

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

CyFlow™ CD262 FITC **Anti-Hu; Clone DR5-01-1**

REF **AP564762**

For Research Use Only.
Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Specifications

Antigen	CD262
Alternative Names	TRAILR2, TRICK2, DR5, TNFRSF10b
Clone	DR5-01-1
Clonality	monoclonal
Format	FITC
Host / Isotype	Mouse / IgG1
Species Reactivity	Human
Negative Species Reactivity	—
Quantity [Concentration]	0.1 mg [0.1 mg/ml]
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein of human IgG heavy chain and extracellular domain of DR5

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Specificity

The mouse monoclonal antibody DR5-01-1 recognizes an extracellular domain of CD262 (TRAIL-R2) antigen. TRAIL-R2 is one of two TNF superfamily member intracellular death domain containing receptors for TRAIL (APO2L).

Application

The reagent is designed for Flow Cytometry analysis. Suggested working usage is 5 µg/ml. Indicated dilution is recommended starting point for use of this product, but working concentrations should be validated by the investigator.

Other usages may be determined from the scientific literature.

Storage Buffer

The reagent is provided in stabilizing phosphate buffered saline (PBS) solution, pH ≈7.4, containing 0.1% (w/v) sodium azide.

Storage and Stability

Storage	Avoid prolonged exposure to light. Store in the dark at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.
Stability	Do not use after expiration date stamped on vial label.

Background Information

CD262 (TRAIL-R2 or 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

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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.

References

- Corallini F, Milani D, Nicolin V, Secchiero P: TRAIL, caspases and maturation of normal and leukemic myeloid precursors. . Leuk Lymphoma. 2006 Aug; 47(8):1459-6. < PMID: 16966254 >

The Safety Data Sheet for this product is available at www.sysmex-partec.com/services.

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