

Product datasheet for **AP26378PU-N**

TNF alpha (TNF) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, FC, FN, WB
Recommended Dilution:	Flow cytometry: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10. Functional assays (Neutralization): 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. Immunassays. Western blot: The typical starting working dilution is 1:10.
Reactivity:	Human, Monkey
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Specificity:	The antibody reacts with human natural and recombinant TNF-alpha as assessed by ELISA. The antibody inhibits the biological activity of human natural and recombinant TNF-alpha as determined with L929 and WEHI cells in a cytotoxicity assay. The antibody cross reacts with rhesus and cynomolgus natural TNF-alpha and lacks cross reactivity with human lymphotoxin.
Formulation:	PBS State: Purified State: Liquid 0.2 µm filtered Ig fraction Stabilizer: 0.1% bovine serum albumin Preservative: 0.02% sodium azide
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at 2 - 8 °C.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor



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Database Link: [Entrez Gene 7124 Human P01375](#)

Background: Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumour bearing mice. TNF alpha is believed to mediate pathogenic shock and tissue injury associated with endotoxemia. TNF alpha exists as a multimer of two, three, or five noncovalently linked units, but shows a single 17 kDa band following SDS PAGE under non reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25 kDa protein Tumour Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF alpha causes cytolysis or cytostasis of certain transformed cells, being synergistic with interferon gamma in its cytotoxicity. Although it has little effect on many cultured normal human cells, TNF alpha appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF alpha include stimulating growth of human fibroblasts and other cell lines, activating polymorphonuclear neutrophils and osteoclasts, and induction of interleukin 1, prostaglandin E2 and collagenase production. TNF alpha is currently being evaluated in treatment of certain cancers and AIDS Related Complex. TNF alpha is predominantly expressed by macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T cells and NK cells stimulated by bacterial lipopolysaccharides.

Synonyms: TNF, TNF-a, TNFA, TNFSF2, Cachectin