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

Catalog number: V1032355
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	Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2), 15 mM sodium azide, 0.2% (w/v) BSA

Antibody Properties

Species Reactivity	Human
Class	Primary
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host	Mouse
Immunogen	TNF α
Clone	MAb1

Biological Properties

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

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.