

DESCRIPTION

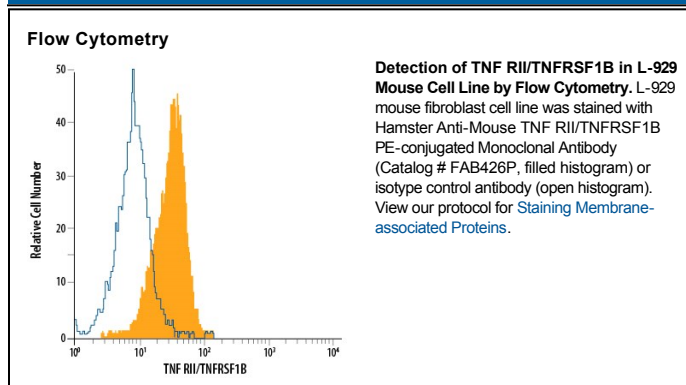
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TNF RII/TNFRSF1B in ELISAs and Western blots. In ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TNF RII, recombinant mouse (rm) TNF RI, rhTNF RI, rm4-1BB, or rmOPG is observed. In Western blots, approximately 25% cross-reactivity with rhDR3 and rhTNF RII is observed and no cross-reactivity with rm4-1BB, rmCD27, rmCD30, rmCD40, rmFas, rmGITR, rhHVEM, rhNGF R, rmOPG, rmRANK, rmTNF RI, rmTROY, or rmEDAR is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Hamster IgG Clone # TR7554
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TNF RII/TNFRSF1B Extracellular domain
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/ 10^6 cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

Two types of soluble TNF receptors have been identified in human serum and urine which can neutralize the biological activities of TNF- α and TNF- β . These binding proteins represent truncated forms of the two types of high-affinity cell surface receptors for TNF (TNFR-p60 Type B and TNFR-p80 Type A). Soluble TNF RII corresponds to TNFR-p80 Type A. In the new TNF superfamily nomenclature, TNF RII is referred to as TNFRSF1B. These apparent soluble forms of the receptors appear to arise as a result of shedding of the extracellular domains of the membrane-bound receptors. Normal concentrations as high as 4 ng/mL are found in the serum of healthy individuals, and even higher levels may be found in some pathological conditions. Although the physiological role of these proteins is not known, it has been speculated that shedding of the soluble receptors in response to TNF release could serve as a mechanism to scavenge the TNF not immediately bound and thus localize the inflammatory response. It is also possible that the pool of TNF bound to soluble receptors could represent a reservoir for the controlled release of TNF.