

## ARG21494 anti-TNF alpha antibody [MP6-XT22]

Package: 100 µg  
Store at: -20°C

### Summary

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Product Description | Rat Monoclonal antibody [MP6-XT22 ] recognizes TNF alpha   |
| Tested Reactivity   | Ms, Chk  |
| Tested Application  | ELISA, ELISPOT, FACS, ICC/IF, IHC-Fr, IHC-P, Neut, WB  |
| Specificity         | Mouse/Chicken TNF alpha.   |
| Host                | Rat  |
| Clonality           | Monoclonal   |
| Clone               | MP6-XT22   |
| Isotype             | IgG1, kappa  |
| Target Name         | TNF alpha  |
| Species             | Mouse  |
| Immunogen           | E. coli-expressed mouse 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       | < 2 µg/ml       |
|                   | ELISPOT     | Assay-dependent |
|                   | FACS        | Assay-dependent |
|                   | ICC/IF      | Assay-dependent |
|                   | IHC-Fr      | Assay-dependent |
|                   | IHC-P       | Assay-dependent |
|                   | Neut        | Assay-dependent |
|                   | WB          | Assay-dependent |

Application Note \* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

### Properties

|        |              |
|--------|--------------|
| Form   | Liquid       |
| Buffer | BBS (pH 8.2) |

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Concentration       | 0.5 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. 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: 21926 Mouse</a><br><a href="#">Swiss-port # P06804 Mouse</a>  |
| Gene Symbol    | TNF   |
| Gene Full Name | tumor necrosis factor   |
| Background     | This 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/TNFR. 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]  |
| Function       | <p>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. 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.</p> <p>The TNF intracellular domain (ICD) form induces IL12 production in dendritic cells. [UniProt]</p> |
| Highlight      | <p>Related products:<br/> <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-Rat IgG secondary antibodies</a>;</p> <p>Related news:<br/> <a href="#">HMGB1 in inflammation</a><br/> <a href="#">Inflammatory Cytokines</a></p>   |
| 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. O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid.</p>   |