

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone TNFA/1172]
Catalog # AH12430

Specification

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Product Information

Application	,14,3,4,
Primary Accession	P01375
Other Accession	7124 , 241570
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgM, kappa
Calculated MW	17kDa KDa

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Additional Information

Gene ID 7124

Other Names

Tumor necrosis factor, Cachectin, TNF-alpha, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2, TNF-a, Tumor necrosis factor, membrane form, N-terminal fragment, NTF, Intracellular domain 1, ICD1, Intracellular domain 2, ICD2, C-domain 1, C-domain 2, Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form, TNF, TNFA, TNFSF2

Storage

Store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months.

Precautions

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protein Information

Name TNF

Synonyms TNFA, TNFSF2

Function

Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. 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. Up-regulates 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: 16829952, PubMed: 22517918, PubMed: 23396208). Induces insulin resistance in adipocytes via inhibition of insulin-induced IRS1 tyrosine phosphorylation and insulin-induced glucose uptake. Induces GKAP42 protein degradation in adipocytes which is partially responsible for TNF-induced insulin resistance (By similarity). Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with IL1B and IL6 (PubMed: 12794819). Promotes osteoclastogenesis and therefore mediates bone resorption (By similarity).

Cellular Location

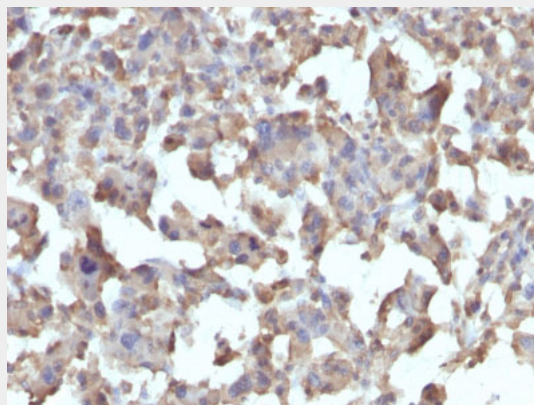
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form]; Secreted [C-domain 2]; Secreted.

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Protocols

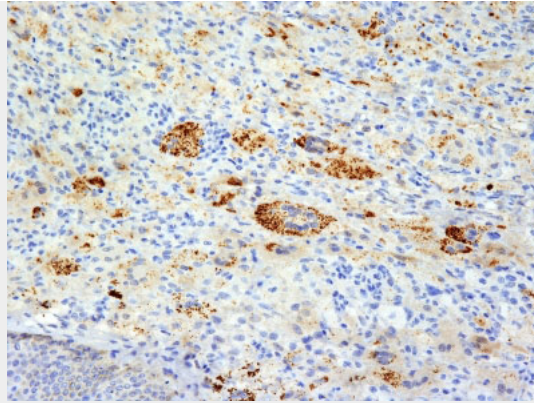
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

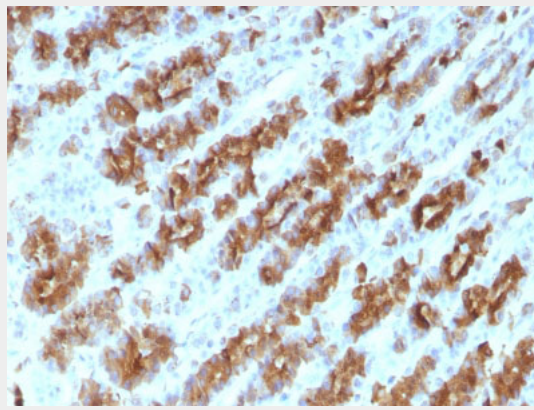
TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Images



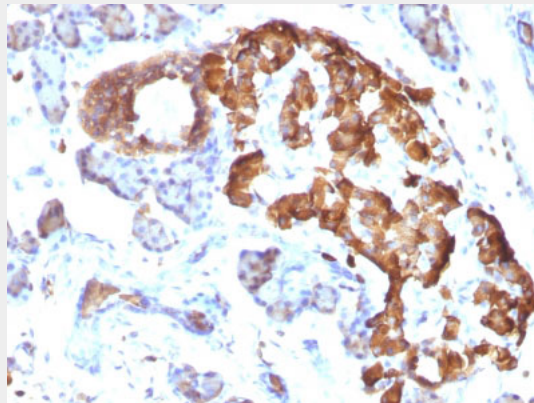
Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Histiocytoma stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNFA/1172)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Erdheim Chester disease (also known as polyostotic lerosing histiocytosis) stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNFA/1172).



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Stomach stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNFA/1172)



Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Pancreas stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNFA/1172)

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - Background

This MAb recognizes human 17-26kDa protein, which is identified as cytokine TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha). TNF-alpha can be expressed as a 17kDa free molecule, or as a 26kDa membrane protein. TNF-alpha is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumor bearing mice. TNF alpha causes cytolysis of certain transformed cells, being synergistic with interferon gamma in its cytotoxicity. Although it has little effect on many cultured normal human cells, TNF alpha appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF alpha include stimulating growth of human

fibroblasts and other cell lines, activating polymorphonuclear neutrophils and osteoclasts, and induction of interleukin 1, prostaglandin E2 and collagenase production. TNF alpha is currently being evaluated in treatment of certain cancers and AIDS Related Complex.

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

Bebok Z; Markus B; Nemeth P. Prognostic relevance of transforming growth factor alpha (TGF-alpha) and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) detected in breast cancer tissues by immunohistochemistry. Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, 1994, 29(3):229-35