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Product datasheet for AM32020BT-N

TNFRSF1A Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: MR1-2]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	MR1-2
Applications:	ELISA, IHC, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	**Flow Cytometry:** Use 1/10 as starting dilution. *Advised Positive Control:* PHA activated T cells. **Immuno Assays.** **Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections:** Use 1/10 as starting dilution. *Advised Positive Control:* Human Lymphnodes.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The antibody reacts with the extra-cellular part of the TNF-R I. It also reacts with the soluble receptor. TNF-R I is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNF-alpha: Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-R I. The antibody cross reacts with Rhesus and Cynomolgus natural TNF-R I. The antibody is an agonistic antibody. The reactivity of the antibody with cell-bound TNF-Receptor is minimally inhibited by high concentrations of TNF-alpha.
Formulation:	PBS Label: Biotin State: Purified State: Liquid (0.2 µm filtered) Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A

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Database Link: Entrez Gene 7132 Human
P19438

Background: Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) is a cytokine whose function is mediated through two distinct cell surface receptors (TNF Receptor I and TNF Receptor II) that are included in the TNF Receptor superfamily along with FAS antigen and CD40. TNF Receptors I and II are 55 and 75 kDa members, respectively, of a family of cell surface molecules including nerve growth factor receptor, Fas/Apo1, CD30, OX40, and 41BB, which are characterized by cysteine rich motifs in the extracellular domain. While TNF Receptor I and TNF Receptor II share 28% sequence homology in the extracellular domains, their intracellular domains lack sequence homology, suggesting that they differ in their internal signal transduction pathways.
TNF Receptor I contains an approximately 80 amino acid death domain near its carboxy terminus capable of transmitting an apoptotic signal through its interaction with TRADD (TNF Receptor I associated death domain protein), and subsequent interactions with FADD. TNF Receptor I can also activate the transcription factor NFkB via TRAF2 (TNF Receptor associated factor 2). The cytoplasmic domain of TNF Receptor I can directly interact with Jak kinase, thereby activating the JAK/STAT signal transduction cascade.
TNF Receptor I is expressed by virtually all nucleated mammalian cells, including hepatocytes, monocytes and neutrophils, cardiac muscle cells, endothelial cells, and CD34 + hematopoietic progenitors. Both TNF alpha and TNF beta bind to TNF Receptor I.

Synonyms: Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, Tnfrsf1a