

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 μ g of the antibody by the LAL method.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m 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 μ g/mL	Recombinant Porcine TNF- α (Catalog # 690-PT)
Immunocytochemistry	5-15 μ g/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 <i>Lymphokines and Interferons, A Practical Approach</i> . Clemens, M. J. <i>et al.</i> (eds); IRL Press. 221; Bertoni <i>et al.</i> (1993) <i>J. Immunol. Meth.</i> 160 :267. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.2-0.8 μ g/mL in the presence of 0.05 ng/mL Recombinant Porcine TNF- α and 1 μ g/mL actinomycin D.	

DATA

Neutralization

Cytotoxicity induced by TNF- α and Neutralization by Porcine TNF- α Antibody. Recombinant Porcine TNF- α (Catalog # 690-PT) induces cytotoxicity in 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- α (0.05 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Goat Anti-Porcine TNF- α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF690). The ND₅₀ is typically 0.2-0.8 μ g/mL in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D (1 μ g/mL).

Immunocytochemistry

TNF- α in Porcine PBMCs. TNF- α was detected in immersion fixed porcine peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) treated with calcium ionomycin and PMA using Goat Anti-Porcine TNF- α Antigen Affinity-purified Polyclonal Antibody (Catalog # AF690) at 15 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). Specific staining was localized to cytoplasm. View our protocol for [Fluorescent ICC Staining of Non-adherent Cells](#).

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.
Stability & Storage	<p>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</p> <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 (1, 2). Porcine TNF- α consists 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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