

**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP11261a**

**Specification**

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**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Product Information**

Application	IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P19438</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_001056.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	50495
Antigen Region	17-43

**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 7132

**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, Tumor necrosis factor receptor 1, TNF-R1, Tumor necrosis factor receptor type I, TNF-RI, TNFR-I, p55, p60, CD120a, Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A, membrane form, Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 1, TBPI, TNFRSF1A, TNFAR, TNFR1

**Target/Specificity**

This TNFRSF1A antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 17-43 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human TNFRSF1A.

**Dilution**

IF~~1:10~50  
WB~~1:1000  
IHC-P~~1:50~100  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information**

**Name** TNFRSF1A

**Synonyms** TNFAR, TNFR1

**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.

**Cellular Location**

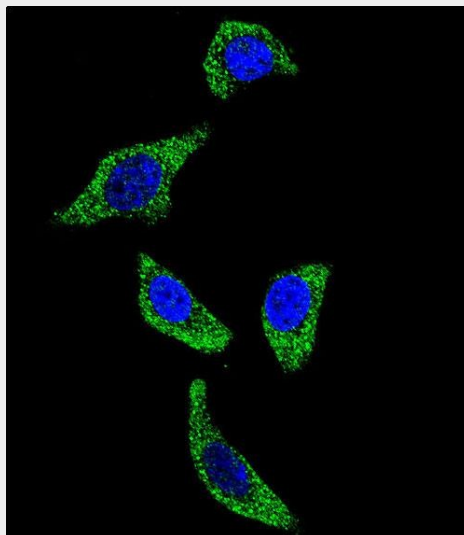
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing

**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Protocols**

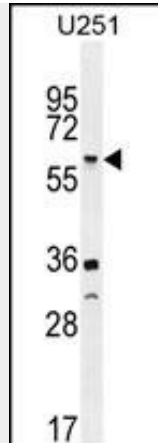
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

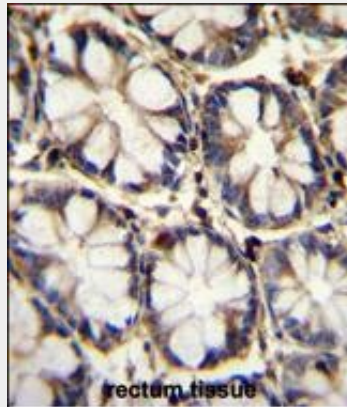
**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Images**



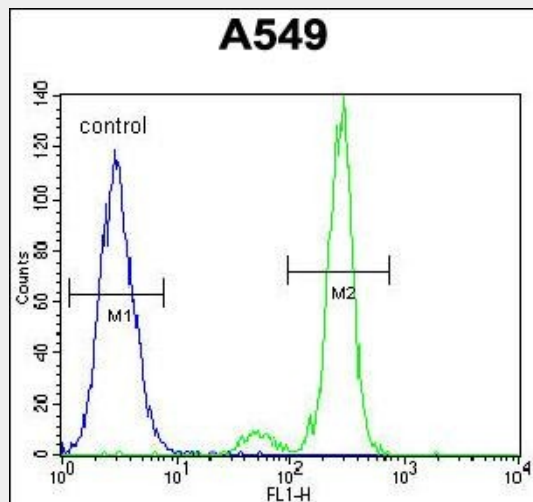
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term)(Cat#AP11261a) with U-251MG cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a) western blot analysis in U251 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the TNFRSF1A antibody detected the TNFRSF1A protein (arrow).



TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human rectum tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AP11261a) flow cytometric analysis of A549 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

**TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. This receptor can activate NF-kappaB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the autosomal dominant periodic fever syndrome. The impaired receptor clearance is thought to be a mechanism of the disease.

#### **TNFRSF1A Antibody (N-term) - References**

Giroux, S., et al. Bone 47(5):975-981(2010)  
Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :  
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)  
Wolanska, M., et al. Ginekol. Pol. 81(6):431-434(2010)  
Sainz, J., et al. Int J Immunopathol Pharmacol 23(2):423-436(2010)