

Anti-Mouse TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody
Mouse TNF alpha Antibody
Catalog # ASR3888

Specification

Anti-Mouse TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Mouse
Reactivity	Mouse
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	This antiserum against Mouse TNF α 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 TNF α . This antiserum will recognize the cell-bound precursor of TNF α 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.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Immunogen	The whole rabbit serum was prepared by repeated immunizations with recombinant mouse TNF α produced in E.coli.

Anti-Mouse TNF α (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 TNF α and is useful in determining its presence in various assays. The antibody does not recognize mouse TNF β (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 TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name Tnf

Synonyms Tnfa, Tnfsf2

Function

Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. 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).

Cellular Location

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

Anti-Mouse TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-Mouse TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody - Images

Anti-Mouse TNF α (RABBIT) Antibody - Background

TNF alpha Antibody detects TNF-a protein. TNF-a is a cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. 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.