

## Product datasheet for **PP019B1**

### Tumor necrosis factor (TNF-alpha) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	ELISA, WB
Recommended Dilution:	<b>Direct ELISA:</b> To detect Mouse TNF-alpha by Direct ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This Biotin conjugated antibody, in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha. <b>Sandwich ELISA:</b> To detect Mouse TNF-alpha by Sandwich ELISA (using 100 µl/well antibody solution) a concentration of 0.25-1.0 µg/ml of this antibody is required. This Biotin conjugated antibody, in conjunction with a purified antibody ( <i>Cat.-No</i> PP019P) as a Capture antibody, allows the detection of at least 0.2-0.4 ng/well of recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha. <b>Western Blot:</b> To detect Mouse TNF-alpha by Western Blot analysis this antibody can be used at a concentration of 0.1-0.2 µg/ml. Used in conjunction with compatible secondary reagents the detection limit for recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha is 1.5-3.0 ng/lane, under either reducing or non-reducing conditions.
Reactivity:	Mouse
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Highly pure (>98%) E.coli derived recombinant Mouse TNF-alpha ( <i>Cat.-No</i> PA031).
Specificity:	Reacts with Mouse TNF-alpha. Other species not tested.
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 Label: Biotin State: Lyophilized (sterile filtered) purified Ig fraction
Reconstitution Method:	Centrifuge vial prior to opening. Restore in sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/ml.
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography
Conjugation:	Biotin
Storage:	Prior to reconstitution store at 2-8°C. Following reconstitution store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.



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**Stability:** Shelf life: 6 months from despatch.

**Gene Name:** tumor necrosis factor

**Database Link:** [Entrez Gene 21926 Mouse P06804](#)

**Background:** Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF) is a cytokine whose function is mediated through two distinct cell surface receptors (TNF Receptor I and TNF Receptor II) that are included in the TNF receptor superfamily along with FAS antigen and CD40. TNF receptors I and II are membrane glycoproteins and they are from the family of cell surface molecules including nerve growth factor receptor, Fas/Apo1, CD30, OX40, and 4-1BB, which are characterized by cysteine rich motifs in the extracellular domain. TNF Receptor II (p75, CD120b) is present on most cell types (including monocytes, endothelial cells, Langerhans cells, and macrophages) and is considered to play a role in cell stimulation by TNF alpha. TNF Receptor II molecule is shown to be responsible for stimulation of activated T lymphocytes by TNF alpha.

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