

**TNF  $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody(Q36)**  
**Catalog # AP63612****Specification****TNF  $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01375</a>
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal

**TNF  $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7124**Other Names**

Tumor necrosis factor (Cachectin) (TNF-alpha) (Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2) (TNF-a) [Cleaved into: 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]

**Dilution**

WB~~WB: 1:1000-1:3000 IHC: 1:50-1:200  
IHC-P~~N/A

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**TNF  $\alpha$  Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - 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. Impairs regulatory T- cells (Treg) function in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis via FOXP3 dephosphorylation. Up-regulates the expression of protein phosphatase 1 (PP1), which dephosphorylates the key 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23396208" target="\_blank">23396208</a>). Key mediator of cell death in the anticancer action of BCG-stimulated neutrophils in combination with DIABLO/SMAC mimetic in the RT4v6 bladder

cancer cell line (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16829952" target="\_blank">16829952</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22517918" target="\_blank">22517918</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23396208" target="\_blank">23396208</a>). 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 (By similarity). Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with IL1B and IL6 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12794819" target="\_blank">12794819</a>). Promotes osteoclastogenesis and therefore mediates bone resorption (By similarity).

#### Cellular Location

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

#### TNF $\alpha$ Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - Protocols

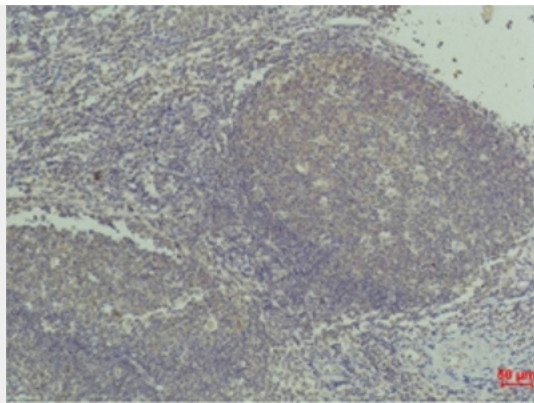
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

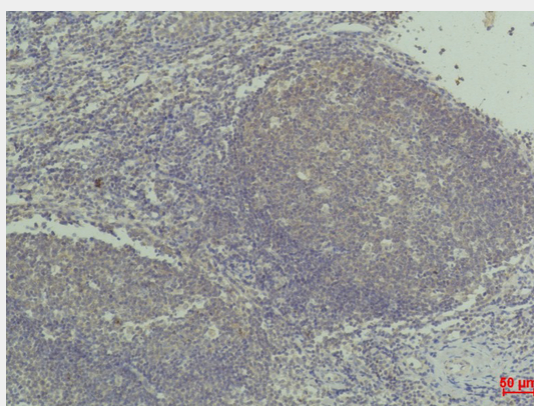
#### TNF $\alpha$ Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - Images



Western blot analysis of Recombinant Human TNF  $\alpha$  Protein with TNF  $\alpha$  Mouse mAb diluted at 1:2,000.



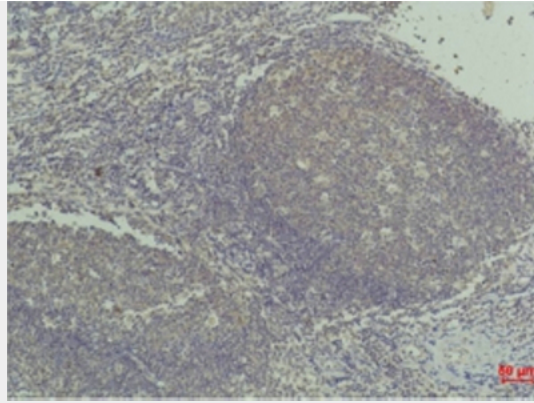
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Tonsil Tissue using TNF  $\alpha$  Mouse mAb diluted at 1:50



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Tonsil Tissue using TNF  $\alpha$  Mouse mAb diluted at 1:50.



Western blot analysis of Recombinant Human TNF  $\alpha$  Protein with TNF  $\alpha$  Mouse mAb diluted at 1:2,000.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Tonsil Tissue using TNF  $\alpha$  Mouse mAb diluted at 1:50

### **TNF $\alpha$ Monoclonal Antibody(Q36) - Background**

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. Impairs regulatory T-cells (Treg) function in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis via FOXP3 dephosphorylation. Upregulates the expression of protein phosphatase 1 (PP1), which dephosphorylates the key 'Ser-418' residue of FOXP3, thereby inactivating FOXP3 and rendering Treg cells functionally defective (PubMed:23396208). Key mediator of cell death in the anticancer action of BCG-stimulated neutrophils in combination with DIABLO/SMAC mimetic in the RT4v6 bladder cancer cell line (PubMed:22517918, PubMed:16829952, PubMed:23396208). 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 (By similarity).