

Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody
Catalog # ABO12202**Specification****Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-F, FC, ICC
Primary Accession	P20333
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B (TNFRSF1B) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-F, ICC, FCM in Human;Rat.

Reconstitution

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

Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID 7133****Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, TNF-R2, Tumor necrosis factor receptor type II, TNF-RII, TNFR-II, p75, p80 TNF-alpha receptor, CD120b, Etanercept, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1b, membrane form, Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 2, TBP-2, TBPII, TNFRSF1B, TNFBR, TNFR2

Calculated MW
48291 MW KDa**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Frozen Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml

 Immunocytochemistry, 0.5-1 µg/ml
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml
Flow Cytometry, 1-3^{1/4}g/1x10⁶cells

Subcellular Localization

Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Protein Name

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B

Contents

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

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human TNF Receptor II (288-318aa KKKPLCLQREAKVPHLPADKARGTQGPEQQH), different from the related mouse sequence by eleven amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by ten amino acids.

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 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.

Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody - Protein Information

Name TNFRSF1B

Synonyms TNFBR, TNFR2

Function

Receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. The TRAF1/TRAF2 complex recruits the apoptotic suppressors BIRC2 and BIRC3 to TNFRSF1B/TNFR2. This receptor mediates most of the metabolic effects of TNF-alpha. Isoform 2 blocks TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis, which suggests that it regulates TNF-alpha function by antagonizing its biological activity.

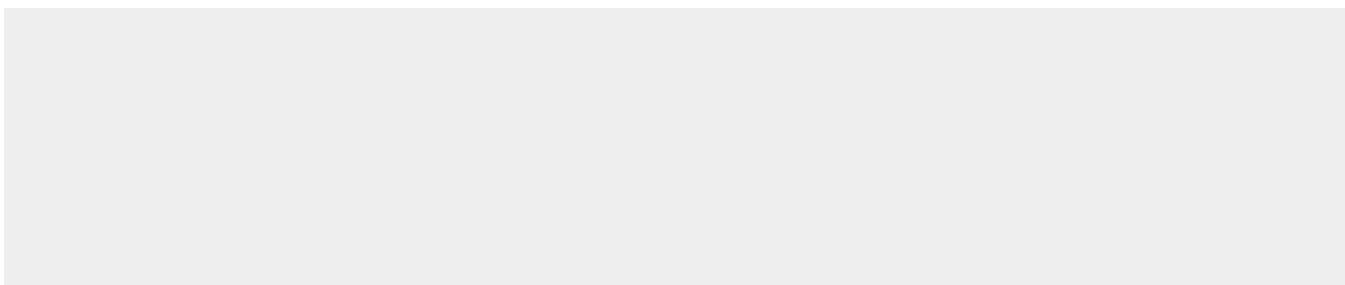
Cellular Location

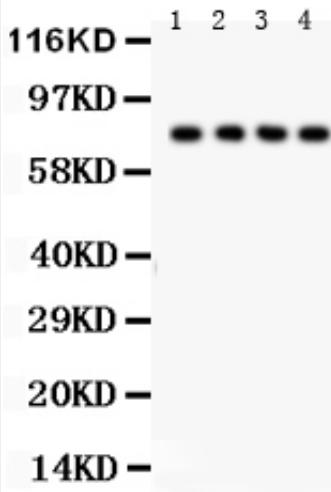
[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein [Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 2]: Secreted

Anti-sTNFsR II 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody - Images



Anti- TNF Receptor II Picoband antibody, ABO12202, Western blotting
All lanes: Anti TNF Receptor II (ABO12202) at 0.5ug/ml
Lane 1: Rat Thymus Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 2: Rat Liver Tissue Lysate at 50ug
Lane 3: HELA Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Lane 4: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug
Predicted bind size: 75KD
Observed bind size: 75KD

Anti-sTNFsR II Antibody - Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) is one of receptors of TNF. TNF has proinflammatory and immunosuppressive properties that may segregate at the level of the 2 TNF receptors (TNFRs), TNFR1 and TNFR2. The genes for TNFR1, a 55-kDa protein, and TNFR2, a 70-kDa protein, have been mapped to human chromosomes 12 (12pter-cen) and 1 (1pter-p32), respectively. TNFR2 was induced on glomerular endothelial cells of nephritic kidneys, and TNFR2 expression on intrinsic cells, but not leukocytes, was essential for glomerulonephritis and glomerular complement deposition. TNFR1 promotes systemic immune responses and renal T cell death, while intrinsic cell TNFR2 plays a critical role in complement-dependent tissue injury. Therefore, therapeutic blockade specifically of TNFR2 may be a promising strategy in the treatment of immune-mediated glomerulonephritis.