

PRODUCT INFORMATION

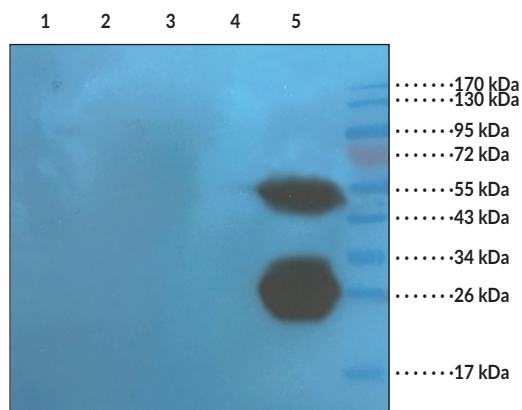


TNF- α Chimeric Mouse-Human Monoclonal Antibody (Clone cA2) Item No. 37174

Overview and Properties

Contents:	This vial contains 200 μ g of protein A-affinity purified monoclonal antibody.
Synonyms:	DIF, Differentiation-inducing Factor, TNFA, TNFSF2, Tumor Necrosis Factor- α
Immunogen:	Human TNF- α
Cross Reactivity:	(+) Human
Species Reactivity:	(+) TNF- α , soluble TNF- α ; (-) TNF- β
Uniprot No.:	P01375
Form:	Liquid
Storage:	-20°C (as supplied)
Stability:	\geq 1 year
Storage Buffer:	PBS with 0.02% ProClin™ 300
Clone:	cA2 (Infliximab)
Host:	Chimeric monoclonal antibody
Isotype:	IgG1 κ
Applications:	ELISA and Flow Cytometry (FC); the optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Image



Lane 1: Mouse liver
Lane 2: Mouse spinal cord
Lane 3: Mouse testis
Lane 4: Mouse colon
Lane 5: Human thyroid tumor

WB using TNF- α Chimeric Mouse-Human Monoclonal Antibody (Clone cA2). Samples were resolved on a 10% SDS-PAGE gel and blots probed with TNF- α Chimeric Mouse-Human Monoclonal Antibody (Clone cA2) at 1.5 μ g/ml before being detected by a secondary antibody. The expected band size (26.9 kDa) is seen in the human-derived samples, as well as a band corresponding to dimers.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
Buyer agrees to purchase the material subject to Cayman's Terms and Conditions. Complete Terms and Conditions including Warranty and Limitation of Liability information can be found on our website.

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Description

TNF- α is a cytokine and a member of the TNF/TNF receptor (TNFR) cytokine superfamily.¹ TNF- α is produced as a 233-amino acid transmembrane precursor protein from which mature, soluble TNF- α is formed by proteolysis.² Soluble TNF- α is a 157-amino acid polypeptide, cleaved from the precursor protein on the extracellular side of the membrane, that forms bell-shaped homotrimers with the C-termini at the base, each containing three receptor interaction sites.³ It is primarily produced by activated macrophages but can also be produced by a variety of other cells, such as T cells, natural killer cells, and osteoblasts.^{3,4} TNF- α binds to and activates its receptors, TNFR1 and TNFR2, which are associated with intracellular protein complexes that activate caspases to induce cell death, induce p38 MAPK signaling, and initiate NF- κ B or AP-1-mediated transcription of immune and inflammatory mediators.⁵ TNF- α promotes inflammation partly by inducing endothelial cells to express adhesion molecules, COX enzymes, and pro-coagulant factors.⁴ Exogenous TNF- α induces death of cancer cells *in vitro*, as well as disrupts tumor vascularization and induces tumor necrosis *in vivo*, but it has tumor-promoting properties when produced in the cancer microenvironment.^{1,6} In contrast, it plays a role in resistance to infection, with mice lacking *Tnf* having an increased susceptibility to certain microbial infections but lacking resistance to leishmania.⁵ *Tnf* knockout mice are also resistant to certain types of cancer, including chemically induced skin carcinogenesis.¹ TNF- α increases lung metastases in a mouse model of fibrosarcoma, an effect that can be reduced by an anti-TNF- α antibody. Mice overexpressing *Tnf* develop an arthritis similar to rheumatoid arthritis in humans.⁷ TNF- α is produced in the inflamed tissues of patients with inflammatory diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, and neutralizing antibodies to TNF- α reduce the levels of TNF- α *in vitro* and in mouse models of the disease.⁴ Cayman's TNF- α Chimeric Mouse-Human Monoclonal Antibody (Clone cA2) was produced recombinantly from the chimeric cA2 antibody sequence and can be used for ELISA, flow cytometry (FC), and *in vivo* applications. The cA2 antibody was generated by fusing human IgG1 constant domains to the antigen-binding domain of the original mouse anti-human TNF monoclonal antibody, A2.⁸ It can be used for ELISA and flow cytometry (FC) applications, and can also be used *in vivo*.

References

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