



Polyclonal Anti- Tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced protein 1 (endothelial), TNFαIP1

Catalogue No. PA1305

Lot No. 09H01

Ig type rabbit IgG

Size 100µg/vial

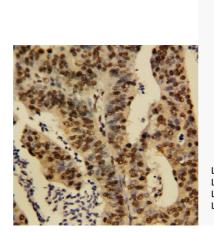
Specificity

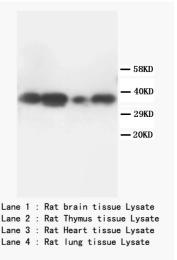
Human, rat, mouse.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot Immunohistochemistry (P) Immunohistochemistry (F) Immunocytochemistry





Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminal of human TNF α IP1, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

	Concen- tration	Tested Species	Concluded Species	Antigen Retrieval
WB	0.5-1µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
IHC-P	0.25-0.5µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	By Heat
IHC-F	0.25-0.5µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-
ICC	0.25-0.5µg/ml	Hu, Rat	Ms	-

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Reconstitution

To reorder contact us at:

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Antagene, Inc.

Storage

Toll Free: 1(866)964-2589

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for longer time.

email: Info@antageneinc.com

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor, alpha-induced protein 1 (endothelial), also known as TNFAIP1, is a human gene. The gene, present in single copy, was located in the 17q22-q23 region. ssThis gene was identified as a gene whose expression can be induced by the tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF) in umbilical vein endothelial cells. Studies of a similar gene in mouse suggest that the expression of this gene is developmentally regulated in a tissue-specific manner. The protein is involved in the primary response of the endothelium to TNF.¹

REFERENCE

1. Wolf, F. W.; Marks, R. M.; Sarma, V.; Byers, M. G.; Katz, R. W.; Shows, T. B.; Dixit, V. M. : Characterization of a novel tumor necrosis factor-alpha-induced endothelial primary response gene. *J. Biol. Chem.* 267: 1317-1326, 1992.