Datasheet for ABIN111939

anti-TNFRSF1A antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	1 mg
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1A antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro)), Functional Studies (Func)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Partially purified preparation of TNF binding protein from HL-60 cells.
Clone:	Htr9
Isotype:	IgG1
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Species reactivity (tested):Human.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G.

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF1A
Alternative Name:	CD120a / TNFR1 (TNFRSF1A Products)
Background:	Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) is a cytokine whose function is mediated through two distinct cell

Target Details

	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. 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.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
Gene ID:	9606
UniProt:	P19438
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	Flow Cytometry: 10 µg/mL. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen Sections: 2-5 µg/mL on Cryostat Sections. Concentrations < 25 µg/mL may give non specific staining of discrete cells. This putativecross reactivity with nuclear (?) antigens cannot be abrogated by pre- or coincubation withTNF. Fixation: Acetone 5 min 4 °C or 2 % paraformaldehyde-lysine sodium periodate.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL (by Absorbance at 280 nm)
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.2 without stabilizers and preservatives.

Handling

Preservative:	Without preservative
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store lyophilized (preferably in a desiccator) at 2-8 °C and reconstituted (in aliquots) at -20 °C.