

Purified Anti-Mouse TNF- α Antibody[TN3-19.12], Functional Grade

catalog number: AN008310

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

Description

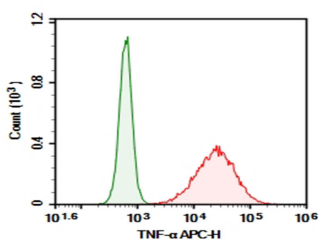
Reactivity	Mouse
Immunogen	Recombinant Mouse TNF- α protein
Host	Armenian Hamster
Isotype	Armenian Hamster IgG2, κ
Clone	TN3-19.12
Purification	>98%, Protein A/G purified
Buffer	Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method.

Applications

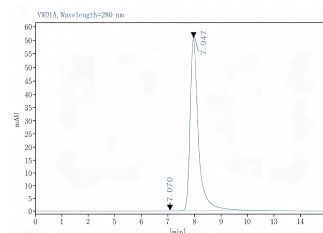
Recommended Dilution

FCM	$\leq 0.2 \mu\text{g}$ per million cells in 100 μL volume
Neut	Reported in the literature

Data



HEK293T cells transfected with pcDNA3.1 plasmid encoding Mouse TNF- α gene were stained with 0.2 μg Purified Anti-Mouse TNF- α Antibody[TN3-19.12], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Armenian Hamster IgG2, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Armenian Hamster IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity $\geq 95\%$ as determined by analytical size-exclusion chromatography (SEC)

Preparation & Storage

Storage	Store at 4°C valid for 12 months or -20°C valid for long term storage, avoid freeze / thaw cycles. This preparation contains no preservatives, thus it should be handled under aseptic conditions.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

For Research Use Only

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Rev. V1.3

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha, TNF- alpha, TNFA), also known as Cachectin and TNFSF2, is the prototypic ligand of the TNF superfamily. It is a pleiotropic molecule that plays a central role in inflammation, immune system development, apoptosis, and lipid metabolism. TNF-alpha is produced by several lymphoid cells as well as by astrocytes, endothelial cells, and smooth muscle cells. Mouse TNF-alpha consists of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 179 aa extracellular domain (ECD).

None (Azide-Free, Low Endotoxin) are perfectly suited to be used in culture or in vivo (for nonhuman studies) for functional assays blocking, neutralizing, activation or depletion where the presence of azide may damage cells or exogenous endotoxin may signal or activate cells.

Application References

Huizhong Xiong, et al. Cell. 2016 Apr 21;165(3):679-89.