

Product datasheet for **SM1185R**

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 10e6 cells or 100 µl whole blood.
Reactivity:	Human, Rabbit
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG2a
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Recombinant Human Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type 1. Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the mouse NSO myeloma cell line.
Specificity:	This antibody recognizes an extracellular domain of the 55kD TNF receptor (p55, TNF-R1, CD120a). No binding occurs to the 75kD TNF receptor (CD120b). This product is routinely tested in Flow Cytometry on Human peripheral blood monocytes.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.4 Label: PE State: Lyophilized purified IgG fraction from Tissue Culture Supernatant Stabilizer: 1% BSA Preservative: 0.09% Sodium Azide Label: R. Phycoerythrin (RPE)
Reconstitution Method:	Restore with 1 ml distilled water
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	PE
Storage:	Store undiluted (Prior to and following reconstitution) at 2-8°C. DO NOT FREEZE! This product is photosensitive and should be protected from light.
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:	<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 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.</p> <p>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>
Synonyms:	Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, Tnfrsf1a