# biotechne® RDSYSTEMS

## Human/Mouse TNF-α Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF-410-NA

DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Human/Mouse
Specificity	Detects mouse TNF- $\alpha$ in ELISAs. Detects human and mouse TNF- $\alpha$ in Western blots. In sandwich immunoassays, approximately 50% cross-reactivity with recombinant rat TNF- $\alpha$ is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli-</i> derived recombinant mouse TNF-α Leu80-Leu235 Accession # P06804
Endotoxin Level	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm 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 μm 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 Sample Concentration Western Blot See Below 2 µg/mL 5-15 µg/mL Immunocytochemistry See Below Immunohistochemistry 3-15 µg/mL Immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of Mouse Spleen and Human Spleen. Intracellular Staining by Flow Cytometry RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line treated with LPS, fixed with 0.25 µg/10<sup>6</sup> cells paraformaldehyde, and permeabilized with saponin Mouse TNF-a Sandwich Immunoassay Reagent 0.2-0.8 µg/mL Human/Mouse TNF-α Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) **ELISA** Capture Mouse TNF-α Biotinylated Antibody (Catalog # BAF410) 0.1-0.4 µg/mL ELISA Detection Recombinant Mouse TNF-α aa 80-235 (Catalog # 410-MT) Standard 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 Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach. Clemens, M.J. et al. (eds): IRL Press. 221. The Neutralization Dose (ND<sub>50</sub>) is typically 1.5-10 ng/mL in the presence of 0.1 ng/mL Recombinant Mouse TNF-α and actinomycin D.



Detection of Human TNF-α by Western Blot. Western blot shows conditioned media from CHO Chinese hamster ovary cell line either mock transfected or transfected with human TNFalpha. PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse TNF-a Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). Specific bands were detected for TNF-a at approximately 14 and 17 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducina conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.



Detection of Mouse TNF- aby Western Blot. Western blot shows lysates of RAW 264.7 mouse monocyte/macrophage cell line untreated (-) or treated (+) with 10 µg/mL LPS for 4 hours PVDF membrane was probed with 2 µg/mL of Goat Anti-Human/Mouse TNF-a Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) followed by HRP-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (Catalog # HAF017). Specific bands were detected for TNF-a at approximately 14 and 17 kDa (as indicated). This experiment was conducted under reducing conditions and using Immunoblot Buffer Group 1.

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Immunocytochemistry



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

#### Immunocytochemistry



TNF- $\alpha$  in Mouse T Cells. TNF- $\alpha$ was detected in immersion fixed activated mouse T Cells using 15 µg/mL Human/Mouse TNF- $\alpha$ 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-a and Neutralization by Mouse TNF-α Antibody. Recombinant Mouse TNF-a (Catalog # 410-MT) induces cytotoxicity in the the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line). Cytotoxicity elicited by Recombinant Mouse TNF-a (0.1 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Human/Mouse TNF-a Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA). The ND<sub>50</sub> is typically 1.5-10 ng/mL in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D.

#### Immunohistochemistry



TNF-alpha in Mouse Spleen Tissue. TNF-α was detected in immersion fixed paraffinembedded sections of mouse spleen tissue using Goat Anti-Human/Mouse TNF-α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) at 3 µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Goat IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC004) Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to lymphocytes. Staining was performed using our IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.

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Detection of Mouse TNF-alpha

#### Immunohistochemistry



Detection of TNF-q in Human Spleen, TNF-q was detected in immersion fixed paraffinembedded sections of Human Spleen using Goat Anti-Human/Mouse TNF-α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF-410-NA) at 5 µg/mL for 1 hour at room temperature followed by incubation with the Anti-Goat IgG VisUCyte™ HRP Polymer Antibody (Catalog # VC004). Before incubation with the primary antibody, tissue was subjected to heat-induced epitope retrieval using VisUCyte Antigen Retrieval Reagent-Basic (Catalog # VCTS021). Tissue was stained using DAB (brown) and counterstained with hematoxvlin (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm in lymphocytes. View our protocol for IHC Staining with VisUCyte HRP Polymer Detection Reagents.



by Western Blot WNT-5A induces a proinflammatory transformation in mouse microglia. (A, B) iNOS, COX-2 and TNFa were detected by immunoblotting in lysates from mouse primary microglia after WNT-5A stimulation (ctrl. 300 ng/ml, 6 hours). (B') shows TNFa levels in the supernatant of primary microglia under ctrl conditions and upon WNT-5A stimulation (ctrl, 300 ng/ml, 24 hours; n = 4). At least three experiments are summarized in the bar graphs. Data are normalized to ctrl. Error bars give s.e.m. (C) Microglial proliferation was assessed by an MTT assay monitoring mitochondrial activity, which is proportional to cell number [see Additional file 1: Figure S5] Stimulation with WNT-5A (300 ng/ml, 24 hours) increased MTT, which was blocked by PTX (100 ng/ml, overnight) or the MEK1/2 (10 µM) inhibitor, SL327, (D), Experiments were done in triplicate and data from three independent experiments are shown. \*, P < 0.01; \*\*\*, P < 0.001: Error bars show s.e.m.. (E) Cell tracker (red)-stained primary microglia were seeded on top of a collagen matrix in 35 mm glass bottom dishes. One day after ctrl or 300 ng/ml WNT-5A stimulation, invasion was observed by confocal microscopy and Z-stacking using a Zeiss LSM710 microscope and subsequent analysis with the Bitplane Imaris software. The size of the collagen cube shown is 1,000 (Z) x 1,400 (Y) x 1,400 (X) µm. Three invasion experiments in the absence and presence of the MEK1/2 inhibitor SL327 were quantified. Data are presented in a bar graph (F). \*, P < 0.05; error bars show s.e.m.. (G) cDNA of ctrl stimulated (-) and WNT-5A stimulated (+) primary microglia was analyzed by QPCR for expression of inflammatory genes. At least three independent experiments are summarized. Gene expression is normalized to the housekeeping gene GAPDH and expressed as arbitrary units (2-Δct). \*, P < 0.05; \*\*, P < 0.01. COX-2, cyclooxygenase 2; iNOS, inducible nitric oxide synthase MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide: n. number: s.e.m., standard error of the mean. Image collected and cropped by CiteAb from the following publication (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2 2647544), licensed under a CC-BY license. Not internally tested by R&D Systems.

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#### BACKGROUND

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha, TNF- α, 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). Within the ECD, mouse TNF-alpha shares 94% aa sequence identity with rat and 70%-77% with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, porcine, and rhesus TNF-alpha. TNF-alpha is produced by a wide variety of immune, epithelial, endothelial, and tumor cells. TNF-alpha is assembled intracellularly to form a noncovalently linked homotrimer which is expressed on the cell surface. Cell surface TNF-alpha can induce the lysis of neighboring tumor cells and virus infected cells, and it can generate its own downstream cell signaling following ligation by soluble TNFR I. Shedding of membrane bound TNF-alpha by TACE/ADAM17 releases the bioactive cytokine, a 55 kDa molecular weight soluble trimer of the TNF-alpha extracellular domain. TNF-alpha binds the ubiquitous 55-60 kDa TNF RI and the hematopoietic cell-restricted 80 kDa TNF RII, both of which are also expressed as homotrimers present on virtually all cell types. Both type I and type II receptors bind TNF-alpha with comparable affinity, although only TNF RI contains a cytoplasmic death domain which triggers the activation of apoptosis. Soluble forms of both types of receptors are released and can neutralize the biological activity of TNF-alpha.

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