

**TNF- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP72872****Specification**

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**TNF- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01375</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**TNF- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7124**Other Names**

TNF; TNFA; TNFSF2; Tumor necrosis factor; Cachectin; TNF-alpha; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2; TNF-a

**Dilution**

IHC~~Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**TNF- $\alpha$  Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23396208" target="\_blank">23396208</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16829952" target="\_blank">16829952</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22517918" target="\_blank">22517918</a>).

target="\_blank">22517918</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23396208" target="\_blank">23396208</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12794819" target="\_blank">12794819</a>). Promotes osteoclastogenesis and therefore mediates bone resorption (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

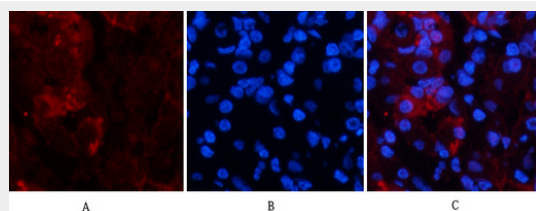
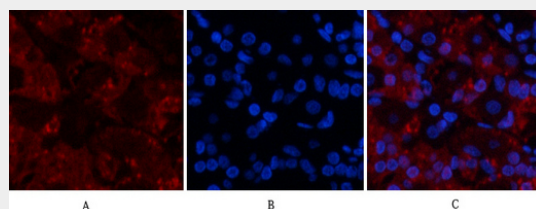
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form]: Secreted [C-domain 2]: Secreted.

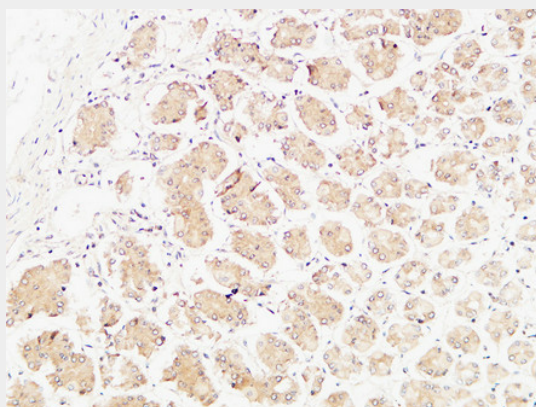
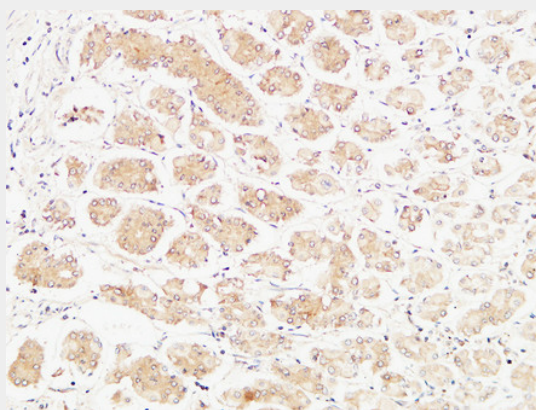
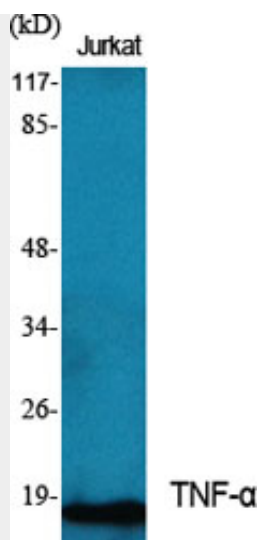
#### TNF- $\alpha$ Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

