

TNF-R2 (F-3): sc-393614

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.

REFERENCES

1. Smith, C.A., et al. 1994. The TNF receptor superfamily of cellular and viral proteins: activation, costimulation, and death. *Cell* 76: 959-962.
2. Nagata, S. and Golstein, P. 1995. The FAS death factor. *Science* 267: 1449-1456.
3. Cleveland, J.L., et al. 1995. Contenders in FAS-L/TNF death signaling. *Cell* 81: 479-482.
4. Hsu, H., et al. 1995. The TNF receptor 1-associated protein TRADD signals cell death and NF κ B activation. *Cell* 81: 495-504.
5. Chinnaiyan, A.M., et al. 1995. FADD, a novel death domain-containing protein, interacts with the death domain of FAS and initiates apoptosis. *Cell* 81: 505-512.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

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

SOURCE

TNF-R2 (F-3) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 438-457 at the C-terminus of TNF-R2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG $_1$ kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-393614 P, (100 μ g peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% stabilizer protein).

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.

APPLICATIONS

TNF-R2 (F-3) is recommended for detection of TNF-R2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

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.

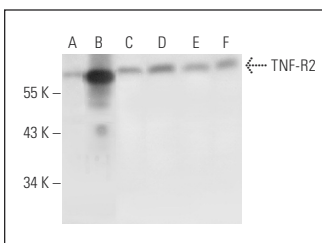
Molecular Weight of TNF-R2: 75 kDa.

Positive Controls: TNF-R2 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-116422, Jurkat whole cell lysate: sc-2204 or MCF7 whole cell lysate: sc-2206.

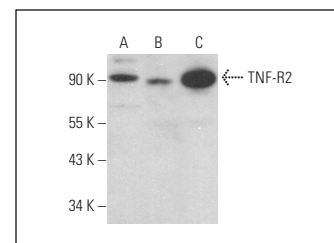
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

DATA



TNF-R2 (F-3): sc-393614. Western blot analysis of TNF-R2 expression in non-transfected 293T: sc-117752 (A), human TNF-R2 transfected 293T: sc-116422 (B), Jurkat (C), SK-BR-3 (D), MCF7 (E) and Caco-2 (F) whole cell lysates.



TNF-R2 (F-3): sc-393614. Western blot analysis of TNF-R2 expression in SK-BR-3 (A), C2C12 (B) and Sol8 (C) whole cell lysates.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

1. Martínez-Reza, I., et al. 2019. Calcitriol inhibits the proliferation of triple-negative breast cancer cells through a mechanism involving the proinflammatory cytokines IL-1 β and TNF- α . *J. Immunol. Res.* 2019: 6384278.



See **TNF-R2 (D-2): sc-8041** for TNF-R2 antibody conjugates, including AC, HRP, FITC, PE, and Alexa Fluor® 488, 546, 594, 647, 680 and 790.