

Anti-TNF-R1 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to TNF-R1.
Model	STJ96052
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IHC
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human TNF-R1
Immunogen Region	350-430 aa, C-terminal
Gene ID	7132
Gene Symbol	TNFRSF1A
Dilution range	IHC 1:100-1:300ELISA 1:20000
Specificity	TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TNF-R1 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 TNF-R1 Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I TNF-RI TNFR-I p55 p60 CD antigen CD120a Tumor necrosis factor receptor
Molecular Weight	50.495 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11916OMIM:142680
Alternative Names	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 TNF-R1 Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I TNF-RI TNFR-I p55 p60 CD antigen CD120a Tumor necrosis factor receptor
Function	Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase.
Sequence and Domain Family	The domain that induces A-SMASE is probably identical to the death domain. The N-SMASE activation domain (NSD) is both necessary and sufficient for activation of N-SMASE.; Both the cytoplasmic membrane-proximal region and the C-terminal region containing the death domain are involved in the interaction with TRPC4AP.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Golgi apparatus membrane Secreted. A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing.. Isoform 4: Secreted. Lacks a Golgi-retention motif, is not membrane bound and therefore is secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	The soluble form is produced from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.