

Tumor necrosis factor alpha TNF alpha

General:

Tumor necrosis factor-alpha is a cytokine involved in systemic inflammation and is a member of a group of cytokines that stimulate the acute phase reaction.

TNF is produced mainly by macrophages, but is produced also by a broad variety of other cell types including lymphoid cells, mast cells, endothelial cells, cardiac myocytes, adipose tissue, fibroblasts, and neuronal tissue. Large amounts of TNF are released in response to lipopolysaccharide, other bacterial products, and Interleukin-1 (IL-1).

It has a number of actions on various organ systems, generally together with Interleukin-1 (IL-1) and Interleukin-6 (IL-6). The primary role of TNF is in the regulation of immune cells. TNF is also able to induce apoptotic cell death, to induce inflammation, and to inhibit tumorigenesis and viral replication.

Whereas high concentrations of TNF induce shock-like symptoms, the prolonged exposure to low concentrations of TNF can result in cachexia or in malignant diseases.

Material: 1 ml serum, **Frozen**

TAT: 10-14 days*

Preanalytics: Separate serum or plasma from cells as soon as possible or within 2 hours of collection and freeze immediately at -20°C for storage and transport.

Method: CLIA

Units: pg/ml

Ref. range: <12

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>