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Product datasheet for AM26345BT-N

Tnfrsf1b Rat Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: HM102]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	HM102
Applications:	ELISA, FN, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:** In most cases 2 µg/ml acts agonistically (Ref.2,3,5). The typical starting working dilution is 1/10. **Flow Cytometry:** 100.000 microglia cells were incubated with 10µg/ml PBS/1%serum for 30 min on ice (Ref.1,5,6).The typical starting working dilution is 1/10. **Functional assays.** **Immunoassays.** **Immunoprecipitation.** **Western blot:** A reduced sample treatment and SDS-Page was used. The band size (s) is 75 kDa (Ref.4). ***Positive Control:*** RAW264.7 cells.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody HM102 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 antibody is a 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 Label: Biotin State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin

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Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C. **DO NOT FREEZE!**
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1b
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 21938 Mouse P25119
Background:	The soluble form can still bind TNF-alpha with high affinity and functions as a TNF-alpha antagonist. TNF-alpha is an important signalling 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 TNFRII, 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 TNFRII 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. TNF-RII is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNF-alpha. The TNF-RII molecule is shown to be responsible for stimulation of activated T-lymphocytes by TNF-alpha.
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, p80 TNF-alpha receptor, TNFRSF1B, TNFBR, TNF-R2