Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-00039)

TargetMol

TSLP Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	TSLP;thymic stromal lymphopoietin
Protein Construction:	Tyr29-Gln159
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q969D9-1
Molecular Weight:	17.8 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 12 kDa&25-30 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Anti-TSLP Antibody, hFc Tag at 0.5μg/ml (100μl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Human TSLP, His Tag with the EC50 of 1.6ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS (pH 7.4). Typically, 8% trehalose is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

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:

It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. 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

Thymic Stromal Lymphopoietin (TSLP) was originally identified as an activity from the conditioned medium of a mouse thymic stromal cell line that promoted the development of B cells. Cytokine that induces the release of T-cell-attracting chemokines from monocytes and, in particular, enhances the maturation of CD11c dendritic cells. Can induce allergic inflammation by directly activating mast cells.

Reference

Corren J, et al. Tezepelumab in Adults with Uncontrolled Asthma[J]. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 377 (10):936-946.

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