

## Product datasheet for **PP1085P2**

### TNFRSF1A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FN, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<u>Neutralisation:</u> To yield one half maximal inhibition [ND50] of the biological activity of hsTNF Receptor I (0.3 µg/ml), a concentration of 0.9-1.1 µg/ml of this antibody is required. <u>ELISA:</u> To detect hsTNF Receptor I by <b>indirect</b> ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hsTNF Receptor I. To detect hsTNF Receptor I by <b>sandwich</b> ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.5 - 2.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This antigen affinity purified antibody, in conjunction with a biotinylated anti-hsTNF Receptor-I (cat.no. PP1085B) as the detection antibody, allows the detection of 0.2 - 0.4 ng/well of recombinant hsTNF Receptor I. <u>Western Blot:</u> Use 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 purified (>98%) recombinant human soluble TNF Receptor I (hs-TNF Receptor-I
Specificity:	The antibody reacts with sTNF Receptor.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 without preservatives State: Aff - Purified State: Sterile filtered, lyophilized purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Immunoaffinity chromatography employing immobilized hsTNF receptor-I matrix
Conjugation:	Unconjugated



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<b>Storage:</b>	<p>The lyophilized antibody is stable at -20°C for one year from despatch. The reconstituted antibody is stable for two weeks at 2-8°C. Frozen aliquots are stable for six months when stored at -20°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
<b>Gene Name:</b>	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 7132 Human P19438</a>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>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 NFκB 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.</p>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, Tnfrsf1a