Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-01312)

TargetMol

TWEAKR/TNFRSF12A Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	Fibroblast growth factor-regulated protein 2;TNFRSF12;Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 12A;Tweak-receptor;TweakR;Fibroblast growth factor-inducible immediate-early response protein 14
Protein Construction:	Glu28-Trp79
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9CR75
Molecular Weight:	30-40 KDa (reducing condition)
AA Sequence:	Glu28-Trp79

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 12A(Tnfrsf12a) is a single-pass type I membrane protein and contains 1 TNFR-Cys repeat. It is weak inducer of apoptosis in some cell types.It promotes angiogenesis and it is the proliferation of endothelial cells. It may modulate cellular adhesion to matrix proteins.TNFR binds specifically to tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and blocks its interaction with cell surface TNF receptors. TNF is a naturally occurring

cytokine that is involved in normal inflammatory and immune responses. It plays an important role in the inflammatory processes of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), polyarticular-course juvenile rheumatoid arthritis (JRA), and ankylosing spondylitis and the resulting joint pathology. In addition, TNF plays a role in the inflammatory process of plaque psoriasis. Elevated levels of TNF are found in involved tissues and fluids of patients with RA, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis (AS), and plaque psoriasis. Two distinct receptors for TNF (TNFRs), a 55 kilodalton protein (p55) and a 75 kilodalton protein (p75), exist naturally as monomeric molecules on cell surfaces and in soluble forms. Biological activity of TNF is dependent upon binding to either cell surface TNFR.

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