

Product Datasheet

TNF α - Tumor necrosis factor alpha GRP13217

Species/Host	Chicken
Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Cat, Dog, Horse, Pig, Primates
Immunogen	purified full length recombinant protein P01375
Form/Appearance	Liquid in 0.9% NaCl, 0.1% sodium azide
Storage	Store at 4°C; make aliquots to avoid working with a stock. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from liquid material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Note	For research use only.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Total IgY
MW	26 kDa
Uniprot ID	P01375
Dilution Range	1 : 5000 (WB)
Application Notes	<p>Additional Information: This antibody, in dilution 1:5 000, will detect 10 ng of SDS denatured and reduced human TNFα on western blots. ELISA performance: Purified antigen is precoated on the microtitre plate. IMS01-102-339 is used as primary antibody at various dilutions. ALP-conjugated anti-chicken IgG is used as a secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:1000. The IgY fraction is isolated by a two-step PEG precipitation procedure followed by ammonium sulphate precipitation. Background: Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha (TNF alpha) is a protein secreted by lipopolysaccharide stimulated macrophages, and causes tumor necrosis when injected into tumour bearing mice. TNF alpha is believed to mediate pathogenic shock and tissue injury associated with endotoxemia. TNF alpha exists as a multimer of two, three, or five noncovalently linked units, but shows a single 17 kDa band following SDS PAGE under non reducing conditions. TNF alpha is closely related to the 25 kDa protein Tumour Necrosis Factor beta (lymphotoxin), sharing the same receptors and cellular actions. TNF alpha causes cytolysis or cytostasis of certain transformed cells, being synergistic with interferon gamma in its cytotoxicity. Although it has little effect on many cultured normal human cells, TNF alpha appears to be directly toxic to vascular endothelial cells. Other actions of TNF alpha include stimulating growth of human fibroblasts and other cell lines, activating polymorphonuclear neutrophils and osteoclasts, and induction of interleukin 1, prostaglandin E2 and collagenase production.</p>