

Product datasheet for **TA319290**

TNF alpha (TNF) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1:1,000 - 1:5,000, WB: 1:500 - 1:2,000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	The whole rabbit serum used to produce this IgG fraction antibody was prepared by repeated immunizations with recombinant human TNF α produced in E.coli.
Formulation:	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Concentration:	lot specific
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	tumor necrosis factor
Database Link:	NP_000585 Entrez Gene 7124 Human P01375
Synonyms:	DIF; TNF-alpha; TNFA; TNFSF2
Note:	Anti TNF alpha Antibody recognizes TNF alpha (TNF, cachexin, cachectin, tumor necrosis factor-alpha or TNF-a) a cytokine involved in systemic inflammation. TNF alpha is a member of a group of cytokines that stimulate the acute phase reaction. It is produced chiefly by activated macrophages, although it can be produced by other cell types as well. The primary role of TNF alpha is in the regulation of immune cells. TNF is an endogenous pyrogen that is able to induce fever, apoptotic cell death, sepsis (through IL-1 & IL-6 production), cachexia, inflammation, and to inhibit tumorigenesis and viral replication. Dysregulation of TNF production has been implicated in a variety of human diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, cancer, major depression, and inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

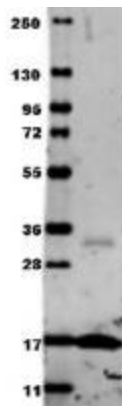


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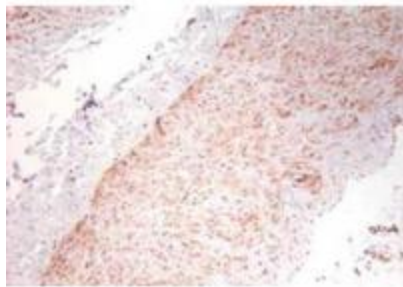
Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transcription Factors, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways: Adipocytokine signaling pathway, Allograft rejection, Alzheimer's disease, Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Apoptosis, Asthma, Cytokine-cytokine receptor interaction, Dilated cardiomyopathy, Fc epsilon RI signaling pathway, Graft-versus-host disease, Hematopoietic cell lineage, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM), MAPK signaling pathway, Natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity, NOD-like receptor signaling pathway, RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway, Systemic lupus erythematosus, T cell receptor signaling pathway, TGF-beta signaling pathway, Toll-like receptor signaling pathway, Type I diabetes mellitus, Type II diabetes mellitus

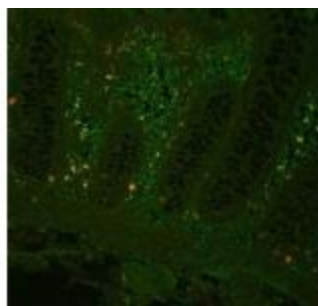
Product images:



Western blot using Anti-Human TNF-a (RABBIT) Antibody. Membrane blocked in 1% BSA-TBS-T 30 min RT, Rb-a-TNF alpha added at 1:1000 in 1% BSA-TBS-T o/n 4°C, DyLight 649 Gt-a-Rb 611-143-122 added at 1:20,000 in MB-070 30 min RT.



Immunohistochemistry using polyclonal TNFa antibody showing staining of formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human artery tissue sections. Sections were fixed in formaldehyde and subjected to heat mediated antigen retrieval in citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Slides were blocked for ten minutes with 1.5% serum. Primary antibody was diluted 1:100 and incubated with samples for 24 hours at 4°C. HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Fluorescent immunohistochemistry showing staining of human colon by anti-TNF alpha (formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Samples were formaldehyde-fixed, then blocked in 10% serum for 2 hours at 20°C. The primary antibody was diluted 1:100 and incubated with the sample for 2 hours at 20°C. Alexa Fluor® 680 goat polyclonal secondary antibody was used diluted 1:5000.