

TNF- α protein

Catalog No :	YD0112
Reactivity :	Human
Applications :	WB;SDS-PAGE
Gene Name :	TNF TNFA TNFSF2
Protein Name :	TNF α protein
Sequence :	Amino acid: 1-30, with his-MBP tag.
Human Gene Id :	7124
Human Swiss Prot No :	P01375
Mouse Swiss Prot No :	P06804
Formulation :	Liquid in PBS
Concentration :	SDS-PAGE >90%
Storage Stability :	-20°C/6 month,-80°C for long storage

Background : disease:Cachexia accompanies a variety of diseases, including cancer and infection, and is characterized by general ill health and malnutrition.,disease:Genetic variations in TNF are associated with susceptibility to hepatitis B virus infection (HBV infection) [MIM:610424]. Approximately one third of all cases of cirrhosis and half of all cases of hepatocellular carcinoma can be attributed to chronic HBV infection. HBV infection may result in subclinical or asymptomatic infection, acute self-limited hepatitis, or fulminant hepatitis requiring liver transplantation.,disease:Genetic variations in TNF are associated with susceptibility to psoriatic arthritis [MIM:607507]. Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory dermatosis that affects approximately 2% of the population. It is characterized by red, scaly skin lesions that are usually found on the scalp, elbows, and knees, and may be associated with severe arthritis. Psoriatic arthritis has been defined as an inflammatory arthritis usually without any rheumatoid factor in serum (seronegative arthritis) associated with psoriasis.,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.,online information:The Singapore human mutation and polymorphism database,online information:Tumor necrosis factor alpha entry,PTM:O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid.,PTM: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.,PTM:The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.,similarity:Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family.,subunit:Homotrimer.,

Function :

protein import into nucleus, translocation, negative regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter,MAPKKK cascade, activation of MAPK activity, cell activation, regulation of cytokine production, negative regulation of cytokine production, positive regulation of cytokine production, regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation,positive regulation of protein amino acid phosphorylation, regulation of L-glutamate transport, negative regulation of L-glutamate transport, inflammatory response to antigenic stimulus, chronic inflammatory response to antigenic stimulus, immune system development, leukocyte differentiation, chronic inflammatory response, myeloid leukocyte differentiation, regulation of immunoglobulin production, regulation of immune effector process, regulation of production of molecular mediator of immune response, regulation of cytokine production during immun

Subcellular Location :

Cell membrane ; Single-pass type II membrane protein .; [Tumor necrosis factor, membrane form]: Membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein.; [Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form]: Secreted .; [C-domain 1]: Secreted.; [C-domain 2]: Secreted.

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