

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TNF- α in ELISAs and Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat TNF- α is observed and less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human TNF- α is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TNF- α (R&D Systems, Catalog # 410-MT) Leu80-Leu235 Accession # P06804
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 μ m filtered solution in PBS.

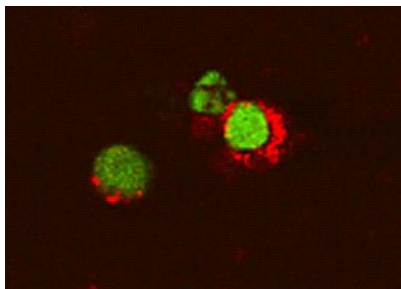
APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Western Blot	0.1 μ g/mL	Recombinant Mouse TNF- α (Catalog # 410-MT)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 μ g/mL	See Below
Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry	2.5 μ g/10 ⁶ cells	RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line treated with LPS, fixed with paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin
Mouse TNF-α Sandwich Immunoassay		Reagent
ELISA Capture	0.2-0.8 μ g/mL	Mouse TNF- α Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA)
ELISA Detection	0.1-0.4 μ g/mL	Mouse TNF- α Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF410)
Standard		Recombinant Mouse TNF- α aa 80-235 (Catalog # 410-MT)
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	
Neutralization	Measured by its ability to neutralize TNF- α -induced cytotoxicity in the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line. Matthews, N. and M.L. Neale (1987) in <i>Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach</i> . Clemens, M.J. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 221. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.1-0.4 μ g/mL in the presence of 0.25 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse TNF- α and 1 μ g/mL actinomycin D.	

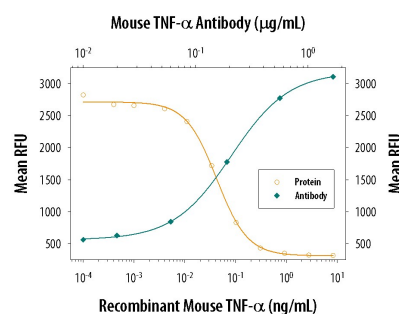
DATA

Immunocytochemistry



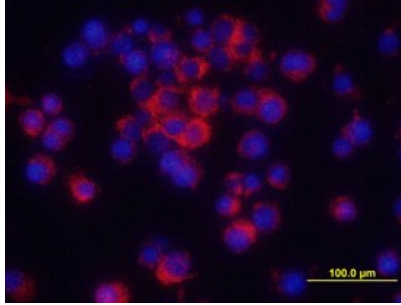
TNF- α in Mouse T Cells.
TNF- α was detected in immersion fixed activated mouse T Cells using 15 μ g/mL Mouse TNF- α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained (red) and counterstained (green). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

Neutralization



Cytotoxicity Induced by TNF- α and Neutralization by Mouse TNF- α Antibody.
Recombinant Mouse TNF- α (Catalog # 410-MT) induces cytotoxicity in the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Cytotoxicity elicited by Recombinant Mouse TNF- α (0.25 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Mouse TNF- α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA). The ND₅₀ is typically 0.1-0.4 μ g/mL in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D (1 μ g/mL).

Immunocytochemistry



TNF- α in RAW 264.7 Mouse Cell Line. TNF- α was detected in immersion fixed RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line treated with LPS using Mouse TNF- α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) at 10 μ g/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Cells on Coverslips](#).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. ● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. ● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α , 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, apoptosis, and immune system development. TNF- α is produced by a wide variety of immune and epithelial cell types. Mouse TNF- α consists of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 179 aa extracellular domain (ECD). Within the ECD, mouse TNF- α shares 94% aa sequence identity with rat and 70% - 77% with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, porcine, rat, and rhesus TNF- α . The 26 kDa type 2 transmembrane protein is assembled intracellularly to form a noncovalently linked homotrimer. Ligation of this complex induces reverse signaling that promotes lymphocyte costimulation but diminishes monocyte responsiveness. Cleavage of membrane bound TNF- α by TACE/ADAM17 releases a 55 kDa soluble trimeric form of TNF- α . TNF- α trimers bind the ubiquitous TNF RI and the hematopoietic cell-restricted TNF RII, both of which are also expressed as homotrimers. TNF- α regulates lymphoid tissue development through control of apoptosis. It also promotes inflammatory responses by inducing the activation of vascular endothelial cells and macrophages. TNF- α is a key cytokine in the development of several inflammatory disorders. It contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes through its effects on insulin resistance and fatty acid metabolism.