abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody [55R-170] ab106099

3 References

Species reactivity

General notes

Overview

Product name Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody [55R-170]

Description Armenian Hamster monoclonal [55R-170] to TNF Receptor I

Host species Armenian hamster

Tested applications Suitable for: Flow Cyt

Reacts with: Mouse Purified extracellular domain of Mouse Soluble TNF Receptor I. **Immunogen**

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Storage buffer Constituents: 0.1% BSA, PBS

Purity Protein G purified

Purification notes ab106099 is 0.2 µm filtered.

Clonality Monoclonal Clone number 55R-170 Isotype lgG1

Applications

Our Abpromise quarantee covers the use of ab106099 in the following tested applications. The Abpromise guarantee

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
Flow Cyt		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

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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.	
Involvement in disease	Familial hibernian fever Multiple sclerosis 5	
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 death domain. Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.	
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. Both the cytoplasmic membrane-proximal region and the C-terminal region containing the death domain are involved in the interaction with TRPC4AP.	
Post-translational modifications	The soluble form is produced from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.	
Cellular localization	Cell membrane. Golgi apparatus membrane. Secreted. A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing and Secreted. Lacks a Golgi-retention motif, is not membrane bound and therefore is secreted.	

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