# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00618)

TargetMol

## TNF RII Protein, Rhesus macaque, Recombinant (hFc)

### General Information

Synonyms: Tnfrsf1b;Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1b

Protein Construction: Leu23-Asp257

Species: Rhesus

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: F7EAF8

Molecular Weight: 60-80 KDa (reducing condition)

AA Sequence: Leu23-Asp257

### QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Endotoxin: < 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4.

### Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

### Protein Background

Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily Member 1B (TNFRSF1B) is a member of the Tumor Necrosis Factor Receptor Superfamily. TNFRSF1B contains four TNFR-Cys repeats. TNFRSF1B can be cleaved into the following 2 chains: Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1b and membrane form and Tumor necrosis factor-binding protein 2. TNFRSF1B is a receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2/TNF-α and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1/lymphotoxin-α. TNFRSF1B mediates most of the metabolic effects of TNF-α. TNF-

α-induced apoptosis suggests that it regulates TNF-α function by antagonizing its biological activity.



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