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Rabbit Anti-TNF alpha antibody

SL0078R

Product Name:	TNF alpha
Chinese Name:	Tumour坏死因子-α/TNFα/TNF-α抗体
Alias:	TNF-alpha; APC1; Cachectin; DIF; Differentiation inducing factor; Macrophage cytotoxic factor; MCF; Necrosin; TNF-a; TNF alpha; TNF; TNF Macrophage Derived; TNF Monocyte Derived; TNF Superfamily Member 2; TNFA; TNFSF2; Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2; Tumor Necrosis Factor Precursor; Tumour Necrosis Factor Alpha; TNFSF1A; TNFA_HUMAN.
文献引用 PubMed :	**Specific References(3)**|SL0078R has been referenced in 3 publications. **[IF=3.33]**Xu, Hong-Wu, et al. "The expression of cytoglobin as a prognostic factor in gliomas: a retrospective analysis of 88 patients." BMC cancer 13.1 (2013): 247.**IHC-P;Human**. PubMed:23688241 **[IF=2.33]**Li, Kang, et al. "CD14 overexpression upregulates TNF-??-mediated inflammatory responses and suppresses the malignancy of gastric carcinoma cells."Molecular and cellular biochemistry 376.1-2 (2013): 137-143.3**WB;Human**. PubMed:23338226 **[IF=1.55]**Wang, Yun, et al. "Fluoxetine protects against methamphetamine?induced lung inflammation by suppressing oxidative stress through the SERT/p38 MAPK/Nrf2 pathway in rats." Molecular Medicine Reports 15.2 (2017): 673-680.**WB;Rat**. PubMed:28035393
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Dog,Pig,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections

	need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	17/26kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membraneSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human TNF alpha:86-150/233<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumour bearing mice. TNF alpha is believed to mediate pathogenic shock and tissue injury associated with endotoxemia. TNF alpha exists as a multimer of two, three, or five noncovalently linked units, but shows a single 17 kDa band following SDS PAGE under non reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25 kDa protein Tumour Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF alpha causes cytolysis or cytostasis of certain transformed cells, being synergistic with interferon gamma in its cytotoxicity. Although it has little effect on many cultured normal human cells, TNF alpha appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF alpha include stimulating growth of human fibroblasts and other cell lines, activating polymorphonuclear neutrophils and osteoclasts, and induction of interleukin 1, prostaglandin E2 and collagenase production. TNF alpha is currently being evaluated in treatment of certain cancers and AIDS Related Complex. **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. The TNF intracellular domain (ICD) form induces IL12 production in dendritic cells. **Subunit:** Homotrimer. Interacts with SPPL2B. **Subcellular Location:** Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein. 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.

DISEASE:
Genetic variations in TNF are a cause of susceptibility psoriatic arthritis (PSORAS) [MIM:607507]. PSORAS is an inflammatory, seronegative arthritis associated with psoriasis. It is a heterogeneous disorder ranging from a mild, non-destructive disease to a severe, progressive, erosive arthropathy. Five types of psoriatic arthritis have been defined: asymmetrical oligoarthritis characterized by primary involvement of the small joints of the fingers or toes; asymmetrical arthritis which involves the joints of the extremities; symmetrical polyarthritis characterized by a rheumatoidlike pattern that can involve hands, wrists, ankles, and feet; arthritis mutilans, which is a rare but deforming and destructive condition; arthritis of the sacroiliac joints and spine (psoriatic spondylitis).

Similarity:
Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.

SWISS:
P01375

Gene ID:
7124

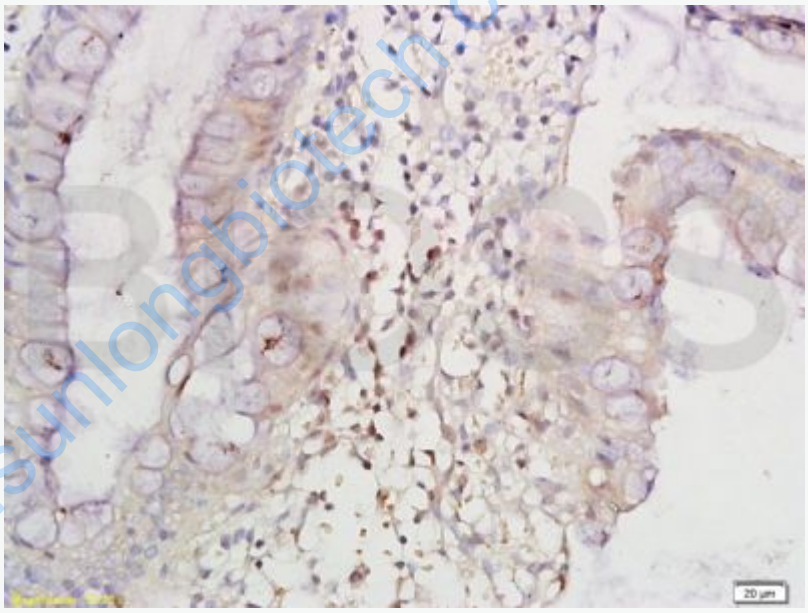
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 7124Human

Entrez Gene: 21926Mouse

Omim: 191160Human

SwissProt: P01375Human

	SwissProt: P06804Mouse Unigene: 241570Human Unigene: 1293Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. Growth factors and hormones Tumour坏死因子-TNF α:是巨嗜细胞感染时或应激情况下自然产生的一种十分活跃的生物活性因子，可能与Interferon协同作用杀伤瘤细胞。
Picture:	 Tissue/cell: human colitis tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37℃ for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-TNF-alpha Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0078R) 1:300,

	overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining