

Rabbit Anti-Human DR5 (TRAIL-R2) Secondary Antibody

Rabbit Anti-Human DR5-UNLB

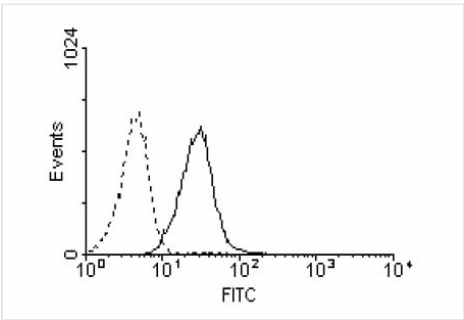
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA78866	Goat	Human	Western Blot, Flow Cytometry, Functional Assay

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Rabbit Anti-Human DR5 (TRAIL-R2); Polyclonal Secondary Antibody; Rabbit Anti-Human DR5-UNLB; Rabbit Anti-Human DR5 - Purified; Unlabeled Antibody; Rabbit Anti-Human DR5 (TRAIL-R2) secondary antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Goat
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	Human DR5 DR5, also known as TRAIL-R2, TRICK2 and KILLER, is a widely expressed type I membrane member of the tumor necrosis (TNF) receptor family. Members of this family contain multiple cysteine-rich repeats in their extracellular domain and while the cytoplasmic region is less conserved, they do contain an intracellular 80 amino acid motif known as the 'death domain' (DD).1, 2, 3, 4 DR5 is a receptor for the cytotoxic ligand TRAIL which induces apoptosis and it is the cytoplasmic DD that is responsible for transducing the death process.5, 6 DR5 has also been shown to activate NF- kappa B
Purity/Purification	Affinity chromatography
Form/Format	Purified (UNLB) Antibody
Applicable Applications for Rabbit Anti-Human DR5 (TRAIL-R2) secondary antibody	WB (Western Blot), FCM/FACS (Flow Cytometry)
Source	Pooled antisera from goats hyperimmunized with S-Tag recombinant protein (see pET-32a-c(+) vector from Novagen)
Immunogen	Recombinant DR5
Characterization	To insure lot-to-lot consistency, each batch of product is tested by flow cytometry and/or western blotting to conform with the characteristics of a standard reference reagent.
Preparation and Storage	The purified antibody (UNLB) is supplied as 0.1 mg purified immunoglobulin in 0.2 mL of 100 mM borate buffered saline, pH 8.2. No preservatives or amine-containing buffer salts added. Store at 2- 8 degree C. Reagents are stable for the period shown on the label if stored as directed.



Application Data



Application Data

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

References	1. Schneider, P., J. Bodmer, M. Thome, K. Hofmann, N. Holler, and J. Tschipp. 1997. FEBS Lett. 416:329. 2. MacFarlane, M., M. Ahmad, S.M. Srinivasula, T. Fernandes-Alnemri, G.M. Cohen, and E.S. Alnemri. 1997. J. Biol. Chem. 272:25417. 3. Walczak, H., M.A. Degli-Esposti, R.S. Johnson, P.J. Smolak, J.Y. Waugh, N. Boiani, M.S. Timour, M.J. Gerhart, K.A. Schooley, C.A. Smith, R.G. Goodwin, and C. T. Rauch. 1997. EMBO J. 16:5386. 4. Wu, G.S., T.F. Burns, E.R. McDonald, W. Jiang, R. Meng, I.D. Krantz, G. Kao, D. Gan, J. Zhou, R. Muschel, S.R. Hamilton, N.B. Spinner, S. Markowitz, G. Wu, and W.S. El-Deiry. 1997. Nat. Genet. 17:141. 5. Pitti, R.M., S.A. Marsters, S. Ruppert, C.J. Donahue, A. Moore, and A. Ashkenazi. 1996. J. Biol. Chem. 271:12687. 6. Wiley, S.R., K. Schooley, P.J. Smolak, W.S. Din, C. Huang, J.K. Nicholl, G.R. Sutherland, T.D. Smith, C. Rauch, C.A. Smith, R.G. Goodwin. 1995. Immunity 3:673. 7. Schneider, P., M. Thome, K. Burnes, J. Bodmer, K. Hofmann, T. Kataoka, N. Holler, and J. Tschopp. 1997. Immunity 7:831. 8. Mongkolsapaya, J., J.M. Grimes, N. Chen, X. Xu, D.I. Stuart, E.Y. Jones, and G.R. Screaton. 1999. Nat. Struct. Biol. 6:1048. 9. Sheridan, J.P., S.A. Marsters, R.M. Pitti, A. Gurney, M. Skubatch, D. Baldwin, L. Ramakrishnan, C.L. Gray, K. Baker, W.I. Wood, A.D. Goddard, P. Godowski, and A. Ashkenazi. 1997. Science 277:818. 10. Pan, G., J. Ni, Y. Wei, G. Yu, R. Gentz, and V.M. Dixit. 1997. Science 277:815. 11. Nimmanapalli, R., C.L. Perkins, M. Orlando, E. O'Bryan, D. Nguyen, and K.N. Bhalla. 2001. Cancer Res. 61:759. 12. LaVallee, T.M. X.H. Zhan, M.S. Johnson, C.J. Herstritt, G. Swartz, M.S. Williams, W.A. Hembrough, S.J. Green, and V.S. Pribluda. 2003. Cancer Res. 63:468.
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For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.