

TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone J2D10]
Catalog # AH12435

Specification

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

Application	,3,4,
Primary Accession	P01375
Other Accession	7124 , 241570
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	Mouse / IgG1, 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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16829952)), PubMed: [22517918](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22517918), PubMed: [23396208](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/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

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

This antibody neutralises HurTNF-mediated cytotoxicity of L929 cells and inhibits tumour growth in mice. It protects mice against toxicity of HurTNF α . Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF α) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumor bearing mice. TNF α is believed to mediate pathogenic shock and tissue injury associated with endotoxemia. TNF α exists as a multimer of two, three, or five non-covalently linked units, but shows a single 17kDa band following SDS PAGE under non-reducing conditions. TNF α is closely related to the 25kDa protein Tumor Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF α 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 α appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF α 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 (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Antibody - With BSA and Azide - References

McLaughlin PJ; Elwood NJ; Russell SM; Andrew SM; McKenzie IF. Properties of monoclonal antibodies to human tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α). *Anticancer Research*, 1992, 12(4):1243-6. |
McLaughlin PJ; Elwood NJ; Ramadi LT, Pica MR, McKenzie IF. Improvement in sensitivity of enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for tumor necrosis factor. *Immunol Cell Biol*, 1990, 68:51-5