Datasheet for ABIN2192210

anti-TNFRSF1A antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Armenian Hamster
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Application:	Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Functional Studies (Func), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Clone:	55R-170
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF1A
Alternative Name:	Tnf-Ri (TNFRSF1A Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody 55R-170 recognizes the extracellular part of mouse Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor superfamily member 1A (TNF-RI), also known as CD120a or p55. 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 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

Target Details

	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. The monoclonal antibody 55R-170 also recognizes the soluble receptor.. TNFR type I, CD120a, TNF-RI, TNF-R55, TNFRp55, p55-R, TNF receptor alpha chain Aliases Purified soluble extracellular domain of mouse TNF-RI Immunogen Armenian hamster IgG
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting. Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one
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