Recombinant Human TNFR1/TNFRSF1A Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033160

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

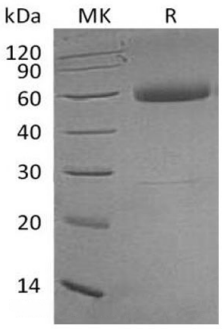
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human TNFR1/TNFRSF1A protein Leu30-Thr 211, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	47.2 kDa
Observed MW	60 kDa
Accession	P19438
Bio-activity	Measured by its ability to induce NF-κB reporter activity in HEK293 human embryonic kidney cells. Recombinant Human TNF RI inhibits a constant dose of 0.5ng/mL of Recombinant TNF alpha. The IC50 for this effect is 2.7 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 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ 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. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



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Background

Tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily member 1A (TNFRSF1A) is a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor superfamily. TNFRSF1A is one of the major receptors for the tumor necrosis factor-alpha. It can activate the transcription factor NF-κB, mediate apoptosis, and function as a regulator of inflammation. Antiapoptotic protein BCL2-associated athanogene 4 (BAG4/SODD) and adaptor proteins TRADD and TRAF2 have been shown to interact with this receptor, and thus play regulatory roles in the signal transduction mediated by the receptor. Germline mutations of the extracellular domains of this receptor were found to be associated with the human genetic disorder called tumor necrosis factor associated periodic syndrome (TRAPS) or periodic fever syndrome.