

Anti-LTA Neutralizing Antibody (V3S-0522-YC1581)

Cat. No.: V3S-0522-YC1581

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from Human (<i>Homo sapiens</i>), which can specifically recognize Lymphotoxin alpha. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Human
Target Species	Human
Immunogen	Purified recombinant human LTa expressed in <i>E. coli</i>
Isotype	IgG, κ
Isotype Control	C34555
Secondary Antibody	C32400; C75370; C10513; C51635; C45530; C61612

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 μ M filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Applications

Application	ELISA; FC; Block
Application Notes	The antibody is recommended for detection of LTA by ELISA, FC, Block assays.

Target

Target	LTA
Alternative Name	LTA; lymphotoxin alpha; LT; TNFB; TNFSF1; TNLG1E
Gene ID	4049
UniProt	P01374

Introduction Lymphotoxin-alpha (LT- α) or tumor necrosis factor-beta (TNF- β) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor family, is a cytokine produced by lymphocytes. The protein is highly inducible, secreted, and forms heterotrimers with lymphotoxin-beta which anchor lymphotoxin-alpha to the cell surface. This protein also mediates a large variety of inflammatory, immunostimulatory, and antiviral responses, is involved in the formation of secondary lymphoid organs during development and plays a role in apoptosis. Genetic variations in this gene are associated with susceptibility to leprosy type 4, myocardial infarction, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, and psoriatic arthritis.

Research Area	Immunology
Related Disease	Autoimmune disorder

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