

**DESCRIPTION**

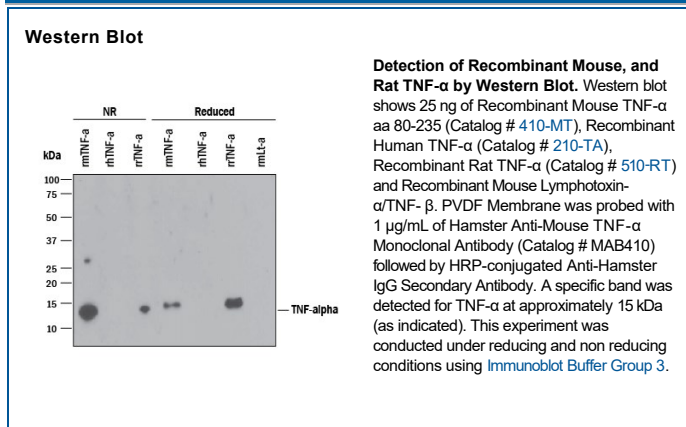
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects recombinant mouse (rm)TNF- $\alpha$ in direct ELISAs and Western blots. Shows 50% cross-reactivity with rrTNF- $\alpha$ and no cross-reactivity with 17 other tested proteins.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Hamster IgG Clone # TN3-19.12
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse TNF- $\alpha$
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ 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 $\mu$ 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.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 $\mu$ g/mL	See Below

**DATA**



**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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 $^{\circ}$ C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 <math>^{\circ}</math>C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 <math>^{\circ}</math>C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 6 months, -20 to -70 <math>^{\circ}</math>C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ , TNF- $\alpha$ , 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- $\alpha$ .