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Mouse TNFRSF1A Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0315 Applications ELISA

Synonyms TNF-R, TNF-R-I, TNF-R55, TNFAR, TNFR1, TNFR1-d2, TNFR55, TNFR60, p55, p55-R, p60,

CD120a, FPF, MS5, TBP1

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse TNFRSF1A Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Mouse TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
(Biotin)		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0315)		
		Mouse TNFRSF1A Capture	Mouse TNFRSF1A Detection	
		Antibody	Antibody (Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse TNFRSF1A	Recombinant Mouse TNFRSF1A	
Information		protein	protein	
	Swissprot	P25118		
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse	
	Host	Rat	Goat	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%	
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH	
			7.4	
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity	
	Specificity	Detects Mouse TNFRSF1A in ELISAs.		

For Research Use Only

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Applications

Mouse TNFRSF1A Sandwich ELISA Assav:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Mouse TNFRSF1A Capture	
Capture		Antibody	Aug. 1
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	Nouse TNFRSF1A concentration(pg/mL)

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a multifunctional cytokine that plays a key role in regulating inflammation, immune functions, host defense, and apoptosis. TNF exists in soluble and membrane-bound forms. TNF signals through two distinct cell surface receptors, TNFR1 (TNFRSF1A,CD120a) and TNFR2 (TNFRSF1B,CD120b). Whereas TNFR1 is widely expressed, expression of TNFR2 is limited to cells of the immune system, endothelial cells, and nerve cells. TNFR1, which contains a death domain (DD) within its intracytoplasmic region, is thought to be the key receptor for TNF signaling. This receptor can activate NF-kappaB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor.