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Product datasheet for SM1185F

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

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	H398
Applications:	FC
Recommended Dilution:	Flow cytometry (use 10 µl of neat antibody to label 1x10e6 cells or 100 µl whole blood). This product is routinely tested in flow cytometry on human peripheral blood monocytes.
Reactivity:	Human, Rabbit
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Purified human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type 1
Specificity:	H398 recognises an extracellular domain of the 55kD human TNF receptor (p55, TNF-R1, CD120a) which is weakly expressed by monocytes and granulocytes. No binding occurs to the 75 kD TNF receptor (CD120b).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 1% BSA and 0.09% sodium azide Label: FITC State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Label: Fluorescein Isothiocyanate Isomer 1
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A affinity chromatography
Conjugation:	FITC
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Protect from light. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
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:

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