

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP72870

Specification

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application WB, IHC-P Primary Accession P19438

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat

Host Rabbit Clonality Polyclonal

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7132

Other Names

TNFRSF1A; TNFAR; TNFR1; 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; CD antigen CD120a

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

TNF-R1 Polyclonal 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



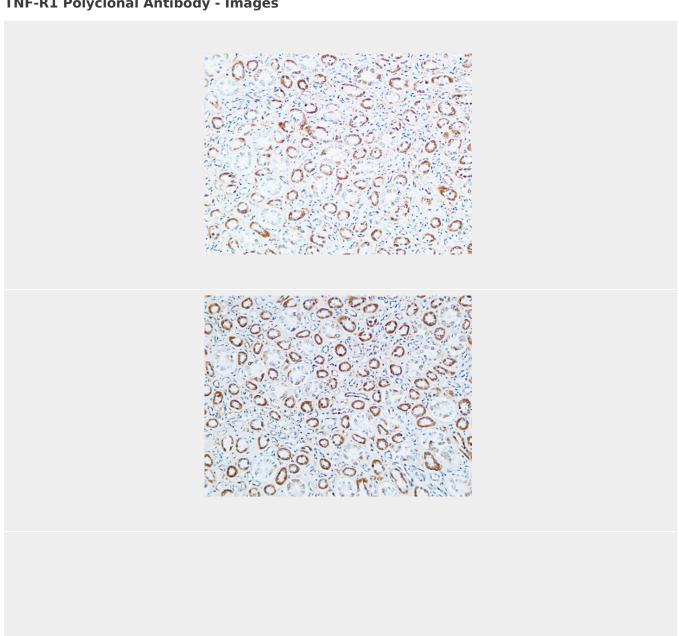
processing

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

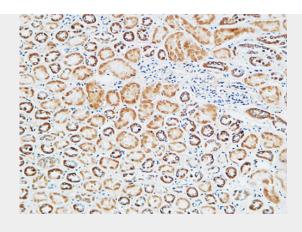
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- <u>Immunofluorescence</u>
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.