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## TNF alpha Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-10802R

Target Protein: TNF alpha

Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), Flow-Cyt (1ug/Test)

Reactivity: Human, Mouse

Predicted MW: 17/26 kDa

Entrez Gene: 7124

Swiss Prot: P01375

Source: Recombinant human TNF alpha protein: 77-233/233.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

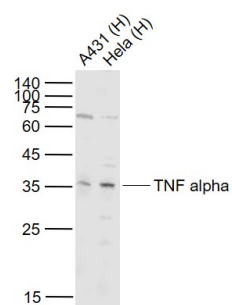
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

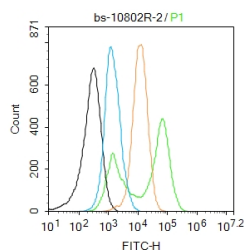
**Background:** This gene encodes a multifunctional proinflammatory cytokine that belongs to the tumor necrosis factor (TNF) superfamily. This cytokine is mainly secreted by macrophages. It can bind to, and thus functions through its receptors TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFR. This cytokine is involved in the regulation of a wide spectrum of biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, lipid metabolism, and coagulation. This cytokine has been implicated in a variety of diseases, including autoimmune diseases, insulin resistance, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis ankylosing spondylitis, tuberculosis, autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease, and cancer. Mutations in this gene affect susceptibility to cerebral malaria, septic shock, and Alzheimer disease. Knockout studies in mice also suggested the neuroprotective function of this cytokine. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2020]

### VALIDATION IMAGES

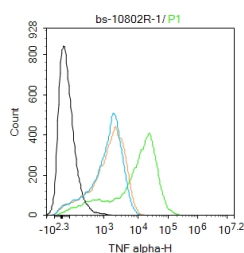
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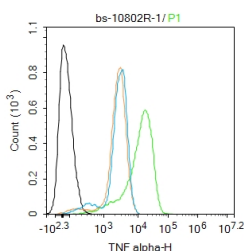
Sample: Lane 1: A431 (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Lane 2: HeLa (Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug Primary: Anti-TNF alpha (bs-10802R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 36/17/26 kD Observed band size: 36 kD



Blank control: Raw264.7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TNF alpha antibody (bs-10802R) Dilution: 2µg /10<sup>6</sup> cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG . Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-AF488 Dilution: 1µg /test. Protocol The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: THP-1. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TNF alpha antibody (bs-10802R) Dilution: 1ug/Test; Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 0.5ug/Test. Protocol The cells were treated with TPA (80 nM, overnight) and then treated with LPS (1 ug/mL, 18 hr/6 hr) and Brefeldin A (300 ng/mL, last 3 hr of stimulation) .The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.



Blank control: Raw264.7. Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-TNF alpha antibody (bs-10802R) Dilution: 1ug/Test; Secondary Antibody : Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC Dilution: 0.5ug/Test. Protocol The cells were treated with LPS (1 ug/mL, 18 hr/6 hr) and Brefeldin A (300 ng/mL, last 3 hr of stimulation). The cells were fixed with 4% PFA (10min at room temperature) and then permeabilized with 0.1% PBST for 20 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 5%BSA to block non-specific protein-protein interactions for 30 min at room temperature .Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.

## PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

[IF=17.521] Huan Lei. et al. A Combination Therapy Using Electrical Stimulation and Adaptive, Conductive Hydrogels Loaded with Self-Assembled Nanogels Incorporating Short Interfering RNA Promotes the Repair of Diabetic Chronic Wounds. Advanced Science. 2022 Sep;;2201425 IF ; Rat . 36064844

[IF=17.694] Wang, Yi. et al. In-situ growth of robust superlubricated nano-skin on electrospun nanofibers for post-operative adhesion prevention. NAT COMMUN. 2022 Aug;13(1):1-12 IF ; Rat . 36030284

[IF=16.744] Lubin Zhou. et al. A self-pumping dressing with in situ modification of non-woven fabric for promoting diabetic wound healing. CHEM ENG J. 2022 Dec;;141108 IHC ; Rat . 10.1016/j.cej.2022.141108

[IF=14.9] Zheng Wenhao. et al. The osteoclastic activity in apical distal region of molar mesial roots affects orthodontic tooth movement and root resorption in rats. INT J ORAL SCI. 2024 Feb;16(1):1-11 IHC ; Rat . 38418457

[IF=14.593] Bin Wang. et al. Targeted delivery of a STING agonist to brain tumors using bioengineered protein nanoparticles for enhanced immunotherapy. Bioact Mater. 2022 Mar;; IF ; Mouse . 35386310