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Product datasheet for PP1085B1

TNFRSF1A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: Direct: To detect hsTNF-Receptor I (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. In conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hsTNF-Receptor I. Sandwich: To detect hsTNF-Receptor I (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25 - 1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This In conjunction with Polyclonal Anti-Human sTNF-Receptor I as a capture antibody, it allows the detection of at least 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hsTNF-Receptor I. Western blot: To detect hsTNF-Receptor I this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1 - 0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant hsTNF-Receptor I is 1.5 - 3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (> 98 %) recombinant human sTNF-Receptor I
Specificity:	This antibody detects sTNF-Receptor I (CD120a).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 State: Aff - Purified State: Sterile filtered lyophilized Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile PBS containing 0.1 % BSA to a concentration of 0.1 - 1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity chromatograophy
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the lyophilized antibody at -20 °C. Following reconstitution it is stable for two weeks at 2 - 8 °C. Frozen aliquots are stable for 6 months when stored at -20 °C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: One year from despatch.

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Gene Name: tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A

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