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TNFR-S274 Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11142a

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, E
Primary Accession	P19438
Other Accession	NP_001056.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB25825
Calculated MW	50495
Antigen Region	252-281

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
Target/Specificity	This TNFR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 252-281 amino acids from human TNFR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	TNFR-S274 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	TNFRSF1A

Synonyms	TNFAR, TNFR1
Function	Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha 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

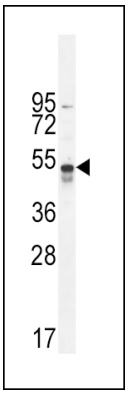
Background

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. This receptor can activate NF-kappaB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the autosomal dominant periodic fever syndrome. The impaired receptor clearance is thought to be a mechanism of the disease.

References

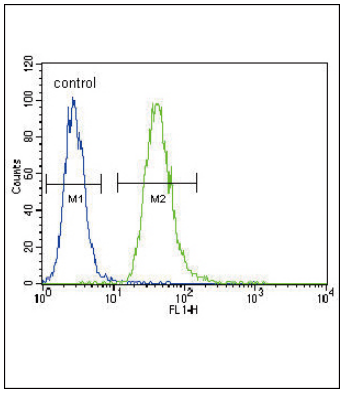
Giroux, S., et al. Bone 47(5):975-981(2010)
Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Wolanska, M., et al. Ginekol. Pol. 81(6):431-434(2010)
Sainz, J., et al. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 23(2):423-436(2010)

Images



hTNFR-pS274 (Cat. #AP11142a) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the TNFR antibody detected the TNFR protein (arrow).

TNFR-S274 Antibody (Cat. #AP11142a) flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.



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