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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 μ g	Store at -20°C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human 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-0216)		
		Human TNFRSF1A Capture	Human TNFRSF1A Detection	
		Antibody	Antibody (Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Human TNFRSF1A	Recombinant Human TNFRSF1A	
Information		protein	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%	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 Human TNFRSF1A in ELISAs.		

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Applications

Human TNFRSF1A Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4μg/mL	Human TNFRSF1A Capture	
Capture		Antibody	is the state of th
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human TNFRSF1A Detection Antibody (Biotin)	0.01 100 1000 10000 Human 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.

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