

Recombinant Human TNFR1/TNFRSF1A Protein (HEK293 Cells, His Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH031378

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

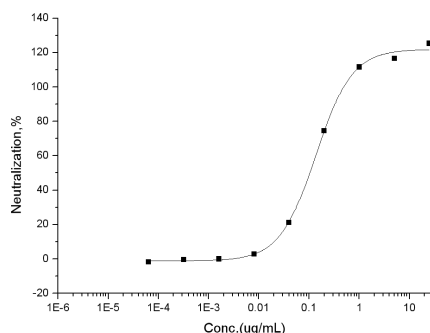
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TNFR1/TNFRSF1A protein Met 1-Thr 211, with an C-terminal His
Calculated MW	22.7 kDa
Accession	NP_001056.1
Bio-activity	1. Immobilized human TNFR1-His at 10 µg/mL (100 µl/well) can bind biotinylated human TNFα. The EC ₅₀ of biotinylated human TNFα is 5-12 µg/mL. 2. Measured by its ability to inhibit TNFα-mediated cytotoxicity in L929 mouse fibrosarcoma cells in the presence of metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED ₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.2-1µg/mL in the presence of 0.25 ng/mL recombinant human TNFα.

Properties

Purity	> 92 % 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 sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



Measured by its ability to inhibit TNFα-mediated cytotoxicity in the L929 mouse fibrosarcoma cells in the presence of metabolic inhibitor actinomycin D. The ED₅₀ for this effect is typically 0.05-0.4 µg/mL in the presence of 0.25 ng/mL recombinant human TNFα.

Background

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The cluster of differentiation (CD) system is commonly used as cell markers in immunophenotyping. Different kinds of cells in the immune system can be identified through the surface CD molecules which associating with the immune function of the cell. There are more than 320 CD unique clusters and subclusters have been identified. Some of the CD molecules serve as receptors or ligands important to the cell through initiating a signal cascade which then alter the behavior of the cell. Some CD proteins do not take part in cell signal process but have other functions such as cell adhesion. CD120a (cluste of differentiation 120a), also known as TNFR1 / TNFRSF1A, is a member of CD family, tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. CD120a is one of the most primary receptors for the tumor necrosis facto r-alpha. It has been shown to be localized to both plasma membrane lipid rafts and the trans golgi complex with the help of the death domain (DD). CD120a can activate the transcription factor NF- κ B, mediate apoptosis, and regulate inflammation processes.

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