Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPK-01204)

TargetMol

TNFRSF19 Protein, Human, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	Taj;TAJ-α;Toxicity and JNK inducer;TAJ-alpha;TRADE;Troy;AW123854;AL023044;TAJ α;TAJ alpha
Protein Construction:	Glu30-Leu170
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	Q9NS68-1
Molecular Weight:	16.55 kDa (predicted). Due to glycosylation, the protein migrates to 25-40 kDa based on Tris-Bis PAGE result.

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:	> 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

A novel susceptibility gene TNFRSF19, which encodes an orphan member of the TNF receptor superfamily known to be associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) and lung cancer risk. TNFRSF19, a susceptibility gene for nasopharyngeal carcinoma and other cancers, functions as a potent inhibitor of the TGFβ signaling pathway.

Reference

Deng C, Lin YX, Qi XK, He GP, Zhang Y, Zhang HJ, Xu M, Feng QS, Bei JX, Zeng YX, Feng L. TNFRSF19 Inhibits TGFβ Signaling through Interaction with TGFβ Receptor Type I to Promote Tumorigenesis. Cancer Res. 2018 Jul 1;78(13): 3469-3483. doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-17-3205. Epub 2018 May 7. PMID: 29735548.

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