

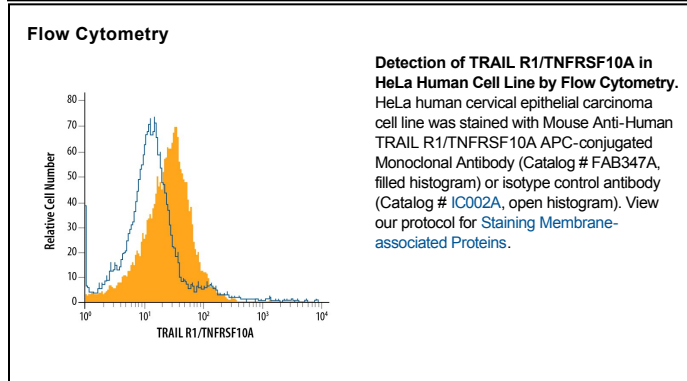
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects recombinant human TRAIL R1/TNFRSF10A in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL R2, rhTRAIL R3, rhTRAIL R4, or rhDcR3 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 69036
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>S. frugiperda</i> insect ovarian cell line Sf 21-derived recombinant human TRAIL R1/TNFRSF10A Ala24-Asn239 Accession # AAC51226
Conjugate	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Human TRAIL R1, also called DR4, is a type 1, TNF R family, membrane protein which is a receptor for TRAIL (APO2 ligand). In the TNF superfamily nomenclature, TRAIL R1 is referred to as TNFRSF10A. TRAIL R1 cDNA encodes a 468 amino acid precursor protein containing extracellular cysteine-rich domains, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic death domain. Among the TNF receptor family proteins, TRAIL R1 is most closely related to TRAIL R2/DR5, sharing 55% amino acid sequence identity. Binding of trimeric TRAIL to TRAIL R1 induces apoptosis. The induction of apoptosis likely requires oligomerization of the receptor. The human TRAIL R1/Fc chimera neutralizes the ability of TRAIL to induce apoptosis. Besides TRAIL R1, an additional TRAIL R2/DR5, which transduces apoptosis signal, and two TRAIL decoy receptors, which antagonize TRAIL-induced apoptosis, have been reported.

References:

1. Pan, G. *et al.* (1997) *Science* **276**:111.
2. Golstein, P. (1997) *Curr. Biol.* **7**:R750.