

## **Product datasheet for AP26366PU-N**

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## **Tnfrsf1b Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**

**Product data:** 

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Applications: ELISA, FN, IP, WB

**Recommended Dilution:** Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.

Immunoassay.

Immunoprecipitation.

Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.

Reactivity: Mouse
Host: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

**Specificity:** The antibody recognizes the extracellular part of the mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor

type 2 (TNF-RII) of the membrane-bound as well as the soluble receptor. it cross reacts with mouse TNF-RI (problematic in case of TNF-RII knockout studies and when used in high concentrations in functional studies). Shows minimal cross reactivity with mouse TNF-alpha.

Formulation: PBS

State: Purified

State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered lg fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin

Concentration: lot specific

Purification: Protein A

Conjugation: Unconjugated
Storage: Store at 2 - 8 °C.

**Stability:** Shelf life: one year from despatch.

**Gene Name:** tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1b

Database Link: Entrez Gene 21938 Mouse

P25119



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## Tnfrsf1b Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody - AP26366PU-N

Background:

TNF-RII (~75-80 kDa) is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNF-alpha. TNF-alpha activates inflammatory responses, induces apoptosis, regulates cellular proliferation, and may even promote cancer progression. The effects of TNF-alpha are mediated by TNF-RI and TNF-RII, which have both distinct and overlapping downstream signaling cascades. Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-RI. TNF-RI is equally well activated by both the 17 kDa soluble and 26 kDa membrane-bound form, whereas TNF-RII is efficiently activated only by the membrane bound form of TNF-alpha. Binding of the inherently trimeric TNF-alpha to TNFR1 and TNFR2 induces receptor trimerization and recruitment of several signaling proteins to the cytoplasmic domains of the receptors. Occupancy of TNFR2 results in direct recruitment of TNF Receptor Associated Factor 2 (TRAF2), which in turn recruits TRAF1.

Synonyms:

Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, p80 TNF-alpha receptor, TNFRSF1B, TNFBR, TNF-R2