

Anti-TNFR I Antibody

Catalog # ABO10591

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P19438
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A(TNFRSF1A) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7132
Other Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, CD120a, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, membrane form, Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 1, TBPI, TNFRSF1A, TNFAR, TNFR1
Calculated MW	50495
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single- pass type I membrane protein . Secreted . A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg Na ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human TNF Receptor I(195-211aa CLPQIENVKGTEDSGTT) .
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Sequence Similarities	Contains 1 death domain.

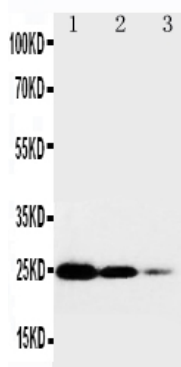
Protein Information

Name	TNFRSF1A
Synonyms	TNFAR, TNFR1
Function	Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin- alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing

Background

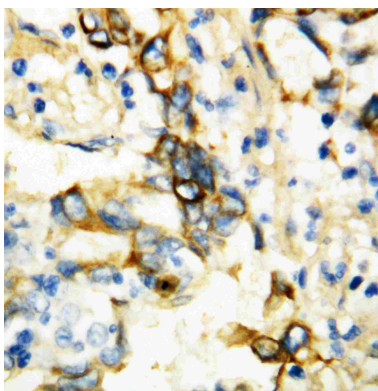
Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1(TNFR1), a potent cytokine, elicits a broad spectrum of biologic responses which are mediated by binding to a cell surface receptor. Its gene is located on 12p13.2. The coding region and the 3-prime untranslated region of TNFR1 are distributed over 10 exons. There are 2 different proteins that serve as major receptors for TNF-alpha, one associated with myeloid cells and one associated with epithelial cells. Additionally, TNFR1 associates with the MADD protein through a death domain-death domain interaction. MADD provides a physical link between TNFR1 and the induction of mitogen-activated protein(MAP) kinase(e.g., ERK2) activation and arachidonic acid release. TNFR1-induced apoptosis involves 2 sequential signaling complexes. Complex I, the initial plasma membrane-bound complex, consists of TNFR1, the adaptor TRADD, the kinase RIP1, and TRAF2 and rapidly signals activation of NF-kappa-B. In a second step, TRADD and RIP1 associate with FADD and caspase-8, forming a cytoplasmic complex, complex II.

Images



Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody, ABO10591, Western blotting
Lane 1: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 10ng
Lane 2: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 5ng
Lane 3: Recombinant Human TNFR1 Protein 2.5ng

Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody, ABO10591, IHC(P)
Human Mammary Tissue



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.