abcam

Product datasheet

# Anti-TNF alpha antibody [MP6-XT22] - BSA and Azide free ab34719

1 Abreviews 7 References

## Overview

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| **Product name** | Anti-TNF alpha antibody [MP6-XT22] - BSA and Azide free |
| **Description** | Rat monoclonal [MP6-XT22] to TNF alpha - BSA and Azide free |
| **Host species** | Rat |
| **Tested applications** | **Suitable for:** ELISA, IHC-Fr, Flow Cyt, Functional Studies |
| **Species reactivity** | **Reacts with:** Mouse |
| **Immunogen** | Recombinant full length protein corresponding to Mouse TNF alpha. Recombinant murine TNF alpha expressed in E. coli.<br>Database link: **P06804** |
| **General notes** | This clone (MP6-XT22) is reported to neutralise the effects of mouse TNF alpha.<br><br>The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.<br><br>If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As |

## Properties

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| **Form** | Liquid |
| **Storage instructions** | Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. |
| **Storage buffer** | pH: 7.40<br>Constituent: PBS |
| **Carrier free** | Yes |
| **Purity** | Protein G purified |
| **Purification notes** | This antibody was purified from tissue culture supernatant. |
| **Primary antibody notes** | This clone (MP6-XT22) is reported to neutralise the effects of mouse TNF alpha. |

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| **Clonality** | Monoclonal |
| **Clone number** | MP6-XT22 |
| **Isotype** | IgG1 |

## Applications

**The Abpromise guarantee** Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab34719 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| **ELISA** | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **IHC-Fr** | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |
| **Flow Cyt** | | Use at an assay dependent concentration.<br>Use 10ul of the suggested working dilution to label 10^6 cells in 100ul. Membrane permeabilisation is required for this application. **ab18407** - Rat monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody. |
| **Functional Studies** | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. |

## Target

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| **Function** | Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia, Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation. |
| **Involvement in disease** | Genetic variations in TNF are a cause of susceptibility psoriatic arthritis (PSORAS) [MIM:607507]. PSORAS is an inflammatory, seronegative arthritis associated with psoriasis. It is a heterogeneous disorder ranging from a mild, non-destructive disease to a severe, progressive, erosive arthropathy. Five types of psoriatic arthritis have been defined: asymmetrical oligoarthritis characterized by primary involvement of the small joints of the fingers or toes; asymmetrical arthritis which involves the joints of the extremities; symmetrical polyarthritis characterized by a rheumatoidlike pattern that can involve hands, wrists, ankles, and feet; arthritis mutilans, which is a rare but deforming and destructive condition; arthritis of the sacroiliac joints and spine (psoriatic spondylitis). |
| **Sequence similarities** | Belongs to the tumor necrosis factor family. |
| **Post-translational modifications** | The soluble form derives from the membrane form by proteolytic processing.<br>The membrane form, but not the soluble form, is phosphorylated on serine residues. Dephosphorylation of the membrane form occurs by binding to soluble TNFRSF1A/TNFR1.<br>O-glycosylated; glycans contain galactose, N-acetylgalactosamine and N-acetylneuraminic acid. |
| **Cellular localization** | Secreted and Cell membrane. |

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