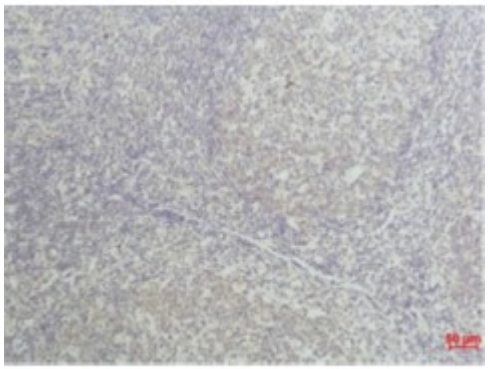
Anti-TNF alpha antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to TNF alpha.

Model	STJ97493
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthetic Peptide
Gene ID	7124
Gene Symbol	TNF
Dilution range	WB 1:1000-1:3000IHC 1:50-1:200
Specificity	The antibody detects TNF alpha
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clone ID	Q34
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	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 Intracel
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1

Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:11892OMIM:191160
Alternative 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 Intracel
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. 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 . 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 . The TNF intracellular domain (ICD) form induces IL12 production in dendritic cells.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Tumor necrosis factor, membrane form: Membrane. Single-pass type II membrane protein.. Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form: Secreted.. C-domain 1: Secreted.. C-domain 2: Secreted.
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.