abcam

ab249024

Anti-TMF antibody [EPR10671(B)] - BSA and Azide free

Recombinant | RabMAb

Key facts

Isotype	IgG
Host species	Rabbit
Storage buffer	pH: 7.2 - 7.4 Constituents: PBS
Form	Liquid
Clonality	Monoclonal
Immunogen	The exact immunogen used to generate this antibody is proprietary information.
Carrier free	Yes
Clone number	EPR10671(B)
Purification technique	Affinity purification

Reactivity data

ICC/IF

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IP

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

WB

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

IHC-P

Not recommended

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Flow Cyt (Intra)

Tested

Species	Human
Dilution info	-
Notes	-

Target data

See full target information TMF1

Function Potential coactivator of the androgen receptor. Mediates STAT3 degradation. May play critical roles in two RAB6-dependent retrograde transport processes: one from endosomes to the Golgi and the other from the Golgi to the ER. This protein binds the HIV-1 TATA element and inhibits transcriptional activation by the TATA-binding protein (TBP).

Storage

Shipped at conditions	Blue Ice
Appropriate short-term storage conditions	+4°C
Appropriate long-term storage conditions	+4°C
Storage information	Do Not Freeze

Notes

ab249024 is the carrier-free version of ab151702.

Patented technology
Our RabMAb® technology is a patented hybridoma-based technology for making rabbit monoclonal antibodies. For details on our patents, please refer to RabMAb® patents.

What are the advantages of a recombinant monoclonal antibody?
This product is a recombinant monoclonal antibody, which offers several advantages including:

- High batch-to-batch consistency and reproducibility
- Improved sensitivity and specificity
- Long-term security of supply
- Animal-free batch production

For more information, read more on recombinant antibodies.

Conjugation ready
Our carrier-free antibodies are typically supplied in a PBS-only formulation, purified and free of BSA, sodium azide and glycerol. This conjugation-ready format is designed for use with fluorochromes, metal isotopes, oligonucleotides, and enzymes, which makes them ideal for antibody labelling, functional and cell-based assays, flow-based assays (e.g. mass cytometry) and Multiplex Imaging applications.

Use our conjugation kits for antibody conjugates that are ready-to-use in as little as 20 minutes with 1 minute hands-on-time and 100% antibody recovery: available for fluorescent dyes, HRP, biotin and gold.

Compatibility
This product is compatible with the Maxpar® Antibody Labeling Kit from Fluidigm, without the need for antibody preparation. Maxpar® is a trademark of Fluidigm Canada Inc.

Supplementary info

This supplementary information is collated from multiple sources and compiled automatically.

Activity summary	Transcriptional mediator factor (TMF) also known as TMF/ARA160 weighs around 160 kDa. It resides in the nucleus and cytoplasm of cells. TMF is a multifunctional protein and plays a part in transcription regulation. It interacts with protein

	complexes influencing their stability and function. In addition to its nuclear roles TMF associates with the Golgi apparatus suggesting its diverse function in different cellular contexts.
Biological function summary	The role of TMF extends to various cellular processes including transcriptional regulation signal transduction and vesicle transport. It forms part of larger protein complexes which modulate gene expression and cellular signaling networks. TMF serves as a scaffold facilitating the interactions between transcription factors and other regulatory proteins. This makes TMF an active regulator of transcriptional control impacting gene expression patterns.
Pathways	Many known cellular pathways require TMF's involvement. TMF impacts the NF-kappaB signaling pathway and the Wnt signaling pathway. It directly interacts with proteins like RelA in the NF-kappaB pathway where it modulates transcriptional activation. TMF's influence on these pathways highlights its significant role in regulating cellular responses and maintaining cellular homeostasis.
Associated diseases and disorders	Research shows that TMF has associations with cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Its abnormal expression or mutation links to tumorigenesis particularly in cancers such as prostate and breast cancer. Its interaction with proteins such as beta-catenin in the Wnt pathway associates TMF with oncogenic processes. Moreover TMF's role in the Golgi apparatus links it to neurodegenerative disorders where disruptions in vesicle transport are common features.

Product promise

Tested

We have tested this species and application combination and it works. It is covered by our product promise.

Expected

We have not tested this specific species and application combination in-house, but expect it will work. It is covered by our product promise.

Predicted

This species and application combination has not been tested, but we predict it will work based on strong homology. However, this combination is not covered by our product promise.

Not recommended

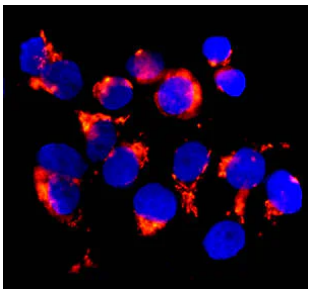
We do not recommend this combination. It is not covered by our product promise.

We are dedicated to supporting your work with high quality reagents and we are here for you every step of the way should you need us.

In the unlikely event of one of our products not working as expected, you are covered by our product promise.

Full details and terms and conditions can be found here:
Terms & Conditions.

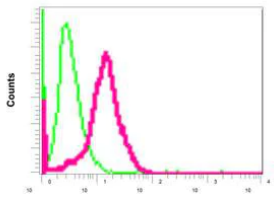
3 product images



Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence - Anti-TMF antibody [EPR10671(B)] - BSA and Azide free (ab249024)

TMF Immunocytochemistry/ Immunofluorescence staining using rabbit Anti-TMF antibody

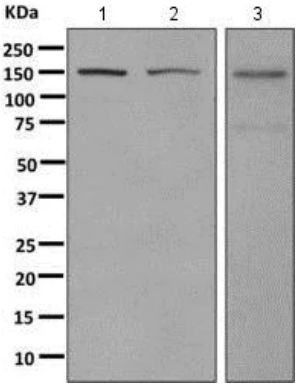
This data was developed using ab151702, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Immunofluorescent analysis of MCF7 cells labeling TMF with ab151702 at 1/100 dilution.



Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) - Anti-TMF antibody [EPR10671(B)] - BSA and Azide free (ab249024)

TMF Flow Cytometry (Intracellular) staining using rabbit Anti-TMF antibody

This data was developed using ab151702, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
Intracellular flow cytometric analysis of permeabilized HT1376 cells labeling TMF with ab151702 at 1/10 dilution (red). Rabbit IgG negative control (green).



Western blot - Anti-TMF antibody [EPR10671(B)] - BSA and Azide free (ab249024)

This data was developed using ab151702, the same antibody clone in a different buffer formulation.
All lanes:
Western blot - Anti-TMF antibody [EPR10671(B)] (ab151702) at 1/1000 dilution

Lane 1:
HepG2 cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 2:
HeLa cell lysate at 10 µg

Lane 3:
HT1376 cell lysate at 10 µg

Secondary

All lanes:
Goat anti-rabbit HRP at 1/2000 dilution

Predicted band size: 123 kDa

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.