

Recombinant Human TNFRSF1B/CD120b Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033162

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

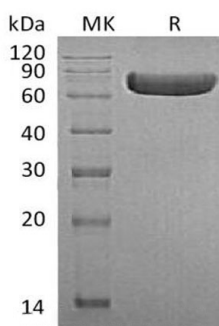
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TNFRSF1B/CD120b protein Leu23-Asp257, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	51.9 kDa
Observed MW	60-90 kDa
Accession	P20333
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to induce NF-κB reporter activity in HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells. Recombinant Human TNF RII inhibits a constant dose of 0.5ng/mL of Recombinant TNF alpha. The IC50 for this effect is 2.5 ng/mL.

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual. Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B (TNFRSF1B), also known as Tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 (TNFR2) or CD120b antigen, is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFR2/CD120b/TNFRSF1B is a member of the TNF-receptor superfamily. This protein and TNF-receptor 1 form a heterocomplex that mediates the recruitment of two anti-apoptotic proteins, c-IAP1 and c-IAP2, which possess E3 ubiquitin ligase activity. Knockout studies in mice also suggest a role of this protein in protecting neurons from apoptosis by stimulating antioxidative pathways. TNFR2/CD120b/TNFRSF1B is not a major contributing factor to the genetic risk of type 2 diabetes, its associated peripheral neuropathy and hypertension and related metabolic traits in North Indians. Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily, member 1B (TNFRSF1B) has been reported to be associated with SLE risk in Japanese populations. TNFR2/CD120b/TNFRSF1B serves as a receptor with high affinity for TNFSF2 and approximately 5-fold lower affinity for homotrimeric TNFSF1. This receptor mediates most of the metabolic effects of TNF-alpha. Isoform 2 blocks TNF-alpha-induced apoptosis, which suggests that it regulates TNF-alpha function by antagonizing its biological activity.