10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP11261a

Specification

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**FC, IF, IHC-P, WB,E**
Primary Accession	P19438
Other Accession	NP_001056.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**Rabbit IgG**
Calculated MW	**50495**
Antigen Region	**17-43**

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - 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

Target/Specificity
This TNFRSF1A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 17-43 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TNFRSF1A.

Dilution
FC~~1:10~50
IF~~1:10~50
IHC-P~~1:50~100
WB~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - 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.

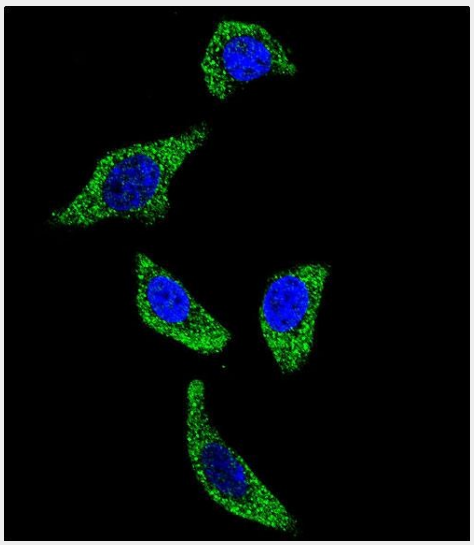
Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - 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

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP11261a) with U-251MG cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

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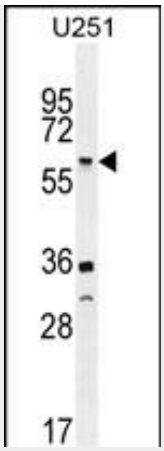
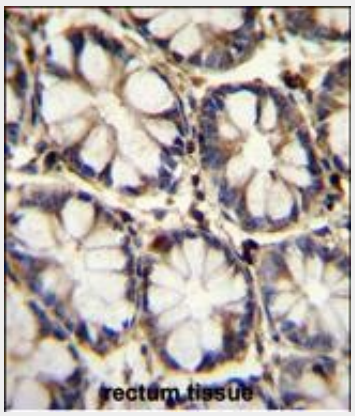
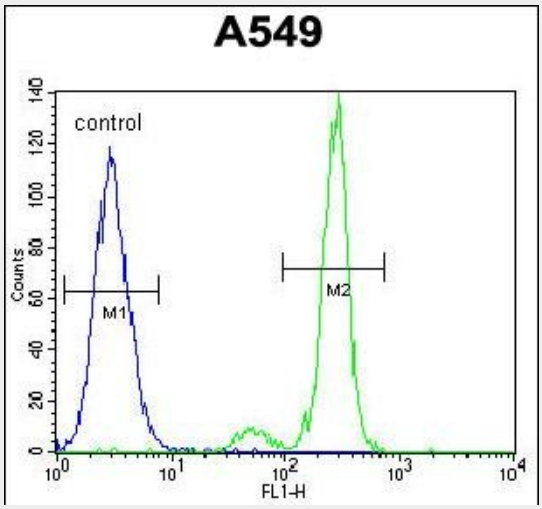


TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a) western blot analysis in U251 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TNFRSF1A antibody detected the TNFRSF1A protein (arrow).



TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a)immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human rectum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.This data demonstrates the use of TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a) flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. This receptor can activate NF-kappaB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the autosomal dominant periodic fever syndrome. The impaired receptor clearance is thought to be a mechanism of the disease.

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - References

Giroux, S., et al. Bone 47(5):975-981(2010)
Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Wolanska, M., et al. Ginekol. Pol. 81(6):431-434(2010)
Sainz, J., et al. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 23(2):423-436(2010)