

TNF alpha Protein, Mouse, Recombinant

General Information

Synonyms:	TNF- α ; Tnfsf1a; TNF-alpha; TNF-a; Tnfa; tumor necrosis factor; TNFSF2; DIF; TNFalpha; TNF α
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the soluble form of mouse TNF- α (NP_038721.1) (Leu 80-Leu 235) was expressed, with an initial Met at the N-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Met
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	E. coli
Accession:	P06804
Molecular Weight:	17.39 kDa (predicted); 17.39 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Measured in a cytotoxicity assay using L929 mouse fibrosarcoma cells in the presence of the metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED50 for this effect is typically 3-30 pg/mL.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/ μ g of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μ m filter, containing PBS, pH7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:	Reconstituted with sterile deionized water to 0.25 mg/mL. Reconstitution conditions may vary depending on the lot.
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

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha), also known as TNF, TNFA or TNFSF2, is the prototypic cytokine of the TNF superfamily, and is a multifunctional molecule involved in the regulation of a wide spectrum of biological processes including cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, lipid metabolism, and coagulation. Two receptors, TNF-R1 (TNF receptor type 1; CD120a; p55/60) and TNF-R2 (TNF receptor type 2; CD120b; p75/80), bind to TNF-alpha. TNF-alpha protein is produced mainly by macrophages, and large amounts of this cytokine are

released in response to lipopolysaccharide, other bacterial products, and Interleukin-1 (IL-1). TNF-alpha is involved in fighting against the tumorigenesis, thus, is regarded as a molecular insight in cancer treatment. TNF-alpha Protein & Antibody Cancer Immunotherapy Immune Checkpoint Immunotherapy Targeted Therapy

Reference

Hector J, et al. (2007) TNF-alpha alters visfatin and adiponectin levels in human fat. *Horm Metab Res.* 39(4): 250-5.
Berthold-Losleben M, et al. (2008) The TNF-alpha System: Functional Aspects in Depression, Narcolepsy and Psychopharmacology. *Curr Neuropharmacol.* 6(3): 193-202.

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