

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody

Mouse TNF alpha Antibody Catalog # ASR3887

Specification

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host Conjugate **Target Species** Reactivity Clonality Application **Application Note**

Rabbit Unconjugated Mouse

Mouse **Polyclonal**

WB, IHC, E, I, LCI

This antiserum against Mouse TNFa has

been tested for use in

immunoblotting. This antibody is suitable

for use in neutralizations, ELISA,

radioimmunoassay, immunoprecipitation, and immunohistochemistry. Reactivity in other immunoassays is unknown. It recognizes the 17,000 MW TNFa. This antiserum will recognize the cell-bound precursor of TNFa as a 26,000 protein in immunoblots, particularly in denatured samples. This antibody is also useful for neutralization of mouse activity in bioassays. It does not neutralize the biological activity of lymphotoxin. For neutralization, it is recommended to incubate the sample with a 1:200 dilution of the antibody for at least 4 hours before being tested. A control of similarly diluted normal rabbit IgG is recommended.

Liquid (sterile filtered)

The whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with recombinant

mouse TNFa produced in E.coli.

Physical State Immunogen

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 21926

Other Names 21926

Purity

This antiserum has been heated to 56°C for 30 minutes. The antiserum is directed against mature 17,000 MW mouse TNFa and is useful in determining its presence in various assays. The antibody does not recognize mouse TNFb (lymphotoxin).

Storage Condition



Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name Tnf

Synonyms Tnfa, Tnfsf2

Function

Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia, Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation (By similarity). Induces insulin resistance in adipocytes via inhibition of insulin-induced IRS1 tyrosine phosphorylation and insulin-induced glucose uptake. Induces GKAP42 protein degradation in adipocytes which is partially responsible for TNF-induced insulin resistance (PubMed:25586176). Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with IL1B and IL6 (By similarity). Promotes osteoclastogenesis and therefore mediates bone resorption (PubMed:32741026</a/>/a>).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type II membrane protein [Tumor necrosis factor, soluble form]: Secreted. [C-domain 2]: Secreted.

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-Mouse TNFα (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

TNF alpha Antibody detects TNF-a protein. TNF-a is a cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is a potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia, Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation. Anti-TNF-alpha Antibody is ideal for investigators involved in Cell Signaling, Immunology and Signal Transduction research.