

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP72870**Specification**

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P19438
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 7132**Other Names**

TNFRSF1A; TNFAR; TNFR1; 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; CD antigen CD120a

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000 Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - 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

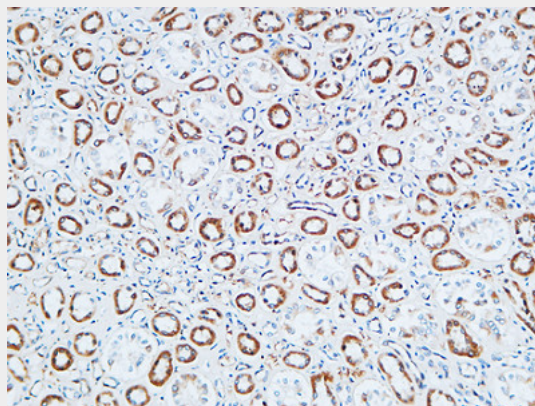
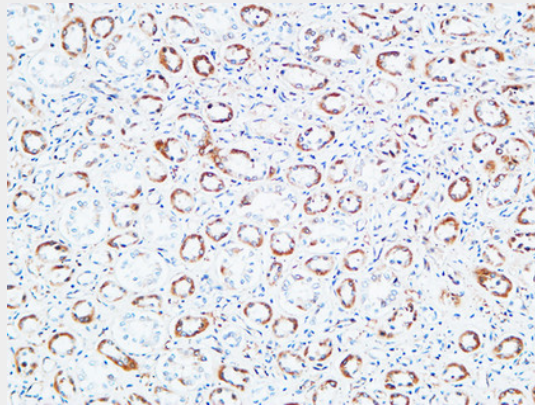
Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein Golgi apparatus membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Secreted. Note=A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing

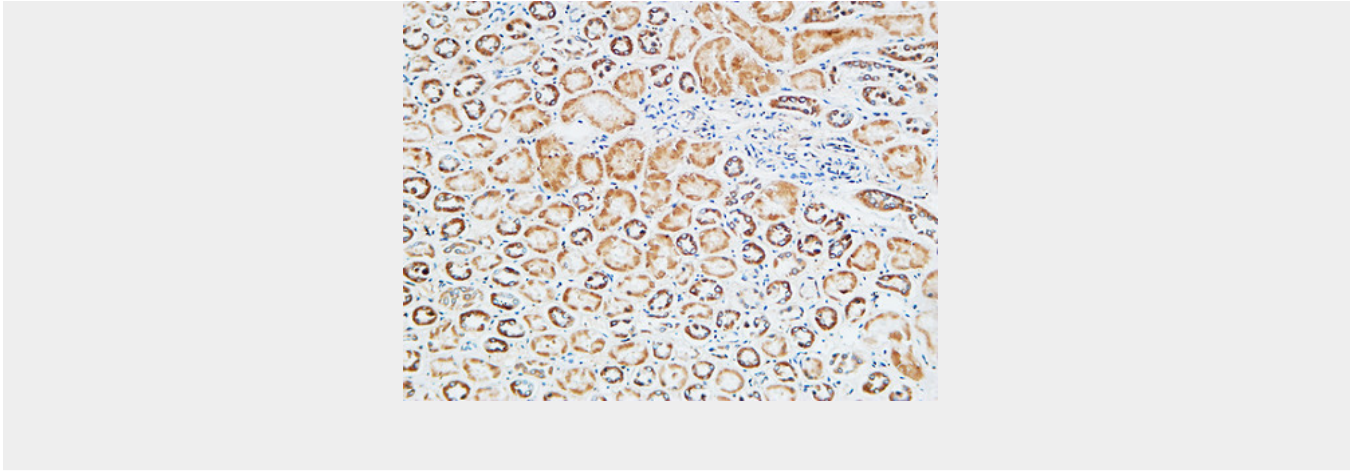
TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





TNF-R1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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.