

Cotton Rat TNF-α Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG₁ Clone # 159813 Catalog Number: MAB10111

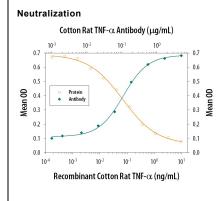
DESCRIPTION	
Species Reactivity	Cotton Rat
Specificity	Detects cotton rat TNF-α in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, approximately 10% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) TNF-α is observed and no cross-reactivity with rhAPRIL, rhBAFF, rhEDA-A2, recombinant mouse (rm) EDA, rhFas Ligand, rhGITR Ligand, rhLIGHT, rhOX40 Ligand, rmTNF-α, recombinant porcine TNF-α, recombinant rat TNF-α, recombinant rhesus macaque TNF-α, rhTRAIL, rmTRAIL, rhTRANCE, rhTWEAK, or rhVEGI is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 159813
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	E. coli-derived recombinant cotton rat TNF-α Leu1-Leu156 Accession # AAL18818
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	1 μg/mL Recombinant Cotton Rat TNF-α (Catalog # 1011-CR)
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. <i>et al.</i> (eds): IRL Press. 221. The Neutralization Dose (ND ₅₀) is typically 0.04-0.2 μg/mL in the presence of 1 ng/mL Recombinant
	Cotton Rat TNF-α and 1 μg/mL actinomycin D.

DATA



Cytotoxicity Induced by TNF- α and Neutralization by Cotton Rat TNF- α Antibody.

Recombinant Cotton Rat TNF-α (Catalog # 1011-CR) induces cytotoxicity in the the L-929 mouse fibroblast cell line in a dosedependent manner (orange line), as measured by crystal violet staining. Cytotoxicity elicited by Recombinant Cotton Rat TNF-q (1 ng/mL) is neutralized (green line) by increasing concentrations of Mouse Anti-Cotton Rat TNF-α Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB10111). The ND_{50} is typically 0.04-0.2 µg/mL in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D (1 µg/mL).

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Reconstitute at 0.5 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

- 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). The 156 amino acid (aa) cotton rat TNF- α is homologous to a portion of the extracellular domain (ECD) of TNF- α from other species (3). It shares 64%-76% as sequence identity with bovine, canine, equine, feline, human, mouse, porcine, 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 co-stimulation 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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