Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-00143)

TargetMol

TL1A/TNFSF15 Trimer Protein, Human, Recombinant (His & Flag)

General Information

Synonyms:	TL1A;TL1;TNFSF15;VEGI;VEGI192A;VEGI-251
Protein Construction:	Asp91-Leu251
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	O95150-1
Molecular Weight:	58.2 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 65-75 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	1. Immobilized Human TNFSF15 Trimer, His Tag at 0.5μg/ml (100μl/Well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Anti-TNFSF15 Antibody, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 10.2ng/ml determined by ELISA. 2. Mouse DR3, His Tag immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human TNFSF15 (Trimer) , His Tag with an affinity constant of 3.06 nM as determined in SPR assay.
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

TNF superfamily member 15 (TNFSF15), a cytokine largely produced by vascular endothelial cells and a specific inhibitor of the proliferation of these same cells, can inhibit VEGF-induced vascular permeability in vitro and in

vivo, and that death receptor 3 (DR3), a cell surface receptor of TNFSF15, mediates TNFSF15-induced dephosphorylation of VEGFR2.

Reference

Valatas V, et al. TL1A (TNFSF15) and DR3 (TNFRSF25): A Co-stimulatory System of Cytokines With Diverse Functions in Gut Mucosal Immunity. Front Immunol. 2019 Mar 27;10:583. doi: 10.3389/fimmu.2019.00583. PMID: 30972074; PMCID: PMC6445966.

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