

TNFR1/CD120a/TNFRSF1A Protein, Human, Recombinant (hFc)

General Information

Synonyms:	MS5;p55-R;p60;TNFR1-d2;TNFR55;TNFR1;tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A;TNF-R;CD120a;FPF;TNF-R55;TNFR60;p55;TBP1;TNF-R-I;TNFAR
Protein Construction:	Leu30-Thr211
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	P19438-1
Molecular Weight:	48 kDa (Predicted); 60-70 kDa (Due to glycosylation)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Immobilized Human TNF alpha, His Tag at 0.5 µg/ml (100 µl/well) on the plate. Dose response curve for Human TNFR1, hFc Tag with the EC50 of 8.7 ng/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 0.22µm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant 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

Tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-α) is a pleiotropic cytokine with both injurious and protective functions, which are thought to diverge at the level of its two cell surface receptors, TNFR1 and TNFR2. In the setting of acute injury, selective inhibition of TNFR1 is predicted to attenuate the cell death and inflammation associated with TNF-α, while sparing or potentiating the protective effects of TNFR2 signalling.

Reference

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- Matesanz-Isabel J,et al.(2011) New B-cell CD molecules. Immunology Letters.134 (2): 104-12.
- Cottin V,et al.(2002) Restricted localization of the TNF receptor CD120a to lipid rafts: a novel role for the death domain. The journal of immunology. 168: 4095-102.

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