

1 TNFRSF1A

The protein encoded by this gene is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor- α . This receptor can activate NF- κ B, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the autosomal dominant periodic fever syndrome. The impaired receptor clearance is thought to be a mechanism of the disease.

It is slightly downregulated in human 23 h after Ebola virus infection. In bat it is constantly expressed.

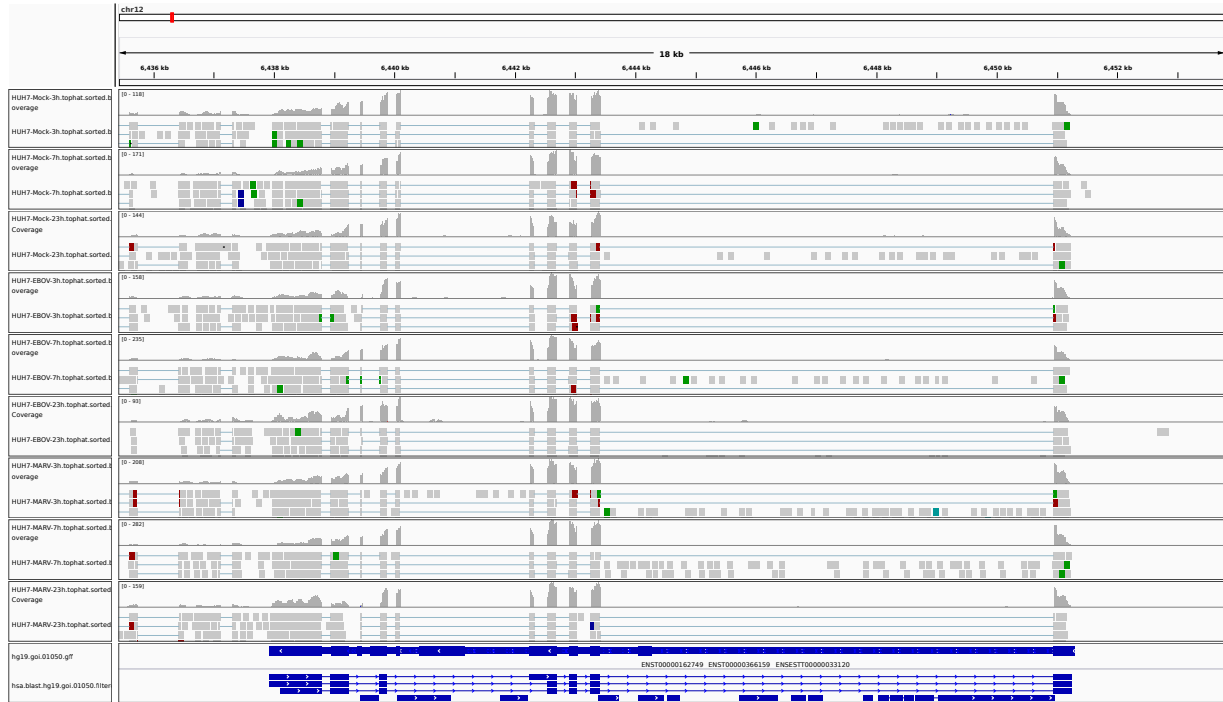


Figure 1: IGV Genome Browser screenshot of gene TNFRSF1A.

