

Human TNFRSF1A Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0216	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
Human TNFRSF1A Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µg	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 µL	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

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

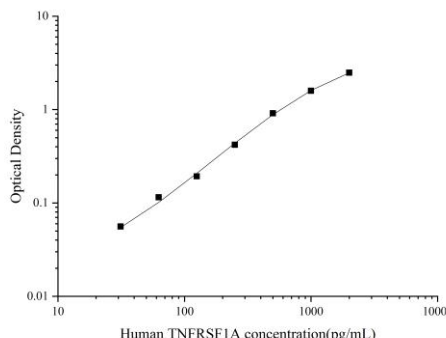
Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0216)	
		Human TNFRSF1A Capture Antibody	Human TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human TNFRSF1A protein	Recombinant Human TNFRSF1A protein
	Swissprot	P19438	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Mouse	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human TNFRSF1A in ELISAs.	

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Applications

Human TNFRSF1A Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4µg/mL	Human TNFRSF1A Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

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- κ B, 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.

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