

TNFRSF1A (vPair[™]) Antibodies

Cat#: R1682-vp

Lot#: Refer to vial Application: WB

Uniprot ID: P25118 (R1682-3) and P19438 (R1682-5)

Predicted I Observed M.W.: 50 I 58 kDa

Quantity: 50 ul TNFRSF1A (N1) (R1682-3) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody &

50 ul TNFRSF1A (N3) (R1682-5) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product Introduction:

vPair[™] antibodies represent a pair of fully characterized antibodies that recognize two different regions of a target protein. The product is developed by Abiocode to address whether the signal observed truly represents the protein of interest, an often encountered issue in antibody-based assays. The use of a pair of fully characterized vPair[™] antibodies in the same assay can validate signal specificity since vPair[™] antibodies recognize two independent epitopes of the same protein. Different sets of vPair[™] antibodies are developed at Abiocode to work with specific applications, including antibody arrays, Western blot, IP-Western, ChIP, IHC, and FACS.

Background:

TNFRSF1A is the receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. TNFRSF1A is activated by the adapter molecule FADD recruiting caspase-8. Defects in TNFRSF1A are the cause of familial Hibernian fever, also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome.

Other Names:

TNFAR, TNFR1

Source and Purity:

Rabbit polyclonal antibodies were produced by immunizing animals with GST-fusion proteins containing 2 distinct N-terminal regions of human or mouse TNFRSF1A. Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.

Storage Buffer and Condition:

Supplied in 1 x PBS (pH 7.4), 100 ug/ml BSA, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% NaN₃. Store at -20 °C. Stable for 6 months from date of receipt.



Species Specificity:

Human, Mouse

Tested Applications:

WB: 1:1,000-1:3,000 (detect endogenous protein*)

*: The apparent protein size on WB may be different from the calculated M.W. due to modification

Product Data:

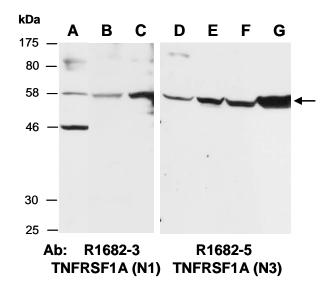


Fig 1. Western blot of total cell extracts from (A, D) mouse brain, (B, F) human HeLa, (C, G) human MDA-MB231, (E) mouse thymus; using 2 independent Abs against 2 distinct regions of human or mouse TNFRSF1A at RT for 2 h.

Last Update: 11/2012