

Product datasheet for **AM31206AF-N**

DR5 (TNFRSF10B) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: B-K29]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	B-K29
Applications:	FN
Recommended Dilution:	Functional Assay: Neutralizes TRAIL induced apoptosis of U937 cells line.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human TRAIL R2/Fc chimera. Hybridoma: Myeloma X63/AG.8653 x Balb/c spleen cells.
Specificity:	Recognizes the soluble antigen. Recognizes the 42-46 kDa protein.
Formulation:	Phosphate-buffered saline without Carrier and preservatives. This product is sterile-filtered through 0.22 µm and treated to remove Endotoxins. State: Azide Free State: Liquid purified IgG fraction
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10b
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 8795 Human O14763



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Background:	<p>TRAIL-R2 (CD262, DR5) is one of two TNF superfamily member intracellular death domain containing receptors for TRAIL (APO2L).</p> <p>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.</p>
Synonyms:	TNFRSF10B, DR5, KILLER, TRICK2, ZTNFR9, Death receptor 5, TRAIL receptor 2, TRAIL-R2
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Transmembrane
Protein Pathways:	Apoptosis, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, p53 signaling pathway