

## TNF

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse

**Tested applications:**WB IP

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IP 1:50 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:**26kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic peptide 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 #:**A2465

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**7124

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P01375

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

TNF $\alpha$ , the prototypical member of the TNF protein superfamily, is a homotrimeric type-II membrane protein (1,2). Membrane-bound TNF $\alpha$  is cleaved by the metalloprotease TACE/ADAM17 to generate a soluble homotrimer (2). Both membrane and soluble forms of TNF $\alpha$  are biologically active. TNF $\alpha$  is produced by a variety of immune cells including T cells, B cells, NK cells, and macrophages (1). Cellular response to TNF $\alpha$  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- $\kappa$ B) promotes the survival of cells, while TNF $\alpha$ -mediated activation of caspase-8 leads to programmed cell death (1,2). TNF $\alpha$  plays a key regulatory role in inflammation and host defense against bacterial infection, notably Mycobacterium tuberculosis (3). The role of TNF $\alpha$  in autoimmunity is underscored by blocking TNF $\alpha$  action to treat rheumatoid arthritis and Crohns disease (1,2,4).

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