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Anti-TNFsR I Antibody
Catalog # ABO10591

Specification

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P19438
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A(TNFRSF1A) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7132

Other Names
Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, CD120a, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, membrane form, Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 1, TBPI, TNFRSF1A, TNFAR, TNFR1

Calculated MW
50495 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization
Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single- pass type I membrane protein . Secreted . A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing.

Protein Name
Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human TNF Receptor I(195-211aa CLPQIENVKGTEDSGTT) .

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Contains 1 death domain.

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Protein Information

Name TNFRSF1A

Synonyms TNFAR, TNFR1

Function
Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Images

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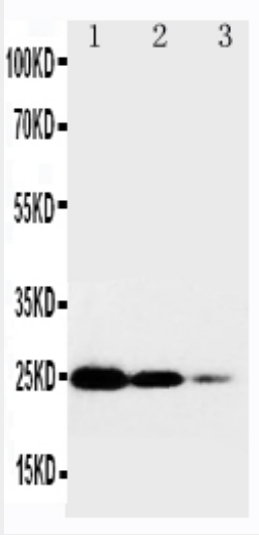
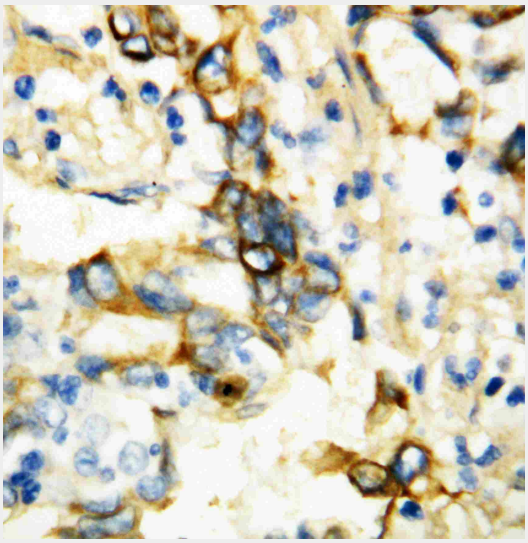


Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody, ABO10591, Western blottingLane 1: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 10ngLane 2: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 5ngLane 3: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 2.5ng



Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody, ABO10591, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Tissue

Anti-TNFsR I Antibody - Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1(TNFR1), a potent cytokine, elicits a broad spectrum of biologic responses which are mediated by binding to a cell surface receptor. Its gene is located on 12p13.2. The coding region and the 3-prime untranslated region of TNFR1 are distributed over 10 exons. There are 2 different proteins that serve as major receptors for TNF-alpha, one associated with myeloid cells and one associated with epithelial cells. Additionally, TNFR1 associates with the MADD protein through a death domain-death domain interaction. MADD provides a physical link between TNFR1 and the induction of mitogen-activated protein(MAP) kinase(e.g., ERK2) activation and arachidonic acid release. TNFR1-induced apoptosis involves 2 sequential signaling complexes. Complex I, the initial plasma membrane-bound complex, consists of TNFR1, the adaptor TRADD, the kinase RIP1, and TRAF2 and rapidly signals activation of NF-kappa-B. In a second step, TRADD and RIP1 associate with FADD and caspase-8, forming a cytoplasmic complex, complex II.