

## TNFRSF1B

**Reactivity:**Human Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:10 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**48kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human TNFRSF1B

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bip

**Synonym:**

TNFRSF1B;CD120b;TBPII;TNF-R-II;TNF-R75;TNFBR;TNFR1B;TNFR2;TNFR80;p75;p75TNFR ;

**Catalog #:**A1095

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**7133

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P20333

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

TNF- is an important cytokine produced by numerous cell types including neutrophils, activated lymphocytes, macrophages and NK cells. It plays a critical role in inflammatory responses and in apoptosis (1). TNF- exists as a membrane-anchored and soluble form, both of which show biological activity. Response to TNF- is mediated through two receptors, TNF-R1, which is widely expressed, and TNF-R2, which is expressed mainly in immune and endothelial cells (2). Antagonists to TNF- have been validated as therapeutic targets for rheumatoid arthritis and other immune disorders (3). The two receptors for TNF-, TNF-R1 (55 kDa) and TNF-R2 (75 kDa) can mediate distinct cellular responses (4,5). In most cases cytotoxicity elicited by TNF has been reported to act through TNF-R1 (6,7). In contrast, TNF-R2 appears to be important in T cell signaling and responses to infection (7,8). TNF-R2 binds to distinct members of the TRAF family leading to the activation of NF- $\kappa$ B (9,10). Soluble forms of both receptors have also been characterized which can bind TNF- and may play an important role in immune disorders (11,12).

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