

TNF

Reactivity: Human Mouse Rat

Tested applications: WB IHC

Recommended Dilution: WB 1:1000 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

Calculated MW: 26kDa

Observed MW: Refer to Figures

Immunogen:

Recombinant protein of human TNF

Storage Buffer:

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

Concentration:

bip

Synonym:

TNF ; TNFSF2; DIF; Tumor necrosis factor; TNF α ; TNF alpha

Catalog #: A0277

Antibody Type:

Polyclonal Antibody

Species: Rabbit

Gene ID: 7124

Isotype: IgG

Swiss Prot: P01375

Purity: Affinity purification

For research use only.

Background:

TNF-, the prototypical member of the TNF protein superfamily, is a homotrimeric type-II membrane protein (1,2). Membrane-bound TNF- is cleaved by the metalloprotease TACE/ADAM17 to generate a soluble homotrimer (2). Both membrane and soluble forms of TNF- are biologically active. TNF- is produced by a variety of immune cells including T cells, B cells, NK cells, and macrophages (1). Cellular response to TNF- 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-B) promotes the survival of cells, while TNF--mediated activation of caspase-8 leads to programmed cell death (1,2). TNF- plays a key regulatory role in inflammation and host defense against bacterial infection, notably Mycobacterium tuberculosis (3). The role of TNF- in autoimmunity is underscored by blocking TNF- action to treat rheumatoid arthritis and Crohns disease (1,2,4).

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