

## TNF

### Armenian Hamster Anti-Mouse TNF-alpha Clone TN3-19.12 mAb

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CS112345 CS112346	<b>Quantity:</b>	50 µg 0.5 mg
<b>Alternate Names:</b>	Tumor necrosis factor-α, Cachectin, Necrosin, Macrophage cytotoxic factor (MCF), Differentiation inducing factor (DIF), TNFSF-2, TNF-alpha,		
<b>Description:</b>	TNF-α is secreted by macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T-cells (principally CD4+), and NK-cells. Many transformed cell lines also secrete TNF-α. Monomeric mouse TNF-α is 156 amino acid protein (N-glycosylated) with a reported molecular weight of 17.5 kD protein. TNF-α forms multimeric complexes; stable trimers are most common in solution. A 26 kD membrane form of TNF-α has also been described. TNF-α binding to surface receptors elicits a wide array of biologic activities including: cytolysis and cytostasis of many tumor cell lines in vitro, hemorrhagic necrosis of tumors in vivo, increased fibroblast proliferation, and enhanced chemotaxis and phagocytosis in neutrophils. The TN3-19.12 antibody reacts with mouse, rat, and rabbit tumor-necrosis factor-α (TNF-α) proteins. The TN3-19.12 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant TNF-α.		
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.5 mg/ml		
<b>Gene ID:</b>	21926		
<b>Structure:</b>	TNF superfamily; dimer/trimer; 18-150 kD (Mammalian).		
<b>Regulation:</b>	Type II integral membrane protein processed by TACE for secretion; upregulated by interferons, IL-2, GM-CSF, substance P, bradykinin, PAF, immune complexes, cyclooxygenase; downregulated by IL-6, TGF-β, vitamin D3, prostaglandin E2, PAF antagonists.		
<b>Host:</b>	Armenian Hamster		
<b>Immunogen:</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -expressed, recombinant mouse TNF-α		
<b>Isotype:</b>	Armenian Hamster IgG		
<b>Clone:</b>	TN3-19.12		
<b>Bioactivity:</b>	Paracrine/endocrine mediator of inflammatory and immune functions; selectively cytotoxic for transformed cells; endothelial cell alterations; chemoattractant.		
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide. <b>Precaution:</b> Sodium azide is a poisonous and hazardous substance which should be handled by trained staff only.		
<b>Purification:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.		
<b>Receptors:</b>	TNFRSF1A (TNF-R1, CD120a, TNFR-p60 Type β, p55); TNFRSF1B (TNF-R2, CD120b, TNFR-p80 Type A, p75)		



**Reactivity:** Mouse, Rat, **Cross-Reactivity:** Rabbit (Lapine)

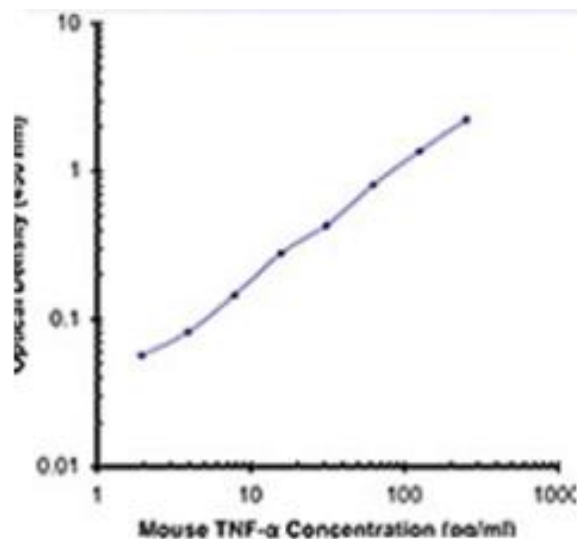
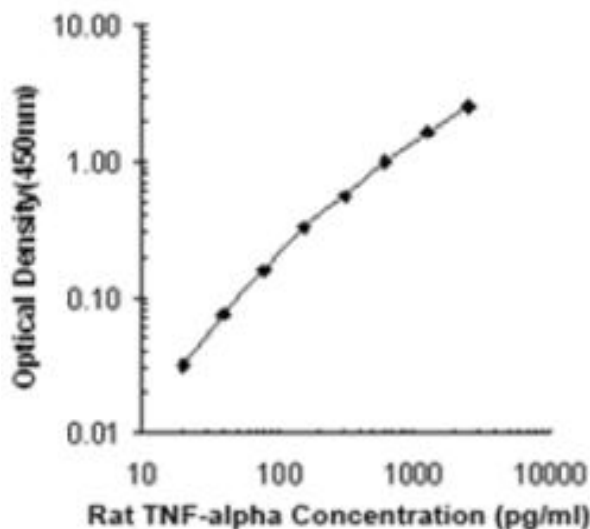
**Applications:** ELISA Capture, IP, WB

**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For ELISA capture applications, a concentration range of 2-6  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  is recommended. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of mouse TNF- $\alpha$  recombinant protein ranging from 500 to 4  $\text{pg/ml}$  are recommended for each ELISA plate or serial dilutions of rat TNF- $\alpha$  recombinant protein ranging from 2500 to 20  $\text{pg/ml}$  are recommended for each ELISA plate. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Storage & Stability:** The antibody solution should be stored undiluted at 4  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

**Cellular Sources:** Activated monocytes, neutrophils, macrophages, T cells, B cells, NK cells, LAK cells

**Cellular Targets:** Monocytes, neutrophils, macrophages, T cells, fibroblasts, endothelial cells, osteoclasts, adipocytes, astroglia, microglia.



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