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# TNF-α

Catalog # PVGS1465

## Product Information

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| **Primary Accession** | P48094 |
| **Species** | Rhesus Macaque |
| **Sequence** | Val77-Leu233 |
| **Purity** | > 95% as analyzed by SDS-PAGE<br>> 95% as analyzed by HPLC |
| **Endotoxin Level** | |
| **Expression System** | E. coli |
| **Formulation** | Lyophilized after extensive dialysis against PBS |
| **Reconstitution** | It is recommended that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Reconstitute the lyophilized powder in $ddH_2O$ up to 100 □g/ml. |
| **Storage & Stability** | Upon receiving, this product remains stable for up to 6 months at lower than -70°C. Upon reconstitution, the product should be stable for up to 1 week at 4°C or up to 3 months at -20°C. For long term storage it is recommended that a carrier protein (example 0.1% BSA) be added. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 715467 |
| **Other Names** | Tumor necrosis factor, Cachectin, TNF-alpha, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2, TNF-a, 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, TNF, TNFA, TNFSF2 |
| **Target Background** | Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF-alpha) plays a major role in growth regulation, differentiation, inflammation, viral replication, tumorigenesis, and autoimmune disease. Besides inducing hemorrhagic necrosis of tumors, TNF has been found to be involved in tumorigenesis, tumor metastasis, viral replication, septic shock, fever, inflammation, and autoimmune disease including Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis and graft-versus-host disease. TNF alpha-1a is a potent lymphoid factor that exerts cytotoxic effects on a wide range of tumor cells and certain other target cells. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | TNF |
| **Synonyms** | TNFA, TNFSF2 |
| **Function** | Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. 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 (By similarity). 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 (By similarity). 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. |