

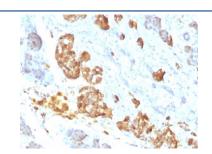
TNF-a Antibody [clone P/T2] (V2900)

| Catalog No. | Formulation | Size |
|----------------|--|--------|
| V2900-100UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide | 100 ug |
| V2900-20UG | 0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.1 mg/ml BSA (US sourced) and 0.05% sodium azide | 20 ug |
| V2900SAF-100UG | 1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free | 100 ug |

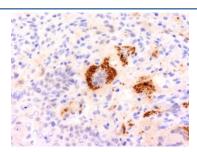
Citations (12)

Bulk quote request

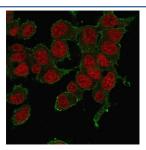
| Availability | 1-3 business days |
|--------------------|---|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Format | Purified |
| Clonality | Monoclonal (mouse origin) |
| Isotype | Mouse IgM, kappa |
| Clone Name | P/T2 |
| Purity | PEG precipitation |
| UniProt | P01375 |
| Localization | Cytoplasmic and extracellular (secreted) |
| Applications | Flow Cytometry: 0.5-1ug/million cells Immunofluorescence: 1-2ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE): 2-4ug/ml for 30 min at RT |
| Limitations | This TNF-a antibody is available for research use only. |



IHC staining of FFPE human pancreas with TNF-a antibody (clone P/T2).



IHC: Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Erdheim Chester disease (also known as polyostotic sclerosing histiocytosis) stained with TNF-a antibody (clone P/T2).



Immunofluorescent staining of human HepG2 cells with TNF-a antibody (clone P/T2, green) and Reddot nuclear stain (red).

Description

Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumor bearing mice. TNF alpha is believed to mediate pathogenic shock and tissue injury associated with endotoxemia. TNF alpha exists as a multimer of two, three, or five non-covalently linked units, but shows a single 17kDa band following SDS PAGE under non-reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25kDa protein Tumor Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF alpha causes cytolysis of certain transformed cells, being synergistic with interferon gamma in its cytotoxicity. Although it has little effect on many cultured normal human cells, TNF alpha appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF alpha include stimulating growth of human fibroblasts and other cell lines, activating polymorphonuclear neutrophils and osteoclasts, and induction of interleukin 1, prostaglandin E2 and collagenase production.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the TNF-a antibody should be determined by the researcher.

1. Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10mM Tris buffer with 1mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.

Immunogen

Amino acids 115-130 (NGVELRDNQLVVPSEG) from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the TNF-a antibody.

Storage

Store the TNF-a antibody at 2-8oC (with azide) or aliquot and store at -20oC or colder (without azide).