Datasheet for ABIN1105796

anti-TNFRSF1A antibody (Extracellular Domain) (FITC)

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Overview

Quantity:	0.1 mg
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Binding Specificity:	Extracellular Domain
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Hamster
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1A antibody is conjugated to FITC
Application:	Immunoprecipitation (IP), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified soluble extracellular domain of mouse TNF-RI
Clone:	55R-170
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Mouse

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF1A
Alternative Name:	CD120a / TNFR1 (TNFRSF1A Products)
Background:	TNF-RI belongs to the large TNF receptor family, among which TNF-RII (TNF-R p75-80), lymphotoxin-beta receptor (LTbetaR) and the Herpes virus entry mediator (HVEM). Ligands for

Target Details

	these receptors belong to the Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) superfamily of cytokines, which activate signaling pathways for cell survival, death, and differentiation that orchestrate the development, organization and homeostasis of lymphoid, mammary, neuronal and ectodermal tissues. TNF-RI contains a characteristic structural cassette termed death domain in its sequence that is conserved within a distinct subset of other TNF-R family members, such as CD95, DR3, DR4, and DR5. This death domain, was characterized as being essential for induction of apoptosis in vitro and has been structurally conserved within these TNF-R superfamily members. Deletion of the death domain of the TNF-RI results in a non-functional receptor, indicating that the death domain is required for the signal transduction of the physiological functions of TNF-RI in vivo. TNF-RI is a 55 kD type I transmembrane protein and is expressed on a variety of cell types at low levels. It is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNF-alpha. Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-RI. TNF-RI is present as soluble form in body fluids (for instance plasma and CSF). This extracellular TNF-RI is generated by two mechanisms, namely proteolytic cleavage of TNF-RI ectodomains and release of full-length TNF-RI in the membranes of exosome-like vesicles. TNF-RI and TNF-RII both interact with the homomeric forms of LTbeta or TNF. However, TNF-RI functions as the high affinity receptor for soluble TNF (sTNF). TNF-RI has been shown to be involved in a wide variety of inflammatory diseases, among which neurodegenerative diseases (Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease), multiple sclerosis, asthma, atherosclerosis, rheumatology.Synonyms: TNF-R1, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, Tnfrsf1a, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I, p55, p60
UniProt:	P25118
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	Optimal working dilution should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	0.1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, 1 % bovine serum albumin

Handling

Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.