Datasheet for ABIN2192162

anti-TNFRSF1B antibody

3 Publications

Go to Product page

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TNFRSF1B
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1B antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Functional Studies (Func), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	Cross reactivity: Mouse TNF-RI : Yes, Mouse TNF-alpha Minimal crossreactivity problematic in case of TNF-RII knockout studies and when used in high concentrations in functional studies
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF1B
Alternative Name:	Cd120b, Tnf-Rii (TNFRSF1B Products)
Background:	The polyclonal antibody recognizes the extracellular part of the mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type 2 (TNF-RII) of the membrane-bound as well as the soluble receptor. TNF-RII (~75-80 kDa) is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell

Target Details

	stimulation by TNF-alpha. TNF-alpha activates inflammatory responses, induces apoptosis, regulates cellular proliferation, and may even promote cancer progression. The effects of TNF-alpha are mediated by TNF-RI and TNF-RII, which have both distinct and overlapping downstream signaling cascades. Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-RI. TNF-RI is equally well activated by both the 17 kDa soluble and 26 kDa membrane-bound form, whereas TNF-RII is efficiently activated only by the membrane bound form of TNF-alpha. Binding of the inherently trimeric TNF-alpha to TNFR1 and TNFR2 induces receptor trimerization and recruitment of several signaling proteins to the cytoplasmic domains of the receptors. Occupancy of TNFR2 results in direct recruitment of TNF Receptor Associated Factor 2 (TRAF2), which in turn recruits TRAF1. Aliases Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B, TNF-RII, p75/p80
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	For flow cytometry and Western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.
Expiry Date:	12 months

Publications

Product cited in:	Gerspach, Götz, Zimmermann, Kolle, Böttinger, Grell: "Detection of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor (TNF): an analysis of TNF-specific reagents." in: **Microscopy research and technique**, Vol. 50, Issue 3, pp. 243-50, (2000) (PubMed).

Lucas, Garcia, Donati, Hribar, Mandriota, Giroud, Buurman, Fransen, Suter, Nunez, Pepper, Grau: "Both TNF receptors are required for direct TNF-mediated cytotoxicity in microvascular endothelial cells." in: **European journal of immunology**, Vol. 28, Issue 11, pp. 3577-86, (1998) (PubMed).

Bemelmans, Gouma, Buurman: "LPS-induced sTNF-receptor release in vivo in a murine model. Investigation of the role of tumor necrosis factor, IL-1, leukemia inhibiting factor, and IFN-gamma." in: **Journal of immunology (Baltimore, Md. : 1950)**, Vol. 151, Issue 10, pp. 5554-62, (1993) (PubMed).