## Product datasheet

MON9064



## Rat anti-mouse TNF-RI (p55/p60), clone HM104 (Monoclonal) Clone no. HM104

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| Product name              | Rat anti-mouse TNF-RI (p55/p60), clone HM104 (Monoclonal) |
|---------------------------|---|
| Host                      | Rat   |
| Applications              | IHC-fr, FC, ELISA, IP                                     |
| Species reactivity        | mouse   |
| Conjugate                 | -   |
| Immunogen                 | Unknown or proprietery to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers    |
| lsotype                   | lgG2a   |
| Clonality                 | Monoclonal  |
| Clone number              | HM104   |
| Size                      | 1 ml  |
| Concentration             | 100 ug/ml   |
| Format                    | _   |
| Storage buffer            | PBS with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide                  |
| Storage until expiry date | 2-8°C   |

# FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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## Additional info

The monoclonal antibody HM104 recognizes the extracellular part of the Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor type I (TNF-RI) of the membrane-bound as well as the soluble receptor. TNF-RI (~55-60 kDa) is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNFalpha. TNF-alpha activates inflammatory responses, induces apoptosis, regulates cellular proliferation, and may even promote cancer progression. The effects of TNF-alpha are mediated by TNF-RI and TNF-RII, which have both distinct and overlapping downstream signaling cascades. Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-RI. TNF-RI is equally well activated by both the 17 kDa soluble and 26 kDa membranebound form, whereas TNF-RII is efficiently activated only by the membrane bound form of TNF-alpha. TNF-RI signaling is initiated when trimeric TNFalpha binds TNF-RI receptors. Subsequent TNF-RI trimerization promotes the recruitment of a proximal signaling complex composed of TNF Receptor Associated protein with a Death Domain (TRADD), Receptor Interacting Protein (RIP), cellular Inhibitor of Apoptosis Protein 1 (cIAP1), TNF Receptor Associated Factor 2 (TRAF2), and likely TRAF5. Studies with TNF-RI-deficient mice indicate that TNF-RI mediates most of the proliferation, proinflammatory, and apoptosis-activating pathways.

| References | 1. |
|------------|----|
|            | 2  |

Bigini et al. Methods Mol Med 2004;98:73

- Mennini et al. Cytokine 2004;25:127
- Ghezzi et al. Methods Mol Med 2004;98:1
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- 5.

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www.monosan.com