

Product datasheet for **AP26380PU-N**

TNFRSF1B Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Flow Cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Immunoassays. Immunoprecipitation. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1/50. Functional Assays: Antibody reactivity with cell bound or soluble TNF-RII is not inhibited by high concentrations of Human TNFa.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	The polyclonal antibody recognizes the extracellular part of the Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type 2 (TNF-RII) of the membrane-bound as well as the soluble receptor. It cross reacts with Human TNF-RI (problematic in case of TNF-RII knockout studies). Shows minimal cross reactivity with Human TNF-alpha.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
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 7133 Human P20333



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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