

## Product Datasheet

### TNF $\alpha$ - Tumor necrosis factor alpha, Biotin conjugated GRP13240

Species/Host	Chicken
Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Cat, Dog, Horse, Pig, Primates
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	purified full length recombinant protein P01375
Form/Appearance	Liquid in 0.15M sodium chloride, 0.02M sodium phosphate, 0.1% sodium azide, pH 7.2
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	Affinity purified IgY
MW	26 kDa
Uniprot ID	P01375
Dilution Range	1 : 5000 (WB)
Application Notes	<p>Additional Information: The antibody, in dilution 1:5 000, will detect 10 ng of SDS denatured and reduced human TNF<math>\alpha</math> on western blots. The IgY fraction is isolated by a two-step PEG precipitation procedure followed by ammonium sulphate precipitation; labelled with biotin. Total IgY concentration for this antibody is 15 mg/ml. 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>