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**Purified anti-human TNF- $\alpha$** 

<b>Catalog # / Size:</b>	3114505 / 50 $\mu$ g 3114510 / 500 $\mu$ g
<b>Clone:</b>	MAb11
<b>Isotype:</b>	Mouse IgG1, $\kappa$
<b>Immunogen:</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -expressed, recombinant human TNF- $\alpha$
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human
<b>Preparation:</b>	The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.
<b>Formulation:</b>	Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.
<b>Concentration:</b>	0.5

**Applications:**

<b>Applications:</b>	Flow Cytometry
<b>Recommended Usage:</b>	Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For ELISA capture applications, a concentration range of 0.25-1 microg/ml is recommended. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of TNF- $\alpha$ recombinant protein ranging from 500 to 4 pg/ml are recommended for each ELISA plate. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.
<b>Application Notes:</b>	<p><b>ELISA or ELISPOT Detection:</b> The biotinylated MAb11 antibody is useful as the detection antibody in a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT, when used in conjunction with the purified MAb1 antibody (Cat. No. 502802/502804) as the capture antibody.</p> <p><b>Flow Cytometry<sup>3,5,6,10</sup>:</b> The fluorochrome-labeled MAb11 antibody is useful for intracellular and membrane-bound immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify TNF-<math>\alpha</math>-producing cells within mixed cell populations.</p> <p><b>Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:</b> neutralization<sup>1,2</sup>, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections<sup>4</sup> and acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections<sup>8</sup>, immunocytochemistry<sup>7</sup>, and immunofluorescence<sup>9</sup>. The MAb11 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant TNF-<math>\alpha</math>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> For testing human TNF-<math>\alpha</math> in serum or plasma, BioLegend's ELISA Max™ Sets (Cat. No. 430201 to 430206) are specially developed and recommended. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin &lt;0.1 EU/<math>\mu</math>g, Azide-Free, 0.2 <math>\mu</math>m filtered) is recommended for neutralization of human TNF-<math>\alpha</math> bioactivity (Cat. No. 502922).</p> <p>The Purified MAb1 antibody is useful in neutralization<sup>2</sup> and as the capture antibody in a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with the biotinylated MAb11 antibody (Cat. No. 502904/502914) as the detecting antibody.</p>

<b>Application References:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Rathjen D, <i>et al.</i> 1991. <i>Mol. Immunol.</i> 28:79. (Neut)</li><li>2. Danis V, <i>et al.</i> 1991. <i>Clin. Exp. Immunol.</i> 85:143. (Neut)</li><li>3. Enrquez J, <i>et al.</i> 2002. <i>Adv. Perit. Dial.</i> 18:177. (ICFC)</li><li>4. Andersson U, <i>et al.</i> 1999. <i>Detection and quantification of gene expression.</i> New York:Springer-Verlag. (IHC)</li><li>5. Chen H, <i>et al.</i> 2005. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 175:591. (ICFC)</li><li>6. Iwamoto S, <i>et al.</i> 2007. <i>J. Immunol.</i> 179:1449. (ICFC) <a href="#">PubMed</a></li></ol>
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7. Andersson U, *et al.* 2000. *J. Exp. Med.* 192:565. (ICC)
  8. Moormann AM, *et al.* 1999. *J. Infect. Dis.* 180:1987. (IHC)
  9. Zhao XJ, *et al.* 2003. *J. Immunol.* 170:2923. (IF)
  10. Rieger R, *et al.* 2009. *Cancer Gene Ther.* 1:53-64. (FC)
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**Description:** TNF- $\alpha$  is secreted by macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T cells (principally CD4<sup>+</sup>), and NK cells. Many transformed cell lines also secrete TNF- $\alpha$ . Monomeric human TNF- $\alpha$  is a 157 amino acid protein (non-glycosylated) with a reported molecular weight of 17 kD. TNF- $\alpha$  forms multimeric complexes; stable trimers are most common in solution. A 26 kD membrane form of TNF- $\alpha$  has also been described. TNF- $\alpha$  binding to surface receptors elicits a wide array of biological activities including: cytolysis and cytostasis of many tumor cell lines *in vitro*, hemorrhagic necrosis of tumors *in vivo*, increased fibroblast proliferation, and enhanced chemotaxis and phagocytosis in neutrophils.

**Antigen**  
**References:**

1. Fitzgerald K, *et al.* Eds. 2001. *The Cytokine FactsBook*. Academic Press, San Diego.
2. Beutler B, *et al.* 1988. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 57:505.
3. Beutler B, *et al.* 1989. *Annu. Rev. Immunol.* 7:625.