

Datasheet for ABIN6940759
anti-TNF alpha antibody (N-Term)



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3 Images

Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	TNF alpha
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit, Dog, Cat, Zebrafish (Danio rerio)
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This TNF alpha antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunofluorescence (IF), Staining Methods (StM)

Product Details

Immunogen:	Recombinant N-terminal fragment of human TNF-
Clone:	TNF706
Isotype:	IgM kappa
Purification:	Purified by Protein A/G

Target Details

Target:	TNF alpha
Alternative Name:	TNF (TNF alpha Products)
Background:	Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide-stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumor bearing mice.

Target Details

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 17 kDa band following SDS PAGE under non-reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25 kDa 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.

Molecular Weight: 17kDa

Gene ID: 7124

UniProt: [P01375](#)

Pathways: [NF-kappaB Signaling](#), [Apoptosis](#), [Caspase Cascade in Apoptosis](#), [TLR Signaling](#), [Cellular Response to Molecule of Bacterial Origin](#), [Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity](#), [Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process](#), [Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response](#), [Positive Regulation of Endopeptidase Activity](#), [Hepatitis C](#), [Protein targeting to Nucleus](#), [Inflammasome](#)

Application Details

Application Notes: Positive Control: HeLa, HL-60 or A431 cells. Macrophages in lymph node or Tonsil.
Known Application: Immunofluorescence (1-2 µg/mL), Immunohistochemistry (Formalin-fixed) (2-4 µg/mL for 30 min at RT)(Staining of formalin-fixed tissues requires boiling tissue sections in 10 mM Tris Buffer with 1 mM EDTA, pH 9.0, for 10-20 min followed by cooling at RT for 20 minutes)Optimal dilution for a specific application should be determined.

Restrictions: For Research Use only

Handling

Concentration: 200 µg/mL

Buffer: 10 mM PBS with 0.05 % BSA & 0.05 % azide.

Preservative: Sodium azide

Precaution of Use: This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which

Handling

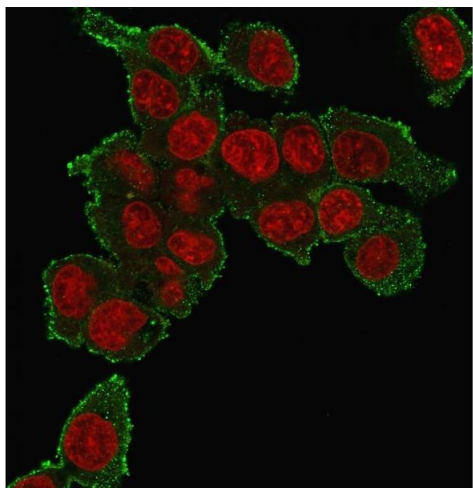
should be handled by trained staff only.

Storage: 4 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Antibody with azide - store at 2 to 8°C. Antibody without azide - store at -20 to -80°C. Antibody is stable for 24 months. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

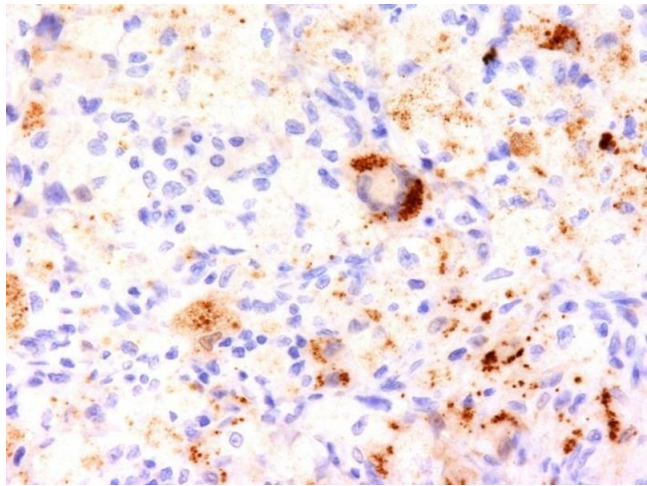
Expiry Date: 24 months

Images



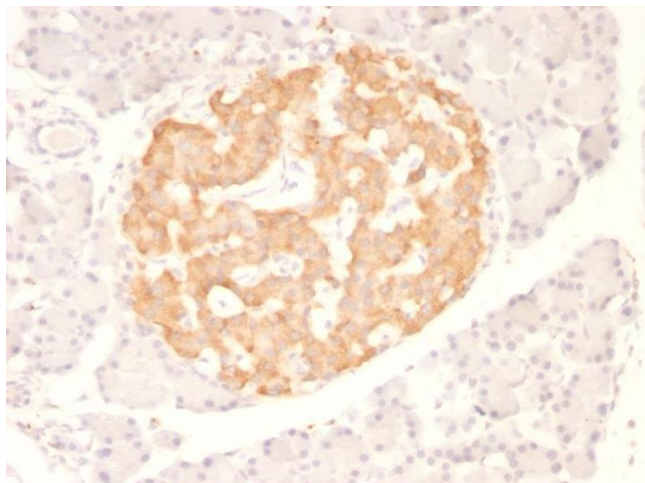
Immunofluorescence

Image 1. Immunofluorescence staining of HePG2 cells using TNF alpha Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (TNF706) followed by goat anti-mouse IgG-CF488 (green). Nuclei are stained with Reddot.



Immunohistochemistry

Image 2. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded human Erdheim-Chester disease (also known as polyostotic sclerosing histiocytosis) stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNF706).



Immunohistochemistry

Image 3. Formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded Rat Pancreas stained with TNF alpha Monoclonal Antibody (TNF706)