

TNF-R2 (L-20): sc-1074

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a pleiotropic cytokine whose function is mediated through two distinct cell surface receptors. These receptors, designated TNF-R1 and TNF-R2, are expressed on most cell types. The majority of TNF functions are primarily mediated through TNF-R1, while signaling through TNF-R2 occurs less extensively and is confined to cells of the immune system. Both of these proteins belong to the growing TNF and nerve growth factor (NGF) receptor superfamily, which includes FAS, CD30, CD27 and CD40. The members of this superfamily are type I membrane proteins that share sequence homology confined to the extracellular region. TNF-R1 shares a motif termed the "death domain" with FAS and three structurally unrelated signaling proteins, TRADD, FADD and RIP. This death domain is required for transduction of the apoptotic signal.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: TNFRSF1B (human) mapping to 1p36.22; Tnfrsf1b (mouse) mapping to 4 E1.

SOURCE

TNF-R2 (L-20) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping at the C-terminus of TNF-R2 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 µg IgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-1074 P, (100 µg peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

Available as agarose conjugate for immunoprecipitation, sc-1074 AC, 500 µg/0.25 ml agarose in 1 ml.

APPLICATIONS

TNF-R2 (L-20) is recommended for detection of TNF-R2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

TNF-R2 (L-20) is also recommended for detection of TNF-R2 in additional species, including porcine.

Suitable for use as control antibody for TNF-R2 siRNA (h): sc-36689, TNF-R2 siRNA (m): sc-36690, TNF-R2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-36689-SH, TNF-R2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-36690-SH, TNF-R2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36689-V and TNF-R2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-36690-V.

Molecular Weight of TNF-R2: 75 kDa.

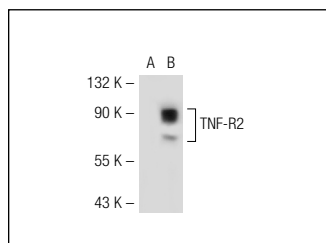
STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

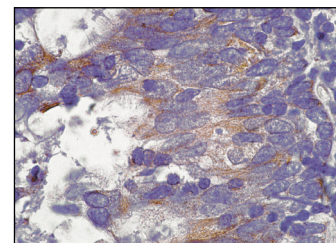
RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

DATA



TNF-R2 (L-20): sc-1074. Western blot analysis of TNF-R2 expression in non-transfected: sc-117752 (A) and human TNF-R2 transfected: sc-116422 (B) 293T whole cell lysates.



TNF-R2 (L-20): sc-1074. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human lymphoma showing membrane and cytoplasmic localization.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Skoff, A.M., et al. 1998. TNF- α and TGF- β act synergistically to kill Schwann cells. *J. Neurosci. Res.* 53: 747-756.
2. Gambelli, F., et al. 2004. Phosphorylation of tumor necrosis factor receptor 1 (p55) protects macrophages from silica-induced apoptosis. *J. Biol. Chem.* 279: 2020-2029.
3. Floden, A.M., et al. 2005. β -amyloid-stimulated microglia induce neuron death via synergistic stimulation of tumor necrosis factor α and NMDA receptors. *J. Neurosci.* 25: 2566-2575.
4. Chung, A.S., et al. 2005. Ankyrin repeat and SOCS box 3 (ASB3) mediates ubiquitination and degradation of tumor necrosis factor receptor II. *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 25: 4716-4726.
5. Vielhauer, V., et al. 2005. Renal cell-expressed TNF receptor 2, not receptor 1, is essential for the development of glomerulonephritis. *J. Clin. Invest.* 115: 1199-1209.
6. Cho, H.Y., et al. 2007. Signal transduction pathways of tumor necrosis factor—mediated lung injury induced by ozone in mice. *Am. J. Respir. Crit. Care Med.* 175: 829-839.
7. Peluffo, M.C., et al. 2009. Expression and regulation of tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and TNF-receptor family members in the macaque corpus luteum during the menstrual cycle. *Mol. Reprod. Dev.* 76: 367-378.
8. Chen, J., et al. 2011. Toll-like receptor 4 regulates early endothelial activation during ischemic acute kidney injury. *Kidney Int.* 79: 288-299.
9. Yang, Y., et al. 2012. TNF- α mediates macrophage-induced bystander effects through Netrin-1. *Cancer Res.* 72: 5219-5229.

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Try **TNF-R2 (D-2): sc-8041** or **TNF-R2 (TR75-89): sc-12750**, our highly recommended monoclonal alternatives to TNF-R2 (L-20). Also, for AC, HRP, FITC, PE, Alexa Fluor[®] 488 and Alexa Fluor[®] 647 conjugates, see **TNF-R2 (D-2): sc-8041**.