

Datasheet for ABIN118847 **anti-TNFRSF1A antibody**



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Overview

Quantity:	0.2 mg
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Reactivity:	Human, Rabbit
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1A antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Enzyme Immunoassay (EIA), Radioimmunoassay (RIA)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Purified human tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type 1. Spleen cells from immunised BALB/c mice were fused with cells of the mouse NSO myeloma cell line.
Clone:	H398
Isotype:	IgG2a
Purification:	Affinity chromatography on Protein A

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 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

Target Details

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. ELISA. Radioimmunoassay. Removal of sodium azide is recommended prior to use in functional assays. Clone H398 may be used to detect high levels of TNFR1, in western blotting under reducing conditions, such as recombinant material, but it is not suitable for detection of TNFR1 in normal cells in this application. Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.
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Restrictions:	For Research Use only
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Handling

Concentration:	1.0 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4 containing 0.09 % Sodium Azide

Handling

Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Storage:	4 °C/-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8 °C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20 °C for longer.