

Porcine TNF-α Antibody

Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Goat IgG Catalog Number: AF690

| DESCRIPTION | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Species Reactivity | Porcine | |
| Specificity | Detects porcine TNF-α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. | |
| Source | Polyclonal Goat IgG | |
| Purification | Antigen Affinity-purified | |
| Immunogen | <i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant porcine TNF-α Arg78-Leu232 Accession # P23563 | |
| 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. | |

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

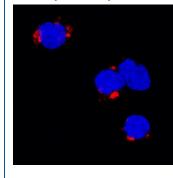
| | Recommended Concentration | Sample | |
|---------------------|--|--|--|
| Western Blot | 0.1 μg/mL | Recombinant Porcine TNF-α (Catalog # 690-PT) | |
| Immunocytochemistry | 5-15 μg/mL | See Below | |
| Neutralization | Measured by its ability to neutralize TNF-α-induced cytotoxicity in the PK-15 porcine kidney epithelial 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; Bertoni et al. (1993) J. Immunol. Meth. 160:267. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.2-0.8 μg/mL in the presence of 0.05 ng/mL Recombinant Porcine TNF-α and 1 μg/mL actinomycin D. | | |

DAIA

Porcine TNF-α Antibody (μg/mL) 10² 10¹ 10⁰ 10¹ 0.8 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 Recombinant Porcine TNF-α (pg/mL)

Cytotoxicity Induced by TNF-α and Neutralization by Porcine TNF-α Antibody. Recombinant Porcine TNF-a (Catalog # Catalog # 690-PT) induces cytotoxicity in the the PK-15 porcine kidney epithelial cell line in a dose-dependent manner (orange line), as measured by crystal violet staining. Cytotoxicity elicited by Recombinant Porcine TNF-a (0.05 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Porcine TNF-a Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF690). The ND₅₀ is typically 0.2-0.8 µg/mL in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D (1 μg/mL).

Immunocytochemistry



TNF-a in Porcine PBMCs. TNF-a was detected in immersion fixed porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with calcium ionomycin and PMA using Goat Anti-Porcine TNF-a Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF690) at 15 µg/mL for 3 hours at room temperature. Cells were stained using the NorthernLights™ 557-conjugated Anti-Goat IgG Secondary Antibody (red; Catalog # Catalog # NL001) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

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

Stability & Storage

Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 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.

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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 (1, 2). Porcine TNF- α consisits of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 176 aa extracellular domain (ECD) (3). Within the ECD, porcine TNF- α shares 69%-86% aa sequence identity with bovine, canine, cotton rat, equine, feline, human, mouse, rat, and rhesus TNF- α . The 26 kDa type 2 transmembrane protein is assembled intracellularly to form a noncovalently linked homotrimer (4). Ligation of this complex induces reverse signaling that promotes lymphocyte costimulation but diminishes monocyte responsiveness (5). Cleavage of membrane bound TNF- α by TACE/ADAM17 releases a 55 kDa soluble trimeric form of TNF- α (6, 7). TNF- α trimers bind the ubiquitous TNF RI and the hematopoietic cell-restricted TNF RII, both of which are also expressed as homotrimers (1, 8). TNF- α regulates lymphoid tissue development through control of apoptosis (2). It also promotes inflammatory responses by inducing the activation of vascular endothelial cells and macrophages (2). TNF- α is a key cytokine in the development of several inflammatory disorders (9). It contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes through its effects on insulin resistance and fatty acid metabolism (10, 11).

References:

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- 7. Moss, M.L. et al. (1997) Nature 385:733.
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