SONY

Product Data Sheet

APC anti-human TNF-α

Catalog # / Size: 3114565 / 50 µg
3114560 / 100 tests

Clone: MAb11

Isotype: Mouse IgG1, κ

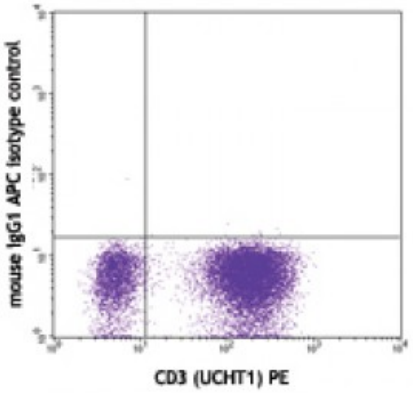
Immunogen: *E. coli*-expressed, recombinant human TNF-α

Reactivity: Human

Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography, and conjugated with APC under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated APC and unconjugated antibody.

Formulation: test size: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide and 0.2% (w/v) BSA (origin USA).
microg size: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: microg sizes: 0.2 mg/ml
test sizes: lot-specific



PMA/ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with mouse IgG1 APC isotype control and CD3 (UCHT1) PE

Applications:

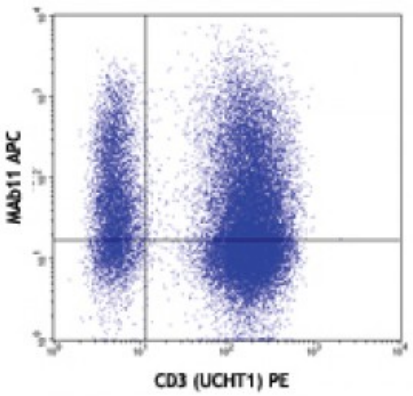
Applications: Flow Cytometry

Recommended Usage: Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by intracellular immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. **Test size products are transitioning from 20 microL to 5 microL per test**. Please check your vial or your CoA to find the suggested use of this reagent per million cells in 100 microL staining volume or per 100 microL of whole blood. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

Application Notes: **ELISA or ELISPOT Detection:** 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.

Flow Cytometry[3,5,6,10]: The fluorochrome-labeled MAb11 antibody is useful for intracellular and membrane-bound immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify TNF-α-producing cells within mixed cell populations.

Additional reported applications



PMA/ionomycin-stimulated (6 hours) human peripheral blood lymphocytes stained with MAb11 APC and CD3 (UCHT1) PE

(for the relevant formats) include:
neutralization[1,2], immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections4 and acetone-fixed frozen tissue sections[8], immunocytochemistry[7], and immunofluorescence[9]. The MAb11 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant TNF-α.
Note: For testing human TNF-α in serum or plasma, BioLegend's ELISA Max™ Sets (Cat. No. 430201 to 430206) are specially developed and recommended. The LEAF™ purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of human TNF-α bioactivity (Cat. No. 502922).

The Purified MAb1 antibody is useful in neutralization2 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.

Application References:

1. Rathjen D, *et al.* 1991. *Mol. Immunol.* 28:79. (Neut)
2. Danis V, *et al.* 1991. *Clin. Exp. Immunol.* 85:143. (Neut)
3. Enr quez J, *et al.* 2002. *Adv. Perit. Dial.* 18:177. (ICFC)
4. Andersson U, *et al.* 1999. *Detection and quantification of gene expression*. New York:Springer-Verlag. (IHC)
5. Chen H, *et al.* 2005. *J. Immunol.* 175:591. (ICFC)
6. Iwamoto S, *et al.* 2007. *J. Immunol.* 179:1449. (ICFC) PubMed
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)

Description: TNF-α is secreted by macrophages, monocytes, neutrophils, T cells (principally $CD4^+$), and NK cells. Many transformed cell lines also secrete TNF-α. Monomeric human TNF-α is a 157 amino acid protein (non-glycosylated) with a reported molecular weight of 17 kD. TNF-α forms multimeric complexes; stable trimers are most common in solution. A 26 kD membrane form of TNF-α has also been described. TNF-α binding to surface receptors elicits a wide array of biological activities including: cytolysis and cytostasis of many tumor cell lines *in vitro*, hemorraghic 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.