONALITY:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>ISOTYPE:</b>	IgG
<b>CONJUGATE:</b>	Unconjugated

### Additional Info

<b>ALTERNATE NAMES:</b>	TNFRSF19, TAJ-alpha, TRADE, TROY, Toxicity and JNK inducer, TAJ
<b>ACCESSION NO.:</b>	Q9NS68
<b>PROTEIN GI NO.:</b>	21264102
<b>OFFICIAL SYMBOL:</b>	TNFRSF19
<b>GENE ID:</b>	55504

### Background

**BACKGROUND:**

TAJ/TROY is a membrane protein of 423 amino acids with characteristic cysteine-rich motifs in the extracellular domain and a tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF) 2 binding sequence in the cytoplasmic domain. The extracellular domain of TROY has significant homology with that of EDAR (another newly identified receptor belonging to TNF receptor family) that specifies hair follicle fate. The cytoplasmic domain of TAJ is different than other TNF receptor family members. Although its cytoplasmic domain does not contain death domain, TAJ/TROY induced cell death is probably mediated through a caspase-independent pathway. TAJ-induced JNK activation was not blocked by dominant-negative inhibitors of TRAF2, TRAF5, or ASK1, which have been previously implicated in JNK activation via TNFR1 and CD40. However, coimmunoprecipitation assays revealed that TAJ is capable of binding a number of different TRAF family members, and it is possible that TAJ-induced JNK activation is mediated by an as yet untested TRAF homolog, such as TRAF6. TNFRSF19, also known as TROY, TRADE or TAJ, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. It has the typical TNFR superfamily extracellular ligand-binding domain but lacks an intracellular death domain. TAJ has been shown to activate the c-Jun N-terminal kinase pathway and mediate Caspase-independent cell death Eby et al. (2000). TAJ has been shown by ISH to be expressed in the epithelium of many embryonic mouse tissues may play a role in embryonic development Kojima et al. (2000).

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**FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY**

December 13, 2016