

TL1A/TNFSF15 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His & Avi), Biotinylated

General Information

Synonyms:	TL1;TNFSF15;VEGI;VEGI-251;TL1A;VEGI192A
Protein Construction:	Ala61-Leu252
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q5UBV8
Molecular Weight:	24.40 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 28-38 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Anti-TNFSF15 Antibody, hFc Tag at 0.5µg/ml (100µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Biotinylated Mouse TNFSF15, His Tag with the EC50 of 20.5ng/ml determined by ELISA.
Purity:	> 90% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 90% 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

TL1A and its functional receptor DR3 are members of the TNF/TNFR superfamilies of proteins. TL1A and DR3 are abundantly localized at inflamed intestinal areas of patients with IBD and mice with experimental ileitis or colitis and actively participate in the immunological pathways that underlie mucosal homeostasis and intestinal inflammation. Recently, an important role was demonstrated for TL1A/DR3 as potential mediators of intestinal

fibrosis that is associated with the presence of gut inflammation.

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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