

## ARG65481 anti-TNF alpha antibody [MAb1] (azide free)

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

Product Description	Azide free Mouse Monoclonal antibody [MAb1] recognizes TNF-alpha
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	ELISA, Neut, WB
Specificity	The clone MAb1 recognizes human 17-26 kDa cytokine TNF-alpha (tumor necrosis factor alpha).
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	MAb1
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	TNF alpha
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant human TNF-alpha
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2; DIF; Cachectin; ICD2; ICD1; N-terminal fragment; TNF-a; TNFA; TNFSF2; TNF-alpha; Tumor necrosis factor; NTF

### Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ELISA	Assay-dependent
	Neut	Assay-dependent
	WB	Assay-dependent
Application Note	Sandwich ELISA (Capture antibody - Detection antibody): ARG65481 - <a href="#">ARG65482</a> (in Biotinylated form) Functional application: Neutralization. * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

### Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Purification Note	0.2 µm filter sterilized.
Purity	> 95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Concentration	1 mg/ml

Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

## Bioinformation

Database links	<a href="#">GeneID: 7124 Human</a> <a href="#">Swiss-port # P01375 Human</a>
Gene Symbol	TNF
Gene Full Name	tumor necrosis factor
Background	TNF-alpha is a cytokine produced by monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, NK cells, CD4+ T cells and many transformed cells. It can be expressed as a 17 kDa free molecule, or as a 26 kDa membrane protein. TNF-alpha easily forms stable trimers, but also other multimeric complexes. In the immune system, it is an important regulator, which has cytolytic and cytostatic activity against a range of tumor cells, increases fibroblast proliferation and supports neutrophil chemotaxis and phagocytosis.
Function	Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR2. 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). The TNF intracellular domain (ICD) form induces IL12 production in dendritic cells. [UniProt]
Highlight	<p>Related products:</p> <p><a href="#">TNF alpha antibodies</a>; <a href="#">TNF alpha ELISA Kits</a>; <a href="#">TNF alpha Duos / Panels</a>; <a href="#">TNF alpha recombinant proteins</a>; <a href="#">Anti-Mouse IgG secondary antibodies</a>;</p> <p>Related news:</p> <p><a href="#">HMGB1 in inflammation</a>  <a href="#">Inflammatory Cytokines</a></p>
Research Area	Cancer antibody; Cell Biology and Cellular Response antibody; Immune System antibody; Metabolism antibody; Signaling Transduction antibody
Calculated Mw	26 kDa
PTM	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid.</p>