

Purified Anti-Mouse TNF-α Antibody[MP6-XT22], Functional Grade

catalog number: AN009440

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

Description

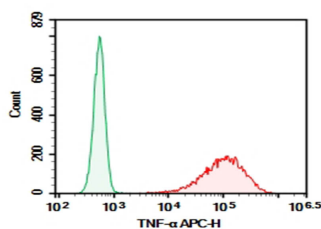
| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Reactivity | Mouse |
| Immunogen | Recombinant Mouse TNF-α protein |
| Host | Rat |
| Isotype | Rat IgG1, κ |
| Clone | MP6-XT22 |
| Purification | >98%, Protein A/G purified |
| Buffer | Sterile PBS, pH 7.2. < 1.0 EU per mg of the antibody as determined by the LAL method. |

Applications

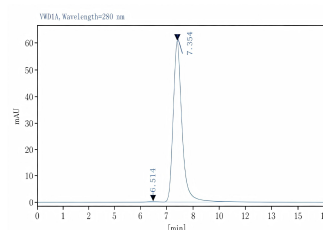
Recommended Dilution

| | |
|-------------|--|
| FCM | 2 μg/mL (0.5×10 ⁶ -1×10 ⁶ cells) |
| 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[MP6-XT22], Functional Grade (Right) and 0.2 μg Rat IgG1, κ Isotype Control (Left), followed by APC-conjugated Goat Anti-Rat IgG Secondary Antibody.



Monomer purity ≥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

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

Abrams J, et al. Immunol. Rev. 1992;127:5.