

TNF- α /TNFA/TNFSF2, Rat, Recombinant

Cat. No. : PCK103

General Information

Synonyms	Tumor Necrosis Factor; Cachectin; TNF-Alpha; Tumor Necrosis Factor Ligand Superfamily Member 2; TNF- α ; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Membrane Form; Tumor Necrosis Factor; Soluble Form; Tnf; Tnfa; Tnfsf2
Species	Rat
Expression host	E.coli
Sequence	Leu80-Leu235
Accession	P16599
Mol mass	17.4 kDa
Expiration date	12 months

Product feature

Purity	> 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin (EU/μg)	< 0.1
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at -5~-20°C, stable for one year after receipt. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 2-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at -5~-20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	Ice bag
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μ m filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in sterile water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

Background

Tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF- α , TNFSF2) is the prototypic Ligand of the TNF superfamily. Rat TNF- α consists of a 35 amino acid (aa) cytoplasmic domain, a 21 aa transmembrane segment, and a 179 aa extracellular domain (ECD). Within the ECD, rat TNF- α shares 94% aa sequence identity with mouse. TNF- α is produced by a wide variety of immune, epithelial, endothelial, and tumor cells. TNF exists as a homotrimer and interacts with SPPL2B. TNF is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. TNF is a key Cytokine in the development of several inflammatory disorders. It contributes to the development of type 2 diabetes through its effects on insulin resistance and fatty acid metabolism.

SDS-PAGE

