

## TRADD

**Reactivity:** Human

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF FC

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:1000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50 FC 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:** 34kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide of human TRADD

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at 4. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bp

**Synonym:**

TRADD;Hs.89862;MGC11078

**Catalog #:** A0183

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 8717

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** Q15628

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Apoptosis mediated by death factors like FasL and TNF- involves the formation of a death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) to their respective receptors (1). Upon ligand activation to their receptors, Fas and TNF-R1 associate with death domain (DD) containing adaptor proteins FADD (Fas associated death domain) (2,3) and TRADD (TNF-R1 associated death domain) (4). In addition to its carboxy-terminal DD, FADD contains an amino-terminal death effector domain (DED) that binds to DEDs found on caspase-8 which leads to activation of this initiator caspase (5,6). Caspase-8 subsequently activates downstream effector caspases, like caspase-3, resulting in the cleavage of proteins involved in the execution of apoptosis. Unlike FADD, TRADD does not contain a DED (4). Apoptosis driven by TNF-R1 binding to TRADD involves association of TRADD and FADD which then leads to activation of caspase-8 (7).

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