Datasheet for ABIN2191750

anti-TNFRSF1B antibody

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TNFRSF1B
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rat
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNFRSF1B antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Flow Cytometry (FACS), Immunoprecipitation (IP), Functional Studies (Func), Immunoassay (IA)

Product Details

Clone:	HM102
Sterility:	0.2 µm filtered

Target Details

Target:	TNFRSF1B
Alternative Name:	Tnf-Rii (TNFRSF1B Products)
Background:	The monoclonal antibody HM102 recognizes the extracellular part of membrane-bound TNF-RII as well as the soluble form of TNF-RII which is generated by proteolytic cleavage of the extracellular domain. The soluble form can still bind TNF-alpha with high affinity and functions as a TNF-alpha antagonist. TNF-alpha is an important signalling protein in the immune system which can activate inflammatory responses, induce apoptosis, regulate cellular proliferation,

Target Details

	and may even promote cancer progression. TNF-alpha can bind to two structurally distinct membrane receptors, TNF-RI and TNFRII, which have both distinct and overlapping downstream signaling cascades. TNFRI is believed to be expressed on nearly all cell types, whereas TNFRII exhibits more restricted expression, being found on certain subpopulations of immune cells and several other cell types. A dominant role of TNFRII has been shown in thymocyte activation by TNF-alpha, whereas induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely by TNF-RI. TNF-RI is equally well activated by both the 17 kDa soluble and 26 kDa membrane-bound form, whereas TNF-RII is activated only by the membrane bound form of TNF-alpha. The antibody is an agonistic receptor modulating antibody. It enhances in vitro TNF alpha responses by increasing the affinity of the soluble form of TNF-alpha for TNF-RII. Aliases Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1B, CD120b, TNF-R2, p75, p80 TNF-alpha receptor
Pathways:	NF-kappaB Signaling, Apoptosis, Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin, Hepatitis C, Ubiquitin Proteasome Pathway

Application Details

Application Notes:	For immunohistochemistry, flow cytometry and Western blotting, dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:50. For functional studies, in vitro dilutions have to be optimized in user's experimental setting. Positive RAW264.7 cells control
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Buffer:	PBS, containing 0.1 % bovine serum albumin.
Storage:	4 °C
Storage Comment:	Product should be stored at 4 °C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for at least one year. The exact expiry date is indicated on the label.

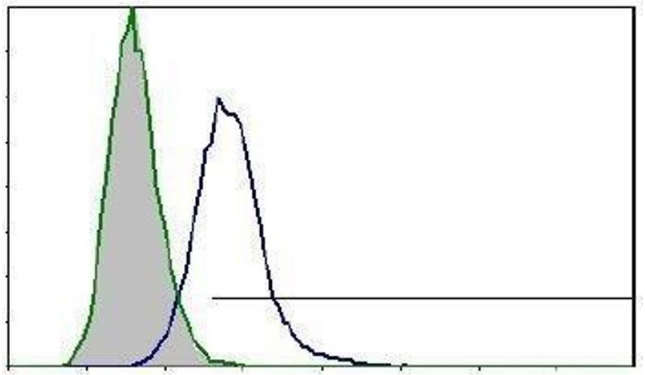
Publications

Product cited in:	Zwirner, Felber, Burger, Bitter-Suermann, Riethmüller, Feucht: "Classical pathway of complement activation in mammalian kidneys." in: **Immunology**, Vol. 80, Issue 2, pp. 162-7, (1994) (PubMed).

Publications

Feucht, Schneeberger, Hillebrand, Burkhardt, Weiss, Riethmüller, Land, Albert: "Capillary deposition of C4d complement fragment and early renal graft loss." in: **Kidney international**, Vol. 43, Issue 6, pp. 1333-8, (1993) (PubMed).

Images



Flow Cytometry

Image 1. Flow cytometric detection of mouse TNF-RII (5µg/ml) on 500,000 BV2 microglial cells (clone HM102, HM1011). Green line represents an isotype-control, wheras the purple line represents clone HM102.