

## TNF

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:1000 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**26kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human TNF

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

bip

**Synonym:**

TNF ; TNFSF2; DIF; Tumor necrosis factor; TNF  $\alpha$ ; TNF alpha

**Catalog #:**A0277

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**7124

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P01375

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

TNF-, the prototypical member of the TNF protein superfamily, is a homotrimeric type-II membrane protein (1,2). Membrane-bound TNF- is cleaved by the metalloprotease TACE/ADAM17 to generate a soluble homotrimer (2). Both membrane and soluble forms of TNF- are biologically active. TNF- is produced by a variety of immune cells including T cells, B cells, NK cells, and macrophages (1). Cellular response to TNF- is mediated through interaction with receptors TNF-R1 and TNF-R2 and results in activation of pathways that favor both cell survival and apoptosis depending on the cell type and biological context. Activation of kinase pathways (including JNK, Erk (p44/42), p38 MAPK, and NF-B) promotes the survival of cells, while TNF--mediated activation of caspase-8 leads to programmed cell death (1,2). TNF- plays a key regulatory role in inflammation and host defense against bacterial infection, notably Mycobacterium tuberculosis (3). The role of TNF- in autoimmunity is underscored by blocking TNF- action to treat rheumatoid arthritis and Crohns disease (1,2,4).

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