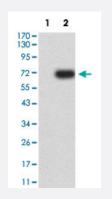
TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2

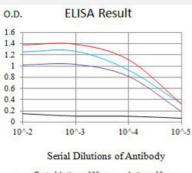
Catalog # MAB21483 Size 100 ug

Applications

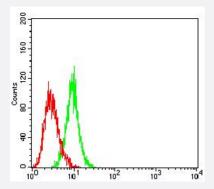


Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 and Lane 2: TNFRSF8-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysates with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483).







Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483).

Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483) (Green). Red: Negative Control.

Specification

😵 Abnova

Product Information

Product Description	Mouse monoclonal antibody raised against partial recombinant human TNFRSF8.
Immunogen	Recombinant protein corresponding to amino acids 19-379 of human TNFRSF8.
Host	Mouse
Theoretical MW (kDa)	63.7
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
lsotype	lgG1
Recommend Usage	ELISA (1:10000) Flow Cytometry (1:200-1:400) Western Blot (1:500-1:2000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.05% sodium azide).
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Western Blot analysis of Lane 1: HEK293 and Lane 2: TNFRSF8-hlgGFc transfected HEK293 cell lysates with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483).

Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

ELISA analysis with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483).

• Flow Cytometry

Flow cytometric analysis of HL-60 cells with TNFRSF8 monoclonal antibody, clone 4D1C2 (Cat # MAB21483) (Green). Red: Negative Control.

Gene Info — TNFRSF8		
Entrez GenelD	<u>943</u>	
Protein Accession#	P28908	

😵 Abnova

Product Information

expressed by activated, but not by resting, T and B cells. TRAF2 and TRAF5 can interact w receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. Th ptor is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative p al of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alter y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [p by RefSeqOther DesignationsCD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor C	Gene Name	TNFRSF8
Omim ID153243Gene OntologyHyperlinkGene SummaryThe protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor expressed by activated, but not by resting, T and B cells. TRAF2 and TRAF5 can interact we receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. The ptor is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative pal of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alter y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [physeRefSeqOther DesignationsCD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor C	Gene Alias	CD30, D1S166E, KI-1
Gene OntologyHyperlinkGene SummaryThe protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. The proteir is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative protor is a positive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alter y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [physeRefSeqOther DesignationsCD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor C	Gene Description	tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 8
Gene Summary The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This recept expressed by activated, but not by resting, T and B cells. TRAF2 and TRAF5 can interact were receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. The ptor is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative pair of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alter y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [physed] Other Designations CD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor C	Omim ID	<u>153243</u>
expressed by activated, but not by resting, T and B cells. TRAF2 and TRAF5 can interact v receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. Th ptor is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative p al of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alter y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [p by RefSeqOther DesignationsCD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor C	Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
	Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This receptor is expressed by activated, but not by resting, T and B cells. TRAF2 and TRAF5 can interact with this receptor, and mediate the signal transduction that leads to the activation of NF-kappaB. This receptor is a positive regulator of apoptosis, and also has been shown to limit the proliferative potenti al of autoreactive CD8 effector T cells and protect the body against autoimmunity. Two alternativel y spliced transcript variants of this gene encoding distinct isoforms have been reported. [provided by RefSeq
Inpriocyte activation anugen CD30	Other Designations	CD30 antigen CD30L receptor Ki-1 antigen OTTHUMP00000001783 cytokine receptor CD30 ly mphocyte activation antigen CD30

Pathway

• Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction

Disease

- Asthma
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hematologic Diseases
- HIV Infections
- Kidney Failure
- <u>Multiple Myeloma</u>
- <u>Occupational Diseases</u>
- <u>Tobacco Use Disorder</u>