

Rabbit TNF Polyclonal Antibody | anti-TNF antibody

TNF Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA325876	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

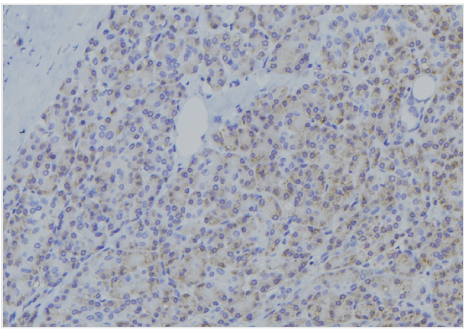
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

TNF; Polyclonal Antibody; TNF Antibody; APC1; APC1 protein; Cachectin; DIF; Differentiation inducing factor; Macrophage cytotoxic factor; Tnf; TNF superfamily; member 2; macrophage derived; monocyte derived; TNF-a; TNF-alpha; TNFA; TNFA_HUMAN; TNFSF2; Tumor necrosis factor alpha; Tumor necrosis factor; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Membrane Form; soluble form; anti-TNF antibody

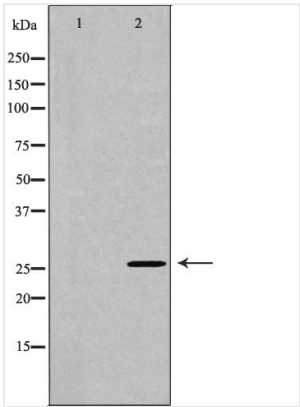
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	TNF antibody detects endogenous levels of total TNF
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	233
Applicable Applications for anti-TNF antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	C term-peptide of human TNF
Subcellular Location	Secreted and Cell Membrane.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA325876 at 1/100 staining Human pancreas tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of A431 cell lysate, using TNF Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-TNF antibody

Description: TNF-alpha, the prototypical member of the TNF protein superfamily, is a homotrimeric type-II membrane protein (1, 2). Membrane-bound TNF-alpha is cleaved by the metalloprotease TACE/ADAM17 to generate a soluble homotrimer (2). Both membrane and soluble forms of TNF-alpha are biologically active. TNF-alpha is produced by a variety of immune cells including T cells, B cells, NK cells, and macrophages (1). Cellular response to TNF-alpha is mediated through interaction with receptors TNF-R1 and TNF-R2 and results in activation of pathways that favor both cell survival and apoptosis depending on the cell type and biological context. Activation of kinase pathways (including JNK, Erk (p44/42), p38 MAPK, and NF-kappaB) promotes the survival of cells, while TNF-alpha-mediated activation of caspase-8 leads to programmed cell death (1, 2). TNF-alpha plays a key regulatory role in inflammation and host defense against bacterial infection, notably *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (3). The role of TNF-alpha in autoimmunity is underscored by blocking TNF-alpha action to treat rheumatoid arthritis and Crohn's disease (1, 2, 4).

Function: Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR2. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia. Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation. Impairs regulatory T-cells (Treg) function in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis via FOXP3 dephosphorylation. Upregulates the expression of protein phosphatase 1 (PP1), which dephosphorylates the key 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208). Key mediator of cell death in the anticancer action of BCG-stimulated neutrophils in combination with DIABLO/SMAC mimetic in the RT4v6 bladder cancer cell line (PubMed:22517918). Subunit Structure: Homotrimer. Interacts with SPPL2B.

Post-translational Modifications: The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing. The membrane-bound form is further proteolytically processed by SPPL2A or SPPL2B through regulated intramembrane proteolysis producing TNF intracellular domains (ICD1 and ICD2) released in the cytosol and TNF C-domain 1 and C-domain 2 secreted into the extracellular space. The membrane form, but not the soluble form, is phosphorylated on serine residues. Dephosphorylation of the membrane form occurs by binding to soluble TNFRSF1A/TNFR1. O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid.

Similarity: Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	25952111
NCBI GeneID	7124
NCBI Accession #	NP_000585.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000594.3
UniProt Accession #	P01375; O43647; Q9P1Q2; Q9UIV3
Molecular Weight	Observed: 26 kDa Predicted: 26 kDa

NCBI Official Full Name	tumor necrosis factor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	tumor necrosis factor
NCBI Official Symbol	TNF
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	DIF; TNFA; TNFSF2; TNLG1F; TNF-alpha
NCBI Protein Information	tumor necrosis factor
UniProt Protein Name	Tumor necrosis factor
UniProt Gene Name	TNF
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	TNFA; TNFSF2; TNF-a; NTF; ICD1; ICD2

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/tnf-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/325876>