



TNF-R1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-13708
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	TNFRSF1A
Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human TNF Receptor I. AA range:381-430
Specificity	TNF-R1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TNF-R1 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	TNFRSF1A; TNFAR; TNFR1; 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
Observed Band	50kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . 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.
Tissue Specificity	Muscle,Neutrophil,Placenta,Teratocarcinoma,Tongue,Urine,Uterus,
Function	disease:Defects in TNFRSF1A are the cause of familial hibernian fever (FHF) [MIM:142680]; also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS). FHF is a hereditary periodic fever syndrome characterized by recurrent fever, abdominal pain, localized tender skin lesions and myalgia. Reactive amyloidosis is the main complication and occurs in 25% of cases.,domain:Both the cytoplasmic membrane-proximal region and the C-terminal region containing the death domain are involved in the interaction with

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	TRPC4AP.,domain: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.,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 si
Background	This gene encodes a member of the TNF receptor superfamily of proteins. The encoded receptor is found in membrane-bound and soluble forms that interact with membrane-bound and soluble forms, respectively, of its ligand, tumor necrosis factor alpha. Binding of membrane-bound tumor necrosis factor alpha to the membrane-bound receptor induces receptor trimerization and activation, which plays a role in cell survival, apoptosis, and inflammation. Proteolytic processing of the encoded receptor results in release of the soluble form of the receptor, which can interact with free tumor necrosis factor alpha to inhibit inflammation. Mutations in this gene underlie tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS), characterized by fever, abdominal pain and other features. Mutations in this gene may also be associated with multiple sclerosis in human patients. [provided by Re
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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