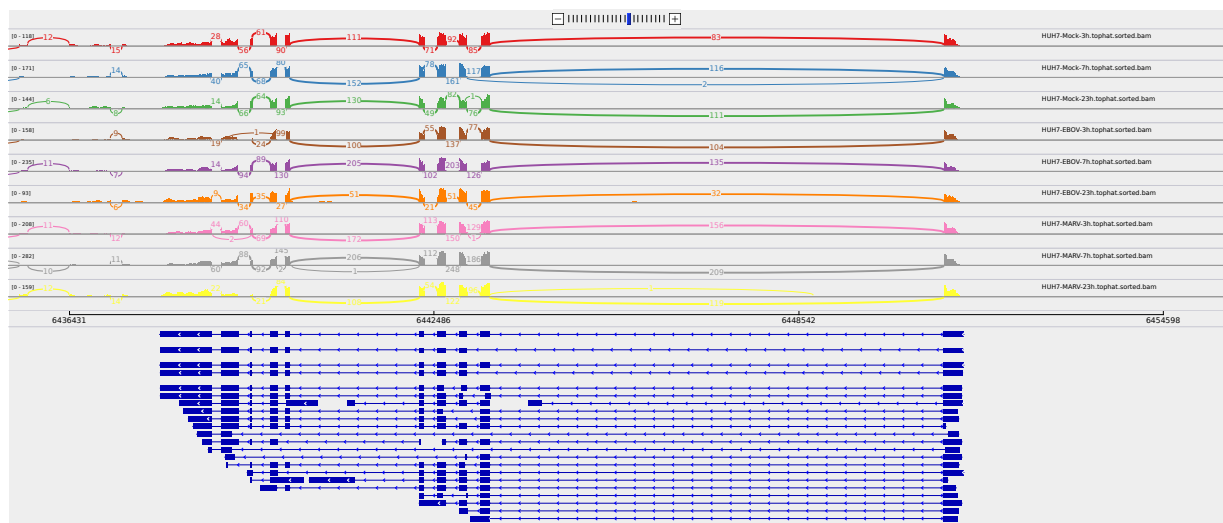


Figure 2: Sashimi plot of gene TNFRSF1A.

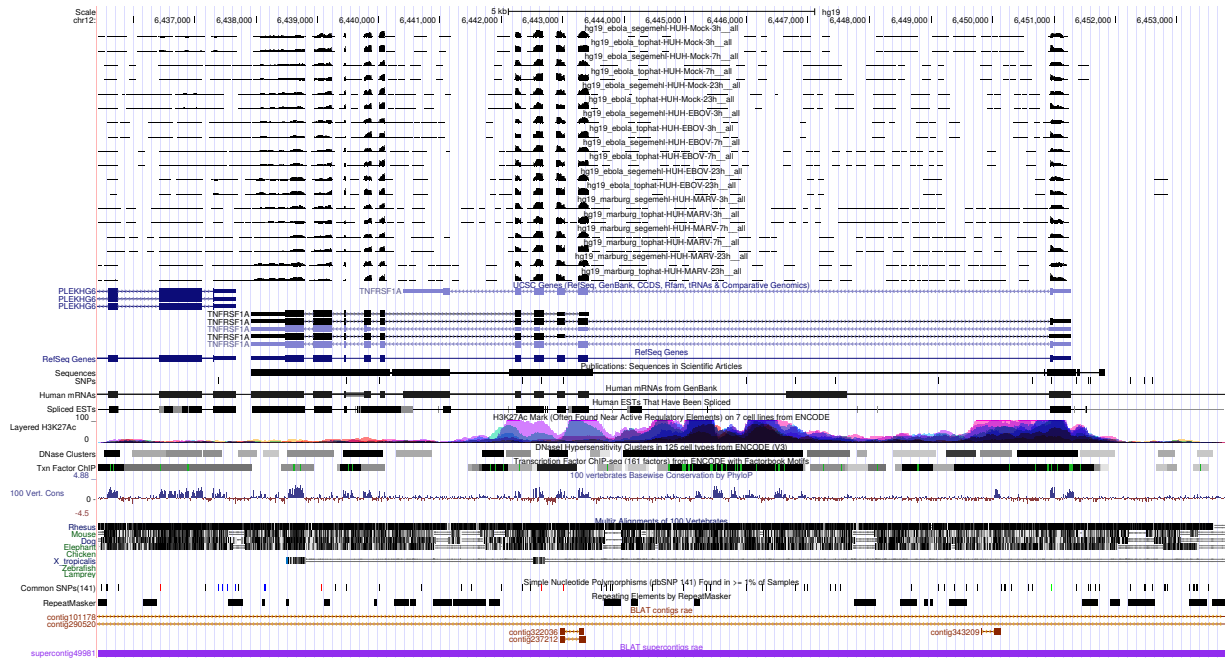


Figure 3: UCSC Genome Browser screenshot of gene TNFRSF1A.