

## Product datasheet for **AM26290PU-N**

### **TNFRSF1B Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: 80M2]**

#### **Product data:**

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	80M2
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, IF, IP
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Flow cytometry</b> (2): Antibody 80M2 was used to select HeLa cells expressing TNF-RII by FACS. As negative control mock transfected HeLa cells were used (Ref.2). The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. <b>Functional assays</b> (1,2,4,5): Antibody 80M2 functions as an allosteric modulator, which stabilizes the ligand-receptor complex (Ref.1). <b>Immunoassays.</b> <b>Immunofluorescence</b> (2): The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. <b>Immunoprecipitation</b> (3). <b>Negative control:</b> Mock transfected HeLa cells. <b>Positive control:</b> HeLa cells transfected with TNF-RII.
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody 80M2 recognizes the extracellular part of membrane-bound TNF-RII as well as the soluble form of TNF-RII which is generated by proteolytic cleavage of the extracellular domain. The soluble form can still bind TNF-alpha with high affinity and functions as a TNF-alpha antagonist. The antibody is a non-agonistic receptor modulating antibody. It enhances in vitro TNF alpha responses by increasing the affinity of the soluble form of TNF-alpha for TNF-RII.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7133 Human P20333</a>
<b>Background:</b>	TNF-alpha is an important signaling protein in the immune system which can activate inflammatory responses, induce apoptosis, regulate cellular proliferation, and may even promote cancer progression. TNF-alpha can bind to two structurally distinct membrane receptors, TNF-RI and TNF-RII, which have both distinct and overlapping downstream signaling cascades. TNFRI is believed to be expressed on nearly all cell types, whereas TNFRII exhibits more restricted expression, being found on certain subpopulations of immune cells and several other cell types. A dominant role of TNF-RII has been shown in thymocyte activation by TNF-alpha, whereas induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely by TNF-RI. TNF-RI is equally well activated by both the 17 kDa soluble and 26 kDa membrane-bound form, whereas TNF-RII is activated only by the membrane bound form of TNF-alpha.
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, p80 TNF-alpha receptor, TNFRSF1B, TNFBR, TNF-R2