

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAIL R2/TNFRSF10B in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL R1, rhTRAIL R3, rhTRAIL R4, or rhDcR3.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 71903
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TRAIL R2/TNFRSF10B Met1-Glu182 Accession # CAG46696
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Agonist Activity Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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 R2, also called DR5 and TRICK 2 is a type 1, TNF R family, membrane protein which is a receptor for TRAIL (APO2 ligand). In the new TNF superfamily nomenclature, TRAIL R2 is referred to as TNFRSF10B. TRAIL R2 cDNA encodes a 440 amino acid residue precursor protein containing extracellular cysteine-rich domains, a transmembrane domain and a cytoplasmic death domain. Among TNF receptor family proteins, TRAIL R2 is most closely related to TRAIL R1/DR4, sharing 55% amino acid sequence identity. Binding of trimeric TRAIL to TRAIL R2 induces apoptosis. The induction of apoptosis likely requires oligomerization of the receptor. The human TRAIL R2/Fc chimera neutralizes the ability of TRAIL to induce apoptosis. Besides TRAIL R2, an additional TRAIL R1/DR4, which transduces apoptosis signaling, and two TRAIL decoy receptors, which antagonize TRAIL-induced apoptosis, have been reported.

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