

DESCRIPTION

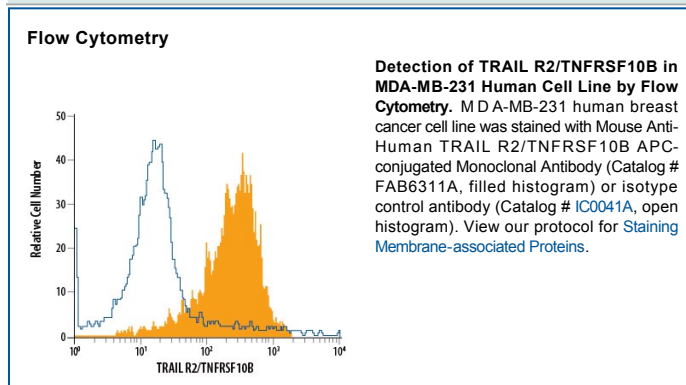
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TRAIL R2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, does not cross-react with recombinant human (rh) TRAIL R1, rhTRAIL R3, rhTRAIL R4, or recombinant mouse TRAIL R2.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 71908
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human TRAIL R2/TNFRSF10B Ile56-Glu182 Accession # O14763
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 R2, also known as 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.

References:

1. Chaudhary, P.M. *et al.* (1997) *Immunity* 7:821.
2. Walczak, H. *et al.* (1997) *EMBO J.* 16:5386.
3. Golstein, P. (1997) *Curr. Biol.* 7:R750.