

Product datasheet for **AM32017BT-N**

TNF alpha (TNF) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: T1]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	T1
Applications:	FN, IP, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Western blotting: Use 1/10 as a starting dilution. Flow Cytometry: Use 1/10 as a starting dilution. Immuno Assays. Immunoprecipitation. Inhibition of the Biological Activity: For <i>Neutralization</i> of biological activity <i>in vitro</i> dilutions have to be made according to the amounts of TNF-alpha to be inactivated. Before use in biological assays, the product must be filter sterilized and depending on the concentration to be used dialyzed against culture medium to remove the sodium azide added. Please inquire for availability of azide free solutions.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Specificity:	The antibody reacts with free soluble (17 kDa) and membrane (26 kDa) Human TNF-alpha. The antibody inhibits the biological activity of both forms. It does not react with receptor bound TNF-alpha. It can be a useful tool to discriminate between the membrane form of TNF expressed on producer cells and the proteolytically cleaved, soluble TNF-apha bound to its cognate cell membrane receptors (TNF-RI and TNF-RII). For this purpose we recommend to use this antibody in combination with the anti-TNF-alpha antibody <i>Cat.-No AM32018 clone T3</i> , which recognizes soluble, membrane and receptor bound TNF-alpha
Formulation:	PBS Label: Biotin State: Purified State: Liquid (0.2 µm filtered) Ig fraction Pres. State: Stabilizer: 0.1% BSA Preservative: 0.02% Sodium Azide
Concentration:	lot specific



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Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 7124 Human P01375
Background:	Tumor necrosis factor (TNF, cachexin or cachectin and formally known as tumor necrosis factor alpha) is a cytokine involved in systemic inflammation and is a member of a group of cytokines that all stimulate the acute phase reaction. TNF causes apoptotic cell death, cellular proliferation, differentiation, inflammation, tumorigenesis, and viral replication. TNF's primary role is in the regulation of immune cells. Dysregulation and, in particular, overproduction of TNF have been implicated in a variety of human diseases, as well as cancer.
Synonyms:	TNF, TNF-a, TNFA, TNFSF2, Cachectin