Biotin anti-mouse TNF-α

Catalog # / Size: 3131560 / 500 μg

3131555 / 50 µg

Clone: MP6-XT22 Isotype: Rat IgG1, κ

Immunogen: E. coli-expressed, recombinant mouse

TNF-α

Reactivity: Mouse

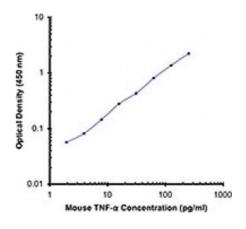
Preparation: The antibody was purified by affinity

chromatography, and conjugated with biotin under optimal conditions. The solution is free of unconjugated biotin.

Formulation: Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2,

containing 0.09% sodium azide.

Concentration: 0.5



Applications:

Applications: Other

Recommended

Usage:

Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by ELISA assay. For use as an ELISA detection antibody, a concentration range of 0.25-1.0 microg/ml is recommended. To obtain a linear standard curve, serial dilutions of mouse TNF- α 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.

Application Notes:

ELISA or ELISPOT Detection: The biotinylated MP6-XT22 antibody is useful as a detection antibody for a sandwich ELISA or ELISPOT assay, when used in conjunction with purified 6B8 antibody (Cat. No. 510802/510804) as the capture antibody.

Flow Cytometry^{6,11,12}: The fluorochrome-labeled MP6-XT22 antibody is useful for intracellular immunofluorescent staining and flow cytometric analysis to identify TNF- α -producing cells within mixed cell populations.

Neutralization^{1,5,10,16,17}: The MP6-XT22 antibody can neutralize the bioactivity of natural or recombinant TNF-α. The LEAF[™] purified antibody (Endotoxin <0.1 EU/μg, Azide-Free, 0.2 μm filtered) is recommended for neutralization of mouse TNF-α bioactivity *in vivo* and *in vitro* (Cat. No. 506310). For *in vivo* studies or highly sensitive assays, we recommend Ultra-LEAF[™] purified antibody (Cat. No. 506332) with a lower endotoxin limit than standard LEAF[™] purified antibodies (Endotoxin <0.01 EU/microg).

Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include:

Western blotting, immunohistochemical staining of paraformaldehyde-fixed, saponin-treated frozen tissue sections⁷⁻⁹, *in vivo* detection5,

immunofluorescence, and immunocytochemistry.

Note: For testing mouse TNF- α in serum, plasma or supernatant, BioLegend's ELISA Max[™] Sets (Cat. No. 430901 to 430906) are specially developed and recommended.

Application References:

- 1. Abrams J, et al. 1992. Immunol. Rev. 127:5. (Neut)
- 2. Abrams J, et al. 1995. Curr. Prot. Immunol. John Wiley and Sons, New York. Unit

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- 3. Mo X, et al. 1995. J. Virol. 69:1288.
- 4. Sarawar S, et al. 1994. J. Immunol. 153:1246.

- 5. Via C, et al. 2001. J. Immunol. 167:6821. (Neut)
- 6. Infante-Duarte C, et al. 2000 J. Immunol. 165:6107. (FC)
- 7. Jacobs M, et al. 2000. Immunology 100:494. (IHC)
- 8. Marinova-Mutachieva L, et al. 1997. Clin. Exp. Immunol. 107:507. (IHC)
- 9. Williams RO, et al. 2000. J. Immunol. 165:7240. (IHC)
- 10. Scanga CA, et al. 1999. Infect. Immun. 67:4531. (Neut)
- 11. Akilov OE, et al. 2007. J. Leukoc. Biol. 2007;10.1189/jlb.0706439. (FC)
- 12. Lawson BR, et al. 2007. J. Immunol. 178:5366. (FC)
- 13. Patole PS, et al. 2005. J. Am. Soc. Nephrol. 16:3273. PubMed
- 14. Wu S, et al. 2005. Neurosci Lett. 394:158. PubMed
- 15. Carlson MJ, et al. 2009. Blood 113:1365. PubMed

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 mouse TNF- α is a 156 amino acid protein (N-glycosylated) with a reported molecular weight of 17.5 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 biologic 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.