

## Datasheet for ABIN7633671

## anti-TNFRSF1A antibody (Biotin)



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Quantity:	1 mL
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Reactivity:	Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1A antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)
Product Details	
Purpose:	Biotin-Linked Polyclonal Antibody to Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 1 (TNFR1)
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against TNFR1. It has been selected for its ability to recognize TNFR1 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
Purification:	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography followed by Protein A affinity chromatography
Target Details	
Target:	TNFRSF1A
Alternative Name:	Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor 1 (TNFRSF1A Products)
Background:	CD120A, P55, TNFRSF1A, TBP1, FPF, TNF-R, TNF-R-I, TNF-R55, TNFAR, TNFR55, TNFR60, P55-
	R, P60, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 1

## **Target Details**

P22934  NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin  Proteasome Pathway
Western blotting: $0.2$ -2 $\mu$ g/mL,1:250-2500 Immunohistochemistry: $5$ -20 $\mu$ g/mL,1:25-100 Immunocytochemistry: $5$ -20 $\mu$ g/mL,1:25-100 Optimal working dilutions must be determined by end user.
The thermal stability is described by the loss rate. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. The loss rate is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.
For Research Use only
Liquid
500 μg/mL
PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium azide, 50 % glycerol.
Sodium azide
This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
4 °C,-20 °C
Store at 4°C for frequent use. Stored at -20°C in a manual defrost freezer for two year without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.