

Product datasheet for **SM1185B**

TNFRSF1A (full length) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: H398]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	H398
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Immunohistochemistry on frozen sections: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. Immunoassays. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:50.
Reactivity:	Human, Rat
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The monoclonal antibody H398 recognizes the extracellular part of the Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type I (TNF-RI) of the membrane-bound as well as the soluble receptor. Does not react with TNF-RII.
Formulation:	PBS Label: Biotin State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02 % sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein G
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7132 Human P19438



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Background:

TNF-RI (~55-60 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. TNF-RI signaling is initiated when trimeric TNF-alpha binds TNF-RI receptors. Subsequent TNF-RI trimerization promotes the recruitment of a proximal signaling complex composed of TNF Receptor Associated protein with a Death Domain (TRADD), Receptor Interacting Protein (RIP), cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis Protein 1 (cIAP1), TNF Receptor Associated Factor 2 (TRAF2), and likely TRAF5. Studies with TNF-RI-deficient mice indicate that TNF-RI mediates most of the proliferation, pro-inflammatory, and apoptosis-activating pathways.

Synonyms:

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

Note:

Be aware that the antibody competes with TNF-alpha.