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Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP3275a

Specification

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P25118

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 21937

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, Tnfrsf1a, Tnfr-1, Tnfr1

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP3275a was selected from the region of human Mouse Phospho-TNFR-S299. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protein Information

Name Tnfrsf1a

Synonyms Tnfr-1, 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 (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein

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Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- Blocking Peptides

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Images

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - Background

TNFR1 is a 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. Binding of TNF to the extracellular domain leads to homotrimerization. The aggregated death domains provide a novel molecular interface that interacts specifically with the death domain of TRADD. Various TRADD-interacting proteins such as TRAFS, RIPK1 and possibly FADD, are recruited to the complex by their association with TRADD. This complex activates at least two distinct signaling cascades, apoptosis and NF-kappa-B signaling.

Phospho-mouse TNFR(S299) Antibody Blocking peptide - References

1. J. Immunol. 175 (8), 5024-5033 (2005) 2. J Leukoc Biol. 2005 Dec;78(6):1233-41. 3. Mol. Cell. Biol. 11:3020-3026(1991).