

DESCRIPTION

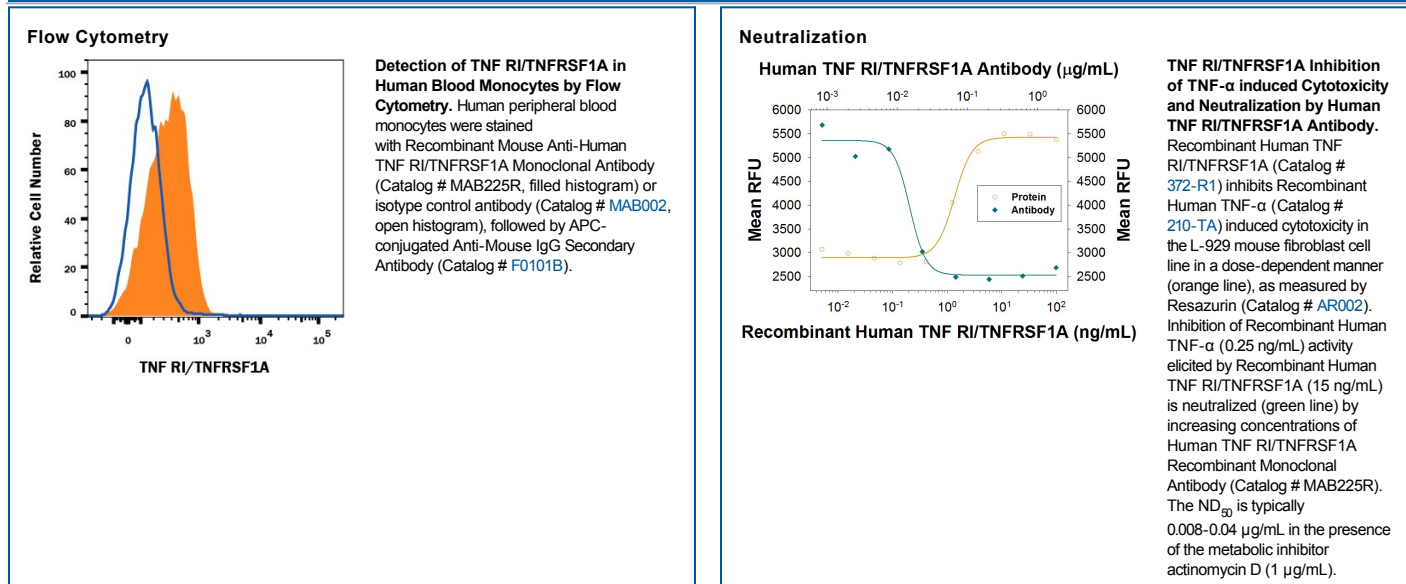
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human TNF R1 in Western blots. In Western blots, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human TNF RII, recombinant mouse (rm) TNF RI, or rmTNF RII is observed.
Source	Recombinant Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 16803R
Purification	Protein A or G purified from cell culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TNF RI/TNFRSF1A Accession # NP_001056
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize TNF RI/TNFRSF1A-mediated inhibition of cytotoxicity in the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.008-0.04 µg/mL in the presence of 15 ng/mL Recombinant Human TNF RI/TNFRSF1A, 0.25 ng/mL Recombinant Human TNF-α, and 1 µg/mL actinomycin D.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

TNF RI occurs both in membrane bound and soluble forms and functions as a receptor for TNF-α and TNF-β. In the superfamily nomenclature, it is designated TNFRSF1A.