



# TNFRSF1A Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-PA023977GA01HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P19438
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human TNFR1
<b>Raised In</b>	Rabbit
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, WB
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% Sodium Azide, 50% Glycerol, pH 7.3. -20°C, Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Antigen Affinity purified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Alias</b>	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1A; TNFRSF1A; CD120a; FPF; MGC19588; TBP1; TNF-R; TNF-R-I; TNF-R55; TNFAR; TNFR1; TNFR55; TNFR60; p55; p55-R; p60 ;
<b>Product Type</b>	Purified Rabbit Anti human PolyClonal Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Apoptosis
<b>Target Names</b>	TNFRSF1A
<b>Target Details</b>	This protein 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.
<b>Usage</b>	For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.