

ARG62790 anti-CD262 / TRAIL R2 antibody [DR5-01-1]

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody [DR5-01-1] recognizes CD262 / TRAIL R2
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The clone DR5-01-1 recognizes an extracellular domain of TRAIL-R2 (DR5). TRAIL-R2 is one of two TNF superfamily member intracellular death domain containing receptors for TRAIL (APO2L).
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	DR5-01-1
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	CD262 / TRAIL R2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human IgG heavy chain and extracellular domain of DR5.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	TRICK2A; TRICK2B; KILLER; TRAILR2; TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand receptor 2; DR5; CD antigen CD262; TRICK2; CD262; KILLER/DR5; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B; Death receptor 5; TRAIL-R2; TRAIL receptor 2; TRICKB; ZTNFR9

Application Instructions

Application table	<table><thead><tr><th>Application</th><th>Dilution</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>FACS</td><td>1 - 4 µg/ml</td></tr></tbody></table>	Application	Dilution	FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml
Application	Dilution				
FACS	1 - 4 µg/ml				
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.				
Positive Control	FACS: Jurkat				

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified from hybridoma culture supernatant by protein A-affinity chromatography.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4) and 15 mM Sodium azide
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated

freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Database links	GeneID: 8795 Human Swiss-port # O14763 Human
Gene Symbol	TNFRSF10B
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 10b
Background	<p>TRAIL-R2 (CD262, DR5) is one of two TNF superfamily member intracellular death domain containing receptors for TRAIL (APO2L).</p> <p>Apoptosis, or programmed cell death, occurs during normal cellular differentiation and development of multicellular organisms. Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and Fas ligand in the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNF receptor 1 (TNFR1) and Fas, respectively. Another member in the TNF family has been identified and designated TRAIL (for TNF related apoptosis inducing ligand) and Apo2L (for Apo2 ligand). Receptors for TRAIL include two death domain containing receptors, DR4 and DR5, as well as two decoy receptors, DcR1 and DcR2, lacking the intracellular signaling death domain. DcR1 (also called TRID), like the related death receptors DR4 and DR5, contains two extracellular cysteine rich domains. However, DcR1 contains no intracellular death domain and is thus incapable of signaling apoptosis. It has been suggested DcR1 is responsible for TRAIL resistance in normal human tissues including heart, placenta, lung, liver, kidney, spleen, and bone marrow. DR5 is a member of the TNF receptor superfamily, and contains an intracellular death domain. This receptor can be activated by tumor necrosis factor related apoptosis inducing ligand (TNFSF10/TRAIL/APO2L), and transduces apoptosis signal. Studies with FADD deficient mice suggested that FADD, a death domain containing adaptor protein, is required for the apoptosis mediated by this protein.</p>
Function	Receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TNFSF10/TRAIL. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Promotes the activation of NF-kappa-B. Essential for ER stress-induced apoptosis. [UniProt]
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Cell Death antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	48 kDa