

Product datasheet

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

3 References

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
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Mouse
Immunogen	Purified extracellular domain of Mouse Soluble TNF Receptor I.
General notes	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

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	IgG1

Applications

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

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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