



1F-461-C025

Monoclonal Antibody to CD262 / TRAIL-R2 Fluorescein (FITC) conjugated (0.025 mg)

Clone:	DR5-01-1
Isotype:	Mouse IgG1
Specificity:	The antibody 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).
Regulatory Status:	RUO
Immunogen:	Recombinant fusion protein of human IgG heavy chain and extracellular domain of DR5.
Species Reactivity:	Human
Preparation:	The purified antibody is conjugated with Fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC) under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated FITC.
Concentration:	0.1 mg/ml
Storage Buffer:	The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution containing 15mM sodium azide.
Storage / Stability:	Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze. Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.
Usage:	The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Suggested working dilution is 5 µg/ml. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product. Working concentrations should be determined by the investigator.
Expiration:	See vial label
Lot Number:	See vial label
Background:	TRAIL-R2 (CD262, DR5) is one of two TNF superfamily member intracellular death domain containing receptors for TRAIL (APO2L). 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.

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Antibodies

References: *Corallini F, Milani D, Nicolini V, Secchiero P: TRAIL, caspases and maturation of normal and leukemic myeloid precursors. *Leuk Lymphoma*. 2006 Aug;47(8):1459-68.

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