

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human TFAF1/FAM19A1 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 15% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TFAF3 and rhTFAF4 is observed, less than 10% cross-reactivity with rhTFAF2 is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with rhTFAF5 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal Goat IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Antigen Affinity-purified
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human TFAF1/FAM19A1 Ser26-Thr133 Accession # NP_998774
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

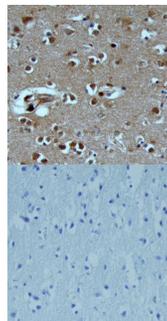
## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	0.1 µg/mL	Recombinant Human TFAF1/FAM19A1 (Catalog # 5154-TA)
<b>Immunohistochemistry</b>	5-15 µg/mL	See Below
<b>Neutralization</b>	Measured by its ability to neutralize the the enhancement of neurite outgrowth of cortical neurons from E16-E18 rat embryos induced by TFAF-1. The Neutralization Dose (ND50) is typically 15 µg/mL in the presence of 10 µg/mL Recombinant Human TFAF-1.	

## DATA

### Immunohistochemistry



**TFAF1/FAM19A1 in Human Brain.** TFAF1/FAM19A1 was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human brain (cortex) using Goat Anti-Human TFAF1/FAM19A1 Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF5154) at 15 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Goat HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS008) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Lower panel shows a lack of labeling when primary antibodies are omitted and tissue is stained only with secondary antibody followed by incubation with detection reagents. View our protocol for [Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections](#).

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.2 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

TFAF1 (also FAM19A1) is a secreted, 13 kDa member of the FAM19/TFAF family of chemokine-like proteins (1). It is synthesized as a 133 amino acid (aa) precursor that contains a 19 aa signal sequence and a 114 aa mature chain. Like other members of the FAM19/TFAF family, mature TFAF1 contains 10 regularly spaced cysteine residues that follow the pattern CX7CCX13CX14CX11CX4CX5CX10C, in which C represents a conserved cysteine residue and X represents a noncysteine amino acid (1). Human TFAF1 is 100% aa identical to mouse TFAF1. TFAF1 is expressed exclusively in the brain, with highest expression in the frontal cortex, temporal cortex, occipital cortex, parietal cortex and medulla, and low levels in the basal ganglion, thalamus, and cerebellum (1). The biological functions of TFAF family members remain to be determined, but there are a few tentative hypotheses. First, TFAFs may modulate immune responses in the CNS by functioning as brain-specific chemokines, and may act with other chemokines to optimize the recruitment and activity of immune cells in the CNS (1). Second, TFAFs may represent a novel class of neurokinins that act as regulators of immune nervous cells (1, 2). And third, TFAFs may control axonal sprouting following brain injury (1).

### References:

1. Tang, Y.T. *et al.* (2004) *Genomics* **83**:727.
2. Benveniste, E. (1998) *Cytokine Growth Factor Rev.* **9**:259.