Purified Azide Free Mouse Anti-human TNF α Antibody *MAb1, monoclonal*

Catalog number: V1032350
Unit size: 0.1 mg

Product Details

Storage Conditions	2-8°C with minimized light exposure. Do not freeze.
Expiration Date	12 months upon receiving
Concentration	Lot specific (please consult certificate of analysis for given lot)
Formulation	Azide free Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2) 0.2 µm filter sterilized, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	TNF α
Clone	MAb1
Conjugate	Purified Azide Free

Biological Properties

Preparation	Antibody purified by affinity chromatography and then conjugated with Purified Azide Free under optimal conditions
Application	WB, ELISA, FUNC

Applications

Tumor necrosis factor (also known as TNF-α, TNF-a, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2 or Cachectin) is a transmembrane protein with a molecular weight of 26 kDa, found in the phagocytic cup, integral component of plasma membrane and recycling endosome of cells. In humans, TNF-α has been thought to be involved with important functions like cytokine activity. It is the subject of extensive research because of the fact that it acts in the lipopolysaccharide-mediated signaling pathway, intrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway in response to DNA damage and extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway via death domain receptors. Sequencing of TNF-α has exemplified it contains 2 types of conserved structural units: extracellular and cytoplasmic domain. TNF-α is a suppressor of fat cell differentiation, myosin-light-chain-phosphatase activity and interleukin-6 production while also is a positive regulator of interleukin-8 production, ERK1 and ERK2 cascade and protein catabolic process. It is an integral part of organismal processes, in particular, microglial cell activation, JNK cascade and cortical actin cytoskeleton organization. TNF-α binds to protease, transcription regulatory region sequence-specific DNA and identical protein. It has been found to be involved in establishment of endothelial barrier, endothelial cell apoptotic process and transcription by RNA polymerase II. TNF-α is clinically significant because abnormalities in its function have been closely linked to diseases such as psoriatic arthritis.