

TNFRSF1A

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC IF

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50

Calculated MW: 50kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human TNFRSF1A

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

bip

Synonym:

TNF R1 ; TNFRSF1A; TNFR1; CD120a; TNF R55; FPF

Catalog #: A1540

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 7132

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P19438

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

TNF- is an important cytokine produced by numerous cell types including neutrophils, activated lymphocytes, macrophages and NK cells. It plays a critical role in inflammatory responses and in apoptosis (1). TNF- exists as a membrane-anchored and soluble form, both of which show biological activity. Response to TNF- is mediated through two receptors, TNF-R1, which is widely expressed, and TNF-R2, which is expressed mainly in immune and endothelial cells (2). Antagonists to TNF- have been validated as therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis and other immune disorders (3). The two receptors for TNF-, TNF-R1 (55 kDa) and TNF-R2 (75 kDa) can mediate distinct cellular responses (4,5). In most cases cytotoxicity elicited by TNF has been reported to act through TNF-R1 (6,7). Cytotoxicity is mediated by a "death domain" with the intracellular region of the receptor that binds to the death domain adaptor protein TRADD and triggers the activation of caspases (8). Soluble forms of both receptors have also been characterized which can bind TNF- and may play an important role in immune disorders (9,10).

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