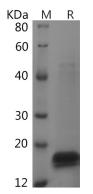
## Recombinant Rat TNF-αsf protein(His Tag)

## Catalog Number: PDER100163

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

| Description         |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Species             | Rat  |
| Source              | E.coli-derived Rat TNF-asf protein Gly57-Leu235, with an N-terminal His                  |
| Calculated MW       | 19.7 kDa   |
| Observed MW         | 19 kDa   |
| Accession           | P16599   |
| <b>Bio-activity</b> | Not validated for activity   |
| Properties          |  |
| Purity              | > 85% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| Endotoxin           | < 10 EU/mg 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 $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months.                      |
| Shipping            | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.          |
| Formulation         | Lyophilized from a 0.2 $\mu$ m filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5%         |
|                     | Mannitol.  |
| Reconstitution      | It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of |
|                     | 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.  |

## Data



> 85 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Cytokine that binds to TNFRSF1A/TNFR1 and TNFRSF1B/TNFBR. It is mainly secreted by macrophages and can induce cell death of certain tumor cell lines. It is potent pyrogen causing fever by direct action or by stimulation of interleukin-1 secretion and is implicated in the induction of cachexia, Under certain conditions it can stimulate cell proliferation and induce cell differentiation. Induces insulin resistance in adipocytes via inhibition of insulin-induced IRS1 tyrosine phosphorylation and insulin-induced glucose uptake. Induces GKAP42 protein degradation in adipocytes which is partially responsible for TNF-induced insulin resistance. Plays a role in angiogenesis by inducing VEGF production synergistically with IL1B and IL6.

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