

### 36-3433: Anti-CD262 / DR5 Monoclonal Antibody(Clone: DR5/3381)

<b>Clonality :</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Clone Name :</b>	DR5/3381
<b>Application :</b>	IHC
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human
<b>Gene :</b>	TNFRSF10B
<b>Gene ID :</b>	8795
<b>Uniprot ID :</b>	521456
<b>Alternative Name :</b>	Fas like protein; Apoptosis inducing protein TRICK2A/2B; Apoptosis inducing receptor TRAIL R2; Cytotoxic TRAIL receptor 2; Death domain containing receptor for TRAIL/Apo 2L; Death receptor 5 (DR5); p53 regulated DNA damage inducible cell death receptor (killer); TNF related apoptosis inducing ligand receptor 2 (TRICK2; Tumor necrosis factor receptor like protein ZTNFR9; Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 10B; ZTNFR9
<b>Isotype :</b>	Mouse IgG1, kappa
<b>Immunogen Information :</b>	Recombinant human DR5 protein fragment (around aa266-393) (exact sequence is proprietary)

#### Description

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a pleiotropic cytokine whose function is mediated by two distinct cell surface receptors, designated TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, which are expressed on most cell types. TNF function is primarily mediated through TNF-R1 signaling. Both receptors belong to the growing TNF receptor superfamily which includes Fas antigen and CD40. TNF-R1 contains a cytoplasmic motif, termed the death domain, that has been found to be necessary for the transduction of the apoptotic signal. The death domain is also found in several other receptors, including Fas, DR2 (or TRUNDD), DR3 (death receptor 3), DR4 and DR5. TRUNDD, DR4 and DR5 are receptors for the apoptosis-inducing cytokine TRAIL. A non-death domain-containing receptor, designated decoy receptor (DcR1 or TRID), also specifically associates with TRAIL and may play a role in cellular resistance to apoptotic stimuli.

#### Product Info

<b>Amount :</b>	20 µg / 100 µg
<b>Content :</b>	200 µg/ml of Ab Purified from Bioreactor Concentrate by Protein A/G. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide. Also available WITHOUT BSA & azide at 1.0mg/ml.
<b>Storage condition :</b>	Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous.

#### Application Note

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (1-2ug/ml for 30 min at RT),(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires heating tissue sections in 10mM Tris with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 45 min at 95&degC followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes);

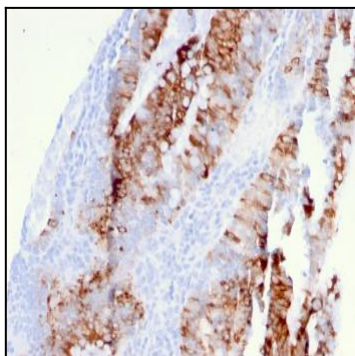


Fig. 1: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human colon carcinoma stained with DR5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DR5/3381).

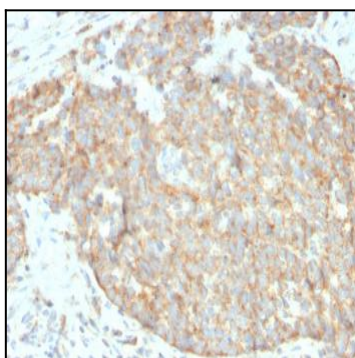


Fig. 2: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human breast carcinoma stained with DR5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DR5/3381).

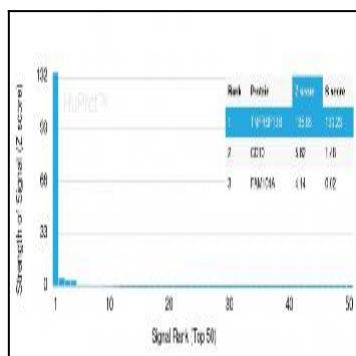


Fig. 3: Analysis of Protein Array containing >19,000 full-length human proteins using DR5 Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (DR5/3381) Z- and S- Score: The Z-score represents the strength of a signal that a monoclonal antibody (Monoclonal Antibody) (in combination with a fluorescently-tagged anti-IgG secondary antibody) produces when binding to a particular protein on the HuProtTM array. Z-scores are described in units of standard deviations (SD's) above the mean value of all signals generated on that array. If targets on HuProtTM are arranged in descending order of the Z-score, the S-score is the difference (also in units of SD's) between the Z-score. S-score therefore represents the relative target specificity of a Monoclonal Antibody to its intended target. A Monoclonal Antibody is considered to specific to its intended target, if the Monoclonal Antibody has an S-score of at least 2.5. For example, if a Monoclonal Antibody binds to protein X with a Z-score of 43 and to protein Y with a Z-score of 14, then the S-score for the binding of that Monoclonal Antibody to protein X is equal to 29.