Elabscience®

Mouse TNF-a Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.	E-KAB-0094	Applications	ELISA
Synonyms	DIF, TNF-alpha, TNFA, TNFSF2	,TNF,TNFa	

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Mouse TNF-a Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 µ g	Store at -20° C for one year.
		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Mouse TNF-a Detection Antibody	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20°C for one year.
(Biotin)		Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0094)		
		Mouse TNF-α Capture Antibody	Mouse TNF-α Detection Antibody (Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse TNF-α protein	Recombinant Mouse TNF-α protein	
Information	Swissprot	P06804		
Product details	Reactivity	Mouse	Mouse	
	Host	Goat	Goat	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%	
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH	
			7.4	
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity	
	Specificity	Detects Mouse TNF-a in ELISAs.		

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Applications

Mouse TNF-α Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images	
	Concentration/Dilution			
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Mouse TNF-α Capture Antibody		
Capture			Age 10	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Mouse TNF-α Detection Antibody (Biotin)	Optical Density	
			0.01 10 100 1000 10000 Mouse TNF-α concentration(pg/mL)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

Background

This gene encodes a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. Members of this family are classified based on primary sequence, function, and structure. This protein is synthesized as a type-II transmembrane protein and is reported to be cleaved into products that exert distinct biological functions. It plays an important role in the innate immune response as well as regulating homeostasis but is also implicated in diseases of chronic inflammation. In mouse deficiency of this gene is associated with defects in response to bacterial infection, with defects in forming organized follicular dendritic cell networks and germinal centers, and with a lack of primary B cell follicles. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

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