

**MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY TO  
HUMAN CD120a, TNF-R I (p55/p60)  
Clone MR1-2**



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<b>Catalog nr</b>	HM2005 (lot number and expiry date are indicated on the label)
<b>Description</b>	The antibody MR1-2 reacts with the extra-cellular part of the TNF-R I. It also reacts with the soluble receptor. TNF-R I is present on most cell types and is considered to play a prominent role in cell stimulation by TNF-alpha: Induction of cytotoxicity and other functions are mediated largely via TNF-R I. The antibody cross reacts with rhesus and cynomolgus natural TNF-R I.
<b>Species</b>	Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub>
<b>Formulation</b>	1 ml (100 µg/ml) 0.2 µm filtered antibody solution in PBS, containing 0.02% sodium azide and 0.1% bovine serum albumin.
<b>Application</b>	The monoclonal antibody MR1-2 is an <u>agonistic</u> antibody useful for cell culture experiments, flow cytometry and immunohistology on frozen sections. Furthermore the antibody is useful for immuno assays. For Western blotting and immuno precipitation HM2020 (monoclonal antibody to human TNF-R I, clone H398) or HP9002 (polyclonal antibody to human TNF-R I) is advised. The reactivity of the monoclonal antibody MR1-2 with cell-bound TNF-Receptor is minimally inhibited by high concentrations of TNF-alpha.
<b>Use</b>	For immunohistology and flow cytometry dilutions to be used depend on detection system applied. It is recommended that users test the reagent and determine their own optimal dilutions. The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Advised positive controls for frozen sections are human lymphnodes and for flow cytometry PHA activated T cells.
<b>Storage and stability</b>	Product should be stored at 4°C. Under recommended storage conditions, product is stable for one year.
<b>Precautions</b>	For research use only. Not for use in or on humans or animals or for diagnostics. It is the responsibility of the user to comply with all local/state and Federal rules in the use of this product. Hbt is not responsible for any patent infringements that might result with the use of or derivation of this product.
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Leeuwenberg, JFM et al; Slow release of soluble TNF-Receptors by monocytes in vitro. J Immunol 1994, 152: 4036</li><li>2. Leeuwenberg, JFM et al; Lipopolysaccharide LPS-mediated soluble TNF-Receptor release and TNF-Receptor expression by monocytes; role of CD14, LPS binding protein and bactericidal/permeability-increasing protein. J Immunol 1994, 152: 5070</li><li>3. Marchetti, L et al; Tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-mediated neuroprotection against glutamate-induced excitotoxicity is enhanced by N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor activation. Essential role of a TNF receptor 2-mediated phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase-dependent NF-kappa B pathway. J Biol Chem 2004, 279: 32869</li></ol>
<b>Also available</b>	HM2006            Biotinylated monoclonal antibody against Human TNF-R I, clone MR1-2, agonistic HM2020            Monoclonal antibody against Human TNF-R I, clone H398, antagonistic HM2021            Biotinylated monoclonal antibody against Human TNF-R I, clone H398, antagonistic HP9002            Polyclonal antibody against Human TNF-R I