



## Polyclonal Anti- Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2, *TNFR2* (Sephacose Bead Conjugate)

**Catalogue No.** PA1243-S

**Lot No.** 09F01

**Ig type:** rabbit IgG

**Size:** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**

Human, rat, mouse. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Recommended application**

(Immunoprecipitation(IP))

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human TNFR2, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Formulation**

50% slurry in PBS pH 7.2 with 0.01mg NaN<sub>3</sub> preservative.

**Storage**

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

**Description:**

This Antagene antibody is immobilized via covalent binding of primary amino groups to N-hydroxysuccinimide (NHS)-activated sepharose beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation assays

### BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) is one of receptors of TNF. TNF has proinflammatory and immunosuppressive properties that may segregate at the level of the 2 TNF receptors (TNFRs), TNFR1 and TNFR2. The genes for TNFR1, a 55-kDa protein, and TNFR2, a 70-kDa protein, have been mapped to human chromosomes 12 (12pter-cen) and 1 (1pter-p32), respectively.<sup>1</sup> TNFR2 was induced on glomerular endothelial cells of nephritic kidneys, and TNFR2 expression on intrinsic cells, but not leukocytes, was essential for glomerulonephritis and glomerular complement deposition. TNFR1 promotes systemic immune responses and renal T cell death, while intrinsic cell TNFR2 plays a critical role in complement-dependent tissue injury. Therefore, therapeutic blockade specifically of TNFR2 may be a promising strategy in the treatment of immune-mediated glomerulonephritis.<sup>2</sup>

### REFERENCE

1. Milatovich, A.; Song, K.; Heller, R. A.; Francke, U. : Tumor necrosis factor receptor genes, TNFR1 and TNFR2, on human chromosomes 12 and 1. *Somat. Cell Molec. Genet.* 17: 519-523, 1991.
2. Vielhauer, V.; Stavakis, G.; Mayadas, T. N. : Renal cell-expressed TNF receptor 2, not receptor 1, is essential for the development of glomerulonephritis. *J. Clin. Invest.* 115: 1199-1209, 2005.