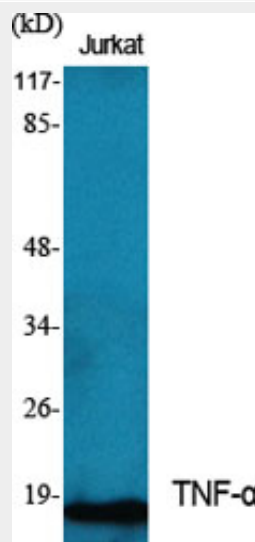
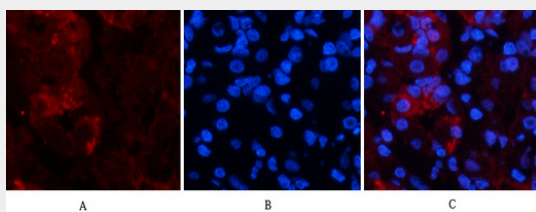
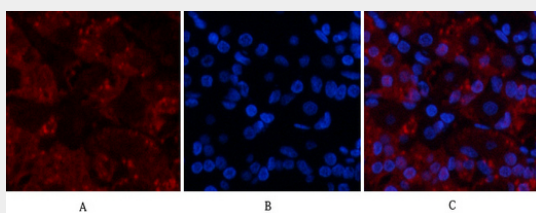
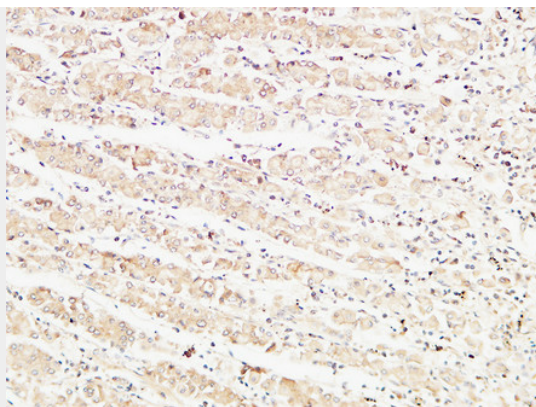
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

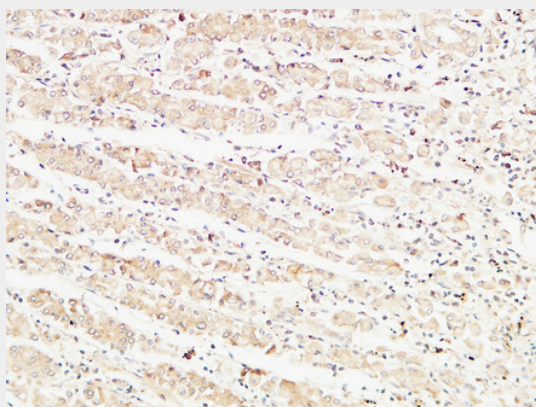
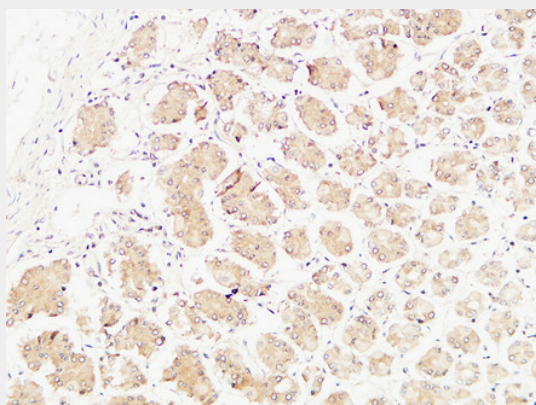
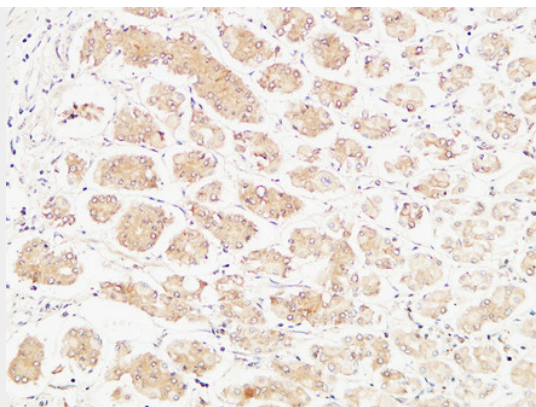
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### TNF- $\alpha$ Polyclonal Antibody - Images









### **TNF- $\alpha$ Polyclonal Antibody - Background**

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. 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, PubMed:16829952, PubMed:23396208). Induces insulin



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