

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7990a**Specification**

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P25118](#)**Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) 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 [AP7990a](/products/AP7990a) was selected from the S269 region of human Mouse TNFR1. 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.

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) 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

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) Blocking Peptide - Images**Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) 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.

Mouse TNFR1 Antibody (S269) Blocking Peptide - References

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