Product datasheet

Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody ab19139

Overview

Product name Anti-TNF Receptor I antibody
Description Rabbit polyclonal to TNF Receptor I
Host species Rabbit
Tested applications Suitable for: WB
Species reactivity Reacts with: Human
Immunogen Synthetic peptide corresponding to Mouse TNF Receptor I aa 29-43.

Properties

Form Liquid
Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer pH: 7.2
Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide
 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS
Purity Affinity purified
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab19139 in the following tested applications.
The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>★★★★★☆</td>
<td>Use a concentration of 1 µg/ml. Detects a band of approximately 55 kDa.</td>
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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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