Human sTNF-R1 ELISA Kit

Catalog No : KE1249

Reactivity : Human

Applications : ELISA

Gene Name : TNFRSF1A

Protein Name : Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A

Human Gene Id : 7132

Human Swiss Prot No : P19438

Mouse Swiss Prot No : P25118

Specificity : Sample Type for Cell Culture Supernates, Cell lysates, Tissue Lysates, Serum, EDTA Plasma, Heparin Plasma

Storage Stability : 2-8°C/6 months

Detection Method : Colorimetric

Background : disease:Defects in TNFRSF1A are the cause of familial hibernian fever (FHF) [MIM:142680]; also known as tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS). FHF is a hereditary periodic fever syndrome characterized by recurrent fever, abdominal pain, localized tender skin lesions and myalgia. Reactive amyloidosis is the main complication and occurs in 25% of cases.,domain:Both the cytoplasmic membrane-proximal region and the C-terminal region containing the death domain are involved in the interaction with TRPC4AP.,domain:The domain that induces A-SMASE is probably identical to the death domain. The N-SMASE activation domain (NSD) is both necessary and sufficient for activation of N-SMASE.,function:Receptor for TNFSF2/TNF-alpha and homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-alpha. The adapter molecule FADD recruits caspase-8 to the activated receptor. The resulting death-inducing signaling complex (DISC) performs caspase-8 proteolytic activation which initiates the subsequent cascade of caspases (aspartate-specific cysteine proteases) mediating apoptosis. Contributes to the induction of non-cytocidal TNF effects including anti-viral state and activation of the acid sphingomyelinase.,online information:Repertory of FMF and hereditary

autoinflammatory disorders mutations,PTM:The soluble form is produced from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.,similarity:Contains 1 death domain.,similarity:Contains 4 TNFR-Cys repeats.,subunit:Binding of TNF to the extracellular domain leads to homotrimerization. The aggregated death domains provide a novel molecular interface that interacts specifically with the death domain of TRADD. Various TRADD-interacting proteins such as TRAFS, RIPK1 and possibly FADD, are recruited to the complex by their association with TRADD. This complex activates at least two distinct signaling cascades, apoptosis and NF-kappa-B signaling. Interacts with BAG4, BRE, FEM1B, GRB2, SQSTM1 and TRPC4AP. Interacts with HCV core protein.,

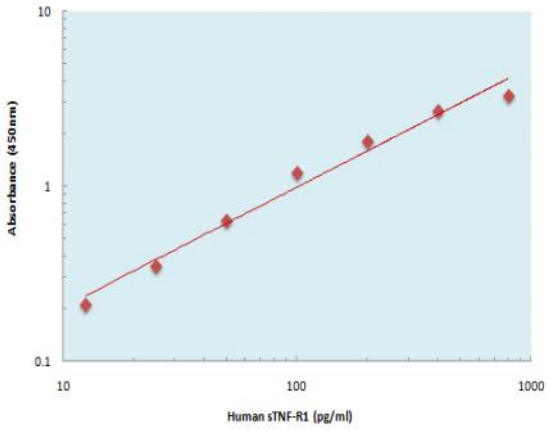
Function :

response to molecule of bacterial origin, regulation of transcription, DNA-dependent, regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter, protein complex assembly, fatty acid metabolic process, icosanoid metabolic process,prostanoid metabolic process, prostaglandin metabolic process, apoptosis, defense response, inflammatory response,immune response, cell death, response to wounding, response to bacterium, defense response, incompatible interaction, defense response to bacterium, incompatible interaction, positive regulation of biosynthetic process,positive regulation of signal transduction, response to organic substance, positive regulation of macromolecule biosynthetic process, positive regulation of macromolecule metabolic process, regulation of protein kinase cascade,positive regulation of gene expression, positive regulation of cell communication, positive regulation of pro

Subcellular Location :

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Golgi apparatus membrane ; Single-pass type I membrane protein . Secreted . A secreted form is produced through proteolytic processing.; [Isoform 4]: Secreted. Lacks a Golgi-retention motif, is not membrane bound and therefore is secreted.

Products Images



The Human sTNF-R1 ELISA Kit allows for the detection and quantification of endogenous levels of natural and/or recombinant Human TNF-R1 proteins within the range of 13-800 pg/ml.