

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody
Catalog # ABO11937**Specification**

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P06804
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tumor necrosis factor(TNF) detection. Tested with WB in Mouse.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 21926

Other 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, Intracellular domain 2, ICD2, C-domain 1, C-domain 2, Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form, Tnf, Tnfa, Tnfsf2

Calculated MW

25896 MW KDa

Application Details

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Mouse

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.

Protein Name

Tumor necrosis factor

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Na₃.

Immunogen

E.coli-derived mouse TNF alpha recombinant protein (Position: L80-Q227). Mouse TNF alpha shares 79% and 95% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with human and rat TNF alpha, respectively.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Protein Information**Name** Tnf**Synonyms** Tnfa, Tnfsf2**Function**

Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. 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 (By similarity). Induces insulin resistance in adipocytes via inhibition of insulin-induced IRS1 tyrosine phosphorylation and insulin-induced glucose uptake. Induces GKAP42 protein degradation in adipocytes which is partially responsible for TNF-induced insulin resistance (PubMed: [25586176](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25586176)). Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with IL1B and IL6 (By similarity). Promotes osteoclastogenesis and therefore mediates bone resorption (PubMed: [32741026](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32741026)).

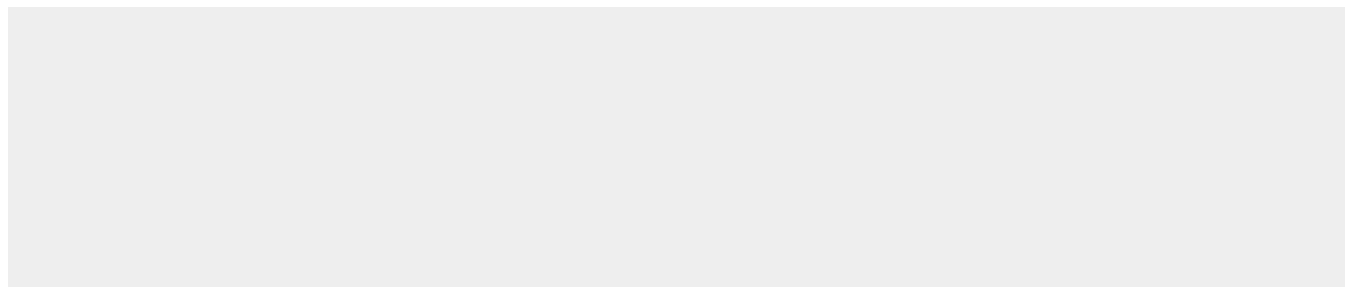
Cellular Location

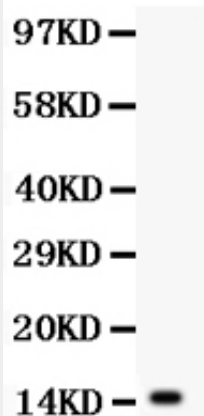
Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form]: Secreted. [C-domain 2]: Secreted.

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Protocols

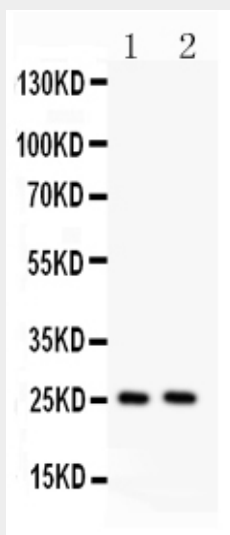
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Images



Anti- TNF alpha Picoband antibody, ABO11937, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti TNF alpha (ABO11937) at 0.5ug/mlWB: Recombinant Mouse TNF alpha Protein 0.5ngPredicted bind size: 15KDObserved bind size: 15KD



Anti- TNF alpha Picoband antibody, ABO11937, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti TNF alpha (ABO11937) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Mouse Kidney Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Mouse Intestine Tissue Lysate at 50ugPredicted bind size: 25KDObserved bind size: 25KD

Anti-TNF Alpha Picoband Antibody - Background

TNF α (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) gene encodes a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. This cytokine is mainly secreted by macrophages. It can bind to, and thus functions through its receptors TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR2. This cytokine is involved in the regulation of a wide spectrum of biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, lipid metabolism, and coagulation. This cytokine has been implicated in a variety of diseases, including autoimmune diseases, insulin resistance, and cancer. Knockout studies in mice also suggested the neuroprotective function of this cytokine.