TNF-alpha (Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone TNF706]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catalog No</th>
<th>Format</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price (USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7124-MSM5-P0</td>
<td>Purified Ab with BSA and Azide at 200ug/ml</td>
<td>20 ug</td>
<td>219.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7124-MSM5-P1</td>
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<td>100 ug</td>
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<td>Purified Ab WITHOUT BSA and Azide at 1.0mg/ml</td>
<td>100 ug</td>
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</table>

Human Entrez Gene ID: 7124
Human SwissProt: P01375
Human Unigene: 241570
Human Gene Symbol: TNF
Human Chromosome Location: 6p21.33

Synonyms: APC1, Cachectin, Differentiation inducing factor (DIF), Macrophage cytotoxic factor (MCF), Necrosis, TNF Macrophage Derived, TNF Monocyte Derived, TNF Superfamily Member 2, TNFA, TNFSF2, Tumor necrosis factor ligand superfamily member 2, Tumor Necrosis Factor Precursor

Immunogen: Recombinant N-terminal fragment of human TNF alpha
Host / Ig Isotype: Mouse / IgM, kappa
Mol. Weight of Antigen: 17kDa
Cellular Localization: Cytoplasm. Extracellular (secreted).
Species Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Cat, Dog and Zebrafish.
Positive Control: HePG2, HeLa, HL-60, or A431 cells. Macrophages in lymph node or tonsil (IHC).

Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Erdheim-Chester disease (polyostotic sclerosing histiocytosis) stained with Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TNF706).

**Specificity & Comments**

Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumor 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 non-covalently linked units, but shows a single 17kDa band following SDS PAGE under non-reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25kDa protein Tumor Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF alpha causes cytolysis 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.

**Known Applications & Suggested Dilutions**

Flow Cytometry (0.5-1ug/million cells)
Immunofluorescence (1-2ug/ml)
(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris Buffer with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)
Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

**Supplied As**

200ug/ml of Ab purified by Protein L. Prepared in 10mM PBS with 0.05% BSA & 0.05% azide.

**Storage and Stability**

Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8 °C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80 °C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

**Limitations**

This antibody is available for research use only and is not approved for use in diagnosis.

**Warranty**

There are no warranties, expressed or implied, which extend beyond this description. Company is not liable for any personal injury or economic loss resulting from this product.

**Key References**