

TNF RI/TNFRSF1A Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN005930L

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

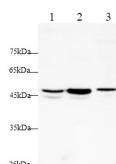
Description

Reactivity	Human; Rat
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse TNF RI/TNFRSF1A protein expressed by E.coli
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity Purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.05% proclin 300, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4

Applications

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000

Data



Western blot with Anti TNF RI/TNFRSF1A Polyclonal antibody at dilution of 1:1000. Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate, Lane 2: A549 cell lysate, Lane 3: C6 cell lysate.

Observed-MW:50 kDa

Calculated-MW:50 kDa

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

Background

TNF- α 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 apoptosis. TNF- α exists as a membrane-anchored and soluble form, both of which show biological activity. Response to TNF- α is mediated through two receptors, TNF-R1, which is widely expressed, and TNF-R2, which is expressed mainly in immune and endothelial cells. Antagonists to TNF- α have been validated as therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis and other immune disorders.

The two receptors for TNF- α , TNF-R1 (55 kDa) and TNF-R2 (75 kDa) can mediate distinct cellular responses. In most cases cytotoxicity elicited by TNF has been reported to act through TNF-R1. 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- α and may play an important role in immune disorders.

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