

## TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No. E-AB-22116

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

### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Mouse, Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Synthetic Peptide
<b>Host</b>	Mouse
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol pH 7.4.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:1000-1:3000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200

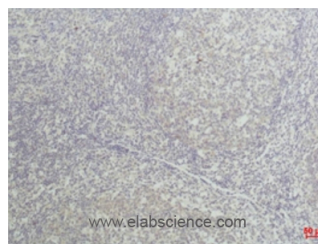
### Data



www.elabscience.com

Western Blot analysis of Recombinant human TNF  $\alpha$  protein using TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:2000.

**Observed Mw:17,25kDa**



www.elabscience.com

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human tonsil tissue using TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

TNF, as also known as TNF-alpha, or cachectin, is a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. It is expressed as a 26 kDa membrane bound protein and is then cleaved by TNF-alpha converting enzyme (TACE) to release the soluble 17 kDa monomer, which forms homotrimers in circulation. It is produced chiefly by activated macrophages, although it can be produced by many other cell types such as CD4+ lymphocytes, NK cells, neutrophils, mast cells, eosinophils, and neurons. It can bind to, and thus functions through its receptors TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFB. This cytokine is involved in the regulation of a wide spectrum of biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, lipid metabolism, and coagulation. This cytokine has been implicated in a variety of diseases, including autoimmune diseases, insulin resistance, and cancer.

### For Research Use Only