

Product datasheet for AP26031PU-N

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Product data:

Product Type: Primary Antibodies

Tnf Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Applications: WB

Recommended Dilution: Western Blot: 2-5 µg/ml.

Reactivity: Mouse
Host: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Highly pure (> 95%) recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha (Leu80-Leu235) derived from *E. coli.*

Specificity: This antibody detects Tumor necrosis factor (TNF-alpha).

Formulation: PBS, pH 7.2

State: Purified

State: Lyophilized purified Ig fraction

Reconstitution Method: Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.

Centrifuge vial prior to opening.

Purification: Protein A Chromatography

Conjugation: Unconjugated

Storage: Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.

After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month

or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Stability: Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Gene Name: tumor necrosis factor

Database Link: Entrez Gene 21926 Mouse

P06804



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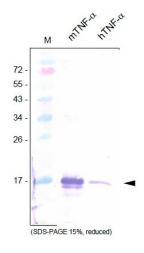
Background:

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α), also known as cachectin and TNFSF1A, is the prototypic ligand of the TNF superfamily. It is a pleiotropic molecule that plays a central role in inflammation, apoptosis, and immune system development. TNF α is produced by a wide variety of immune and epithelial cell types. Mouse TNF α consisits of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 179 aa extracellular domain (ECD). Within the ECD, mouse TNF α shares 94% aa sequence identity with rat and 70%-77% with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, porcine, rat, and rhesus TNF α . The 26 kDa type 2 transmembrane protein is assembled intracellularly to form a noncovalently linked homotrimer. Ligation of this complex induces reverse signaling that promotes lymphocyte costimulation but diminishes monocyte responsiveness. Cleavage of membrane bound TNF α by TACE/ADAM17 releases a 55 kDa soluble trimeric form of TNF α . TNF α trimers bind the ubiquitous TNF RI and the hematopoietic cell restricted TNF RII, both of which are also expressed as homotrimers.

TNF α regulates lymphoid tissue development through control of apoptosis. It also promotes inflammatory responses by inducing the activation of vascular endothelial cells and macrophages. TNF α is a key cytokine in the development of several inflammatory disorders. It contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes through its effects on insulin resistance and fatty acid metabolism.

Synonyms: TNF, TNF-a, TNFA, TNFSF2, Cachectin

Product images:



Western Analysis of anti-Mouse TNF-alpha. Samples were loaded in 15% SDS-polyacrylamide gel under reducing conditions. Lane 1: MWM (kDa). Lane 2: rm TNF-alpha Llane 3: rh TNF-alpha.