

## TNFRSF1A

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:20 - 1:50

**Calculated MW:**50kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human TNFRSF1A

**Storage Buffer:**

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

**Concentration:**

bip

**Synonym:**

TNF R1 ; TNFRSF1A; TNFR1; CD120a; TNF R55; FPF

**Catalog #:**A1540

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**7132

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P19438

**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). Cytotoxicity is mediated by a "death domain" with the intracellular region of the receptor that binds to the death domain adaptor protein TRADD and triggers the activation of caspases (8). Soluble forms of both receptors have also been characterized which can bind TNF- and may play an important role in immune disorders (9,10).

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