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Phospho-TNFR(S274) Antibody

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP3274a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P19438
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB43231
Calculated MW	50495

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 phosphopeptide corresponding to amino acid residues surrounding S274 of human TNFR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 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	Phospho-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 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

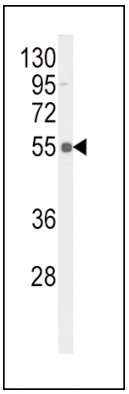
Background

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.

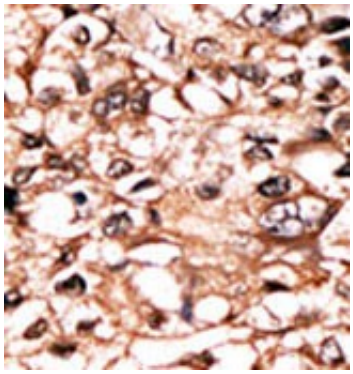
References

Kuo, N.W., et al., Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci. 46(5):1565-1571 (2005). Siebert, S., et al., Arthritis Rheum. 52(4):1287-1292 (2005). Spahr, L., et al., J. Hepatol. 41(2):229-234 (2004). Wang, W.H., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 24(23):10352-10365 (2004). Tashiro, H., et al., Transpl. Int. 17(10):626-633 (2004).

Images



Western blot analysis of hTNFR-pS274 (Cat. #AP3274a) in MDA-MB468 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). TNFR (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

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