# **Technical Data Sheet**

# Purified NA/LE Mouse Anti-Human CD253

#### **Product Information**

Material Number: 550912

Alternate Name: TNFSF10; TRAIL; APO-2L; TL2

 Size:
 0.25 mg

 Concentration:
 1.0 mg/ml

 Clone:
 RIK-2

Immunogen: Human TRAIL Transfected Cell Line

 Isotype:
 Mouse IgG1

 Reactivity:
 QC Testing: Human

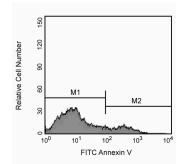
Storage Buffer: No azide/low endotoxin: Aqueous buffered solution containing no preservative,

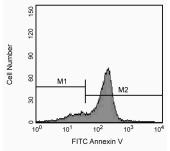
 $0.2\mu m$  sterile filtered. Endotoxin level is  $\leq 0.01$  EU/ $\mu g$  ( $\leq 0.001$  ng/ $\mu g$ ) of

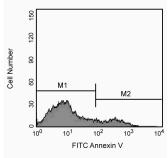
protein as determined by the LAL assay.

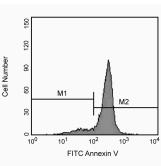
## Description

The RIK-2 monoclonal antibody specifically binds to CD253 which is also known as TRAIL (TNF-Related Apoptosis-Inducing Ligand) and Apo2 ligand (APO-2L). CD253 is a member of the Tumor Necrosis Factor Superfamily and is encoded by the *TNFSF10* gene. CD253 is a type II membrane protein that may be expressed as a full-length, cell surface associated protein as well as in a soluble form. Both surface and soluble forms of TRAIL rapidly induce apoptosis by a wide range of cell lines but not by normal cells. TRAIL is expressed by activated T cells, NK cells, dendritic cells, monocytes and by a variety of non-lymphoid cells. TRAIL can bind to and exert apoptosis through DR4 (TRAIL-R1) and DR5 (TRAIL-R2) receptors. It can also bind to decoy receptors, including DcR1/TRID/TRAIL-R3 and DcR2/TRUNDD/TRAIL-R4, and possibly OPG/TNFRSF11B, which may serve to regulate TRAIL activity. TRAIL has been shown to be involved in T cell-mediated cytotoxicity, however its mechanism of action remains to be fully elucidated. The RIK-2 clone was selected based on its ability to block TRAIL-mediated cytotoxic activity.









Flow Cytometric Analysis of TRAIL-induced Killing and RIK-2 Blocking using FITC Annexin V staining. Jurkat T cells were left untreated (far left/first panel) or treated for 16 hours under the following conditions: Cells were incubated with 20 ng/ml of recombinant human TRAIL and 10 µg/ml anti-histidine antibody (second panel); or with 20 ng/ml of recombinant human TRAIL and 10 µg/ml anti-histidine antibody preincubated with RIK-2 antibody (third panel); or with 20 ng/ml of recombinant human TRAIL and 10 µg/ml anti-histidine antibody preincubated with mlgG1 antibody (negative control) (far right/fourth panel). Following treatments, cells were evaluated for Annexin-V staining. Cells induced to undergo apoptosis by treatment with recombinant human TRAIL gave a population of cells that was Annexin V-FITC positive (second panel, M2). Annexin V-FITC staining was blocked when cells were incubated with a mixture of recombinant human TRAIL and RIK-2 antibody (third panel, M2). Cells treated with the mixture of recombinant TRAIL and mlgG1 antibody could not block the killing (far right/fourth panel). A small number of Annexin-V positive cells in the untreated population represents a basal level of apoptosis (far left/first panel). The results indicate that clone RIK-2 can block cell mediated killing induced by recombinant human TRAIL as measured by Annexin V-FITC staining of Jurkat cells.

### **Preparation and Storage**

Store undiluted at 4°C.

This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.

The monoclonal antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant or ascites by affinity chromatography.

# **Application Notes**

#### Application

Application		
Flow cytometry	Routinely Tested	
Bioassay	Tested During Development	
Blocking	Tested During Development	

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### **Suggested Companion Products**

Catalog Number	Name	Size	Clone	
553447	Purified NA/LE Mouse IgG1 κ Isotype Control	0.5 mg	107.3	
550516	PE Mouse Anti-Human CD253	0.1 mg	RIK-2	

### **Product Notices**

- Since applications vary, each investigator should titrate the reagent to obtain optimal results.
- An isotype control should be used at the same concentration as the antibody of interest.
- 3. Please refer to www.bdbiosciences.com/pharmingen/protocols for technical protocols.

#### References

Kayagaki N, Yamaguchi N, Nakayama M, et al. Involvement of TNF-related apoptosis-inducing ligand in human CD4+ T cell-mediated cytotoxicity. J Immunol. 1999; 162(5):2639-2647. (Immunogen: Blocking)

Mariani SM, Matiba B, Armandola EA, Krammer PH. Interleukin 1 beta-converting enzyme related proteases/caspases are involved in TRAIL-induced apoptosis of myeloma and leukemia cells. J Cell Biol. 1997; 137(1):221-229. (Biology)

Marsters SA, Pitti RM, Donahue CJ, Ruppert S, Bauer KD, Ashkenazi A. Activation of apoptosis by Apo-2 ligand is independent of FADD but blocked by CrmA. Curr Biol. 1996; 6(6):750-752. (Biology)

Pitti RM, Marsters SA, Ruppert S, Donahue CJ, Moore A, Ashkenazi A. Induction of apoptosis by Apo-2 ligand, a new member of the tumor necrosis factor cytokine family. J Biol Chem. 1996; 271(22):12687-12690. (Biology)

Sheridan JP, Marsters SA, Pitti RM, et al. Control of TRAIL-induced apoptosis by a family of signaling and decoy receptors. Science. 1997; 277(5327):818-821.

Wiley SR, Schooley K, Smolak PJ, et al. Identification and characterization of a new member of the TNF family that induces apoptosis. Immunity. 1995; 3(6):673-682. (Biology)